

A  
History  
of  
The  
University  
of Alberta  
1908-1969

Walter H. Johns



The  
University  
of Alberta  
Press

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The 75th anniversary of the University of Alberta is just three years behind that of the Province. Growing to maturity together, institution and province have gained in stature and involvement in the life of the nation throughout the twentieth century.

Walter Johns was President of the University from 1959 to 1969. He joined the staff of its Classics Department in 1938 and participated in many of the events chronicled here. He is the last president to have known personally all his predecessors. He has a great story to tell and he tells it with grace and distinction.

Alberta's first premier, A.C. Rutherford, fathered the University, and the legendary Henry Marshall Tory set the infant on its feet and started it along the path to greatness. Other far-sighted administrators followed; men whose faith and vision guided the small provincial institution through some difficult times, notably during the First World War and the years of the Depression.

Although Dr. Johns admirably documents the academic and administrative functions of a provincial university and their covering legislation, his especial talent is the depiction of people. The pages are crowded with personalities—teachers, administrators, students, governors, senate members, MLAs, visiting dignitaries—they all come so much to life that the very feel of the campus at different periods is re-created for the reader.

The book ends with a full account of the hectic years of Dr. Johns's own presidency, when he had to cope with a burgeoning faculty; new buildings springing up everywhere; huge increases in student numbers; far-reaching changes in University government; and the demise of many cherished traditions in an age of student rebellion and radical change.

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Dr. Henry Marshall Tory  
1908-1928



Dr. R. C. Wallace  
1928-1936



Dr. W. A. R. Kerr  
1936-1941

## The Presidents of The University of Alberta 1908-1969



Dr. Robert Newton  
1941-1950



Dr. Andrew Stewart  
1950-1959



Dr. Walter H. Johns  
1959-1969



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1908-1969

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The University of Alberta Press







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To the Graduates of  
The University of Alberta





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# *Foreword*

The birth and growth to maturity of a great university involves many people and much time. Seventy-five years have passed since the University of Alberta came into being. The status which it has attained among Canadian institutions of higher learning is such that a factual record of its history is not only desirable but an obligation to posterity.

It is appropriate that such a monumental work was undertaken by one who was himself a key figure in the distinguished company of learned men and women who made a significant contribution to the university's growth and academic excellence and enhanced its influence and prestige.

Dr. Walter Johns has brought to the task of writing this book a wealth of personal knowledge and experience. His association with the university spanned a period of thirty-one consecutive years which encompassed the dark days of the Second World War, the era of post-war reconstruction, and the beginnings of Alberta's emergence as the nation's leading energy resource province. He served as Lecturer of Classics, as Dean of Arts and Science, as executive assistant to two presidents, as Acting President, Vice-President, and finally President. Not only did he serve longer than any other president with the exception of Dr. H.M. Tory, who guided the fledgling institution through its founding years, but his term of office from 1959 to 1969 spanned the tumultuous decade of the sixties which for most universities was a period of unprecedented stress and strain.

It is a tribute to Dr. Johns's leadership and the respect in which he was held by students and faculty alike that during that eventful period the University of Alberta experienced a decade of solid growth and progress with a minimum of student unrest.

Rapid campus expansion, pyramiding construction costs, and changing concepts of the university's role in society necessitated frequent contacts between the university administration and the provincial government. In all such consultations, his constructive and objective approach made for cordial and pleasant relations between Dr. Johns as President and myself as Premier. In 1969, Dr. Johns retired from the presidency of his own volition to return to his first love—teaching and writing. After a year's sabbatical, the first in his long career, he returned to the university for a three-year term as professor of Classics and Comparative Literature.

To accumulate, research, co-ordinate, and record the wealth of information and human drama contained in this volume certainly was no easy task. That it has been done so successfully attests to the author's capacity for hard work and to his literary skills. He has made what could have been a dry historical thesis an interesting and informative story that insures hours of rewarding and enjoyable reading.

Ernest C. Manning, PC, CC



# Preface

Although the preface appears as one of the first sections of a book, it is, of necessity, written last and serves as a vehicle for the acknowledgement of assistance given and as the author's *apologia pro libro suo*.

I had hoped that someone else, more competent than I, might take up the task of writing a definitive history of the University of Alberta, but when this appeared unlikely, I rushed in where wiser members of the university community declined to tread. Though I began my research in 1970 following my retirement as President, the task grew in complexity over the decade that followed, and other duties supervened to slow the progress of the work. Hence I was unable to bring the narrative down to 1969 before the fall of 1978. It seemed unwise for me, for a number of reasons, to carry the story beyond that point. In any case, the book was already large enough for a single volume.

Perhaps some authors of histories such as this are happy with the results of their labours. J.C. Beaglehole, whose *History of Victoria University College* is subtitled *An essay towards a history*,\* begins his preface by saying:

No one, truly, can be more conscious of the defects of this book than its author. To write history is always to receive fresh instruction in the inadequacies of one's own knowledge, the shortcomings of one's own research and imagination, and to write the history of a college is, in this way, no less instructive than to write the history of an empire. The book is larger than it was meant to be . . .

\*Melbourne: New Zealand University Press, 1949.

He has expressed my own feelings better than I could have done.

It was necessary at the outset to decide on the form this history should take. I chose to include separate chapters on students and their activities by decades, while covering the more general history by dividing it up under the various presidents. Dr. John Macdonald, in his history of the university's first fifty years, expressed regret at his omission of the names of individuals, especially of members of the university staff. I have chosen to include a great many names of faculty and support staff, as well as of students who were prominent in their years at the university. This may have been overdone, but once the decision was made it seemed best to continue it, especially for the earlier years.

The documents I have consulted are listed in the bibliography, but the help given by many individuals must be gratefully acknowledged. Dr. W.H. Swift and Dr. Wilbur F. Bowker, both of whom had long association with the University of Alberta, were kind enough to read the manuscript and to correct a number of errors of detail. Another source of assistance was Dr. Robert Newton, who took the time to read the chapters covering his years as President and to make many wise and helpful suggestions. Mrs. Ruth Bowen not only gave her kindly and helpful comments on the earlier chapters but interviewed many of the retired members of the university community and wrote reports on their conversations. These are now valued items in the university archives.

The women who typed the manuscript over the years have been thanked in other ways, but special reference must be made to the help given by Miss Marvlyn Schwerman, my secretary for many years, and by Mrs. Dorothy Steiner, who also contributed much to the work of the President's Office.

No manuscript can appear in print without the professional help and guidance of the publishing staff, and it is a pleasure to record my debt to Mrs. Norma Gutteridge, Director of the University of Alberta Press, her husband and predecessor, Mr. L.E.S. Gutteridge, the editor of the press, Ms. Sylvia Vance, and the copy-editor, Ms. Eva Radford.

My heartfelt thanks go to Mr. James M. Parker and his colleagues in the university archives—Mrs. Gertrude O. Pomahac, Mr. John Gilpin, Mr. Keith Stotyn, Mrs. Lolita Koodoo, and others. Their organization and classification of the documents under their care has been outstanding, and their assistance and advice were always cheerfully provided. The selection of pictures from the vast store of the ar-

chives, alumni records, and elsewhere was a formidable task, and the help of many people made it possible.

Special thanks are due to the Honourable Senator E.C. Manning for his gracious consent to provide a foreword. The university was particularly fortunate in the fact that, as Premier, he was so very quick to understand the needs of the university, especially in the 1960s, the period of its most spectacular growth.

Two of the university's most valued groups, the Alumni Association and the Friends of the University, gave financial aid which helped meet the expenses incurred at the beginning of the project, and the university itself gave its own backing. The costs for publication were provided through the President's Office. The Alma Mater Fund provided financial assistance for the production of photographs. This financial support is gratefully acknowledged.

Finally, my gratitude to my wife, Helen, who contributed so much to the university community over the years and whose tolerance and understanding helped me during periods of frustration and despair in the writing of this history.

All of these good people are hereby exempted from any blame for the errors and omissions which, no doubt, still persist in the text.

Walter H. Johns





## CHAPTER ONE

# *Background and Preparation*

No institution can evolve without a propitious background of events and circumstances. The history of this university is no exception. The establishment of the University of Alberta, as well as of the University of Saskatchewan, followed quickly on the founding of the two provinces in 1905, but the idea of an institution of higher education in the Prairies goes back well before this date.

Professor A.S. Morton, in his book *Saskatchewan: The Making of a University*, speaks of some of the early efforts to provide for advanced education in the Northwest Territories along the lines of the colleges that had been established in the Province of Manitoba shortly after its founding in 1870. These colleges, St. Boniface, St. John's, and Manitoba, were united in 1877 to form the University of Manitoba, although for many years it remained merely an examining body. A similar development was taking place in the Northwest Territories with the establishment in 1879 of Emmanuel College by the Right Reverend John A. McLean, the first Bishop of Saskatoon. The college received a Dominion Charter in 1883 in the form of "An Act to incorporate the University of Saskatchewan and to authorize the establishment of Colleges within the limits of the Diocese of Saskatchewan." Morton described the diocese as stretching "across Rupert's Land" and running "from the International Boundary to the aurora borealis." This charter provided for the establishment of many new colleges. (The bill was never introduced, but, if it had been, it would have threatened the concept of a centralized university and resulted in the same system as in Manitoba.)

In the meantime, the Northwest Territories were moving towards responsible government. In 1888 a territorial legislature was created, and an advisory council was appointed from its members. One of the leaders of this council was F.W.G. Haultain, an able lawyer who

represented the constituency of Fort Macleod in the District of Alberta and who, after the advisory council was formed in 1897, became Premier, Attorney-General, and Commissioner of Education. As early as 1889, the Board of Education of the Territories sought endowment land from the federal government for a university and received the backing of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council and the Legislative Assembly and, in 1890, of a group of university graduates assembled in Regina.

Nothing came of these early moves. In 1903 Haultain, acting as Premier, introduced a bill establishing a university, although the population had not yet grown to the point where it was needed. According to Morton, Haultain's motives were twofold: first, "to secure a land grant, which they [the territories] might not be able to get if they [the board] waited until the university was really needed," since all suitable land might be taken up, and second, because Haultain wished to avoid a situation similar to the one in Manitoba where denominational colleges competed for support, fragmenting available funds for higher education.

Haultain's bill was not enacted, since the main issue before both the territorial legislature and the federal government at the time was the matter of provincial status for the western prairies. (Sir Wilfrid Laurier, after winning the dominion election of 1904, his third victory in eight years, promised in the speech from the throne at the first session of the new Parliament that provincial status would be considered. In 1905 the necessary legislation was passed.) However, although it was not enacted, nor as he himself believed, did it need to be until the new province (or provinces) had been created, it nevertheless set down the policy of a centralized university from the beginning, instead of a federation of colleges, and as such it served as a guide for the two new provinces and their governments.

The ordinance had proposed that "university graduates already residing in the Territories were to form an initial Convocation, and this Convocation was to elect a Senate which would determine both the educational policy and the financial management of the new University." The university was to be a state institution, but the Convocation was to elect ten members of the new Senate as well as a Chancellor and a Vice-Chancellor. The government was to elect only five. In Haultain's words, "The first principle taken into consideration is to make the University free from all influence of government, sect, or politics, in fact the institution is to be governed by its graduates." When the University Act was passed by the legislature of the new

Province of Saskatchewan in 1907, it followed this principle which Haultain regarded as so important.

The question of who should lead the governments of the two new provinces was one that created a great deal of discussion and is well described by Dr. L.G. Thomas in his book *The Liberal Party in Alberta*. In the end, the task fell, in Alberta, to Mr. Alexander Cameron Rutherford, a graduate of McGill who practised law in the town of Strathcona and had represented the constituency in the territorial legislature since 1902. His first tasks were to form a cabinet, recruit a civil service, prepare for an election, and carry it out—which he did on 9 November 1905. The result was a landslide for Mr. Rutherford and his Liberal party, which won twenty-three of the twenty-five seats.

When the legislature met on 15 March 1906, it faced a heavy agenda, but its problems of organizing a government for the new province were eased somewhat by the experience gained and the precedents established by the legislature and the government of the Northwest Territories. One of its first decisions was the choice of a site for the provincial capital. Edmonton was chosen, much to the disappointment of its rival, Calgary.

The legislation passed at the first session included an act to establish the University of Alberta and here, as in the case of other bills, the government relied heavily on previous legislation passed by the territorial legislature. In fact, the bill presented to the house repeated almost word for word the text of the bill passed by the second session of the fifth Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories in Regina in the fall of 1903, except that references were to the Province of Alberta instead of to the Northwest Territories. There was also one other very important difference. Where Haultain's ordinance had provided for a Senate with ten members elected by Convocation from its members and five appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, Rutherford's bill reversed this arrangement and provided for ten appointed members and five elected. Here he differed from the government of Saskatchewan which, in its University Act of 1907, followed the territorial precedent, a precedent on which Haultain had laid the greatest emphasis. This difference reflects Rutherford's concern that the governing body of the university be a personally and ideologically sympathetic group.

There is no question but that the university was from the outset one of Mr. Rutherford's deepest concerns. Throughout his whole

life, and particularly in the early years of the province, he devoted an immense amount of his time and thought to it. It may be that, in this concern, he felt that the university would be assured of greater support if the majority of the members of its governing body were men who had been chosen by the government of which he himself was the head. In those early days of provincial development, the role of the individual leader was of vital importance, and Rutherford's overwhelming victory in the first election gave him special authority. We may be sure, therefore, that the decision to alter the section on the membership of the Senate was his and his alone, and that it was done with the best interests of the university in mind.

The selection of a site for the university was bound to be a controversial matter, perhaps even more than that of the capital. This decision, however, lay with the cabinet rather than the legislature. In the second session of the Legislative Assembly, in 1907, the University Act was amended to add the President or Acting President to the list of members of the Senate, and a new clause was approved which stated that "The Lieutenant Governor in Council may by order in council appoint the first or an acting president of the University and may fix his remuneration and his term of office; and may by any subsequent order in council alter or vary such remuneration or abridge or extend such term of office." Perhaps the cabinet thought this approval might be regarded as indicating general authority, to settle other matters of detail respecting the university such as its location. In any case, the government turned its attention to this decision after the session ended.

One act, passed by the legislature and assented to on 15 March 1907, incorporated the town of Strathcona as a city and enlarged its boundaries to 5.98 square miles. Calgary already had been chosen as the site of the Provincial Normal School, the City of Edmonton had been chosen as the capital, and the new City of Strathcona had much to recommend it as the site for the university. Not only was it the Premier's own constituency, but it was the terminus of the railroad from Calgary with connections to the CPR main line across Canada and, besides, an excellent plot of land, partly within the new boundaries of the city and partly immediately to the west, might be made available. In any event, Premier Rutherford made the announcement, on 6 April 1907, that Strathcona would be the home of the university.

It is always difficult to assess fully all the factors leading to decisions of historical importance, and Premier Rutherford's decision to

place the University of Alberta in Strathcona was the result of several obvious considerations. One which might be too easily overlooked had its roots in the growth of plans by the Methodist Church for some form of higher education in Alberta. An important source of information on this aspect of the decision is *Methodism in the Middle West* by Dr. J.H. Riddell, published by the Ryerson Press in 1946. Dr. Riddell writes of a meeting of the Edmonton District of the Methodist Church held in the spring of 1903 which sent a resolution to the Annual Conference "urging that a college be opened in Edmonton under the auspices of the Methodist Church." The suggestion was approved by the Conference, and the Quarterly Official Board of McDougall Church, Edmonton, was asked to nominate a provisional board for the college. Dr. Riddell, then on the faculty of Wesley College, Winnipeg, accepted the board's invitation to be its first principal, and the new Alberta College began its operations at a meeting held on 5 October 1903, in a room over Johnstone Walker's store on Jasper Avenue. The site selected was on the McDougall homestead overlooking the river valley east of what is now 101 Street. In 1904 the college was incorporated by the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories, and arrangements were made to carry on academic work in collaboration with McGill University, whose emissary in these discussions had been Dr. Tory. In addition to the regular academic subjects the college added "Departments of Music, elocution and commercial subjects."

Relations between Dr. Tory, Dr. Riddell, and Premier Rutherford were particularly cordial at this time and the Premier "showed his appreciation of this goodwill by giving the college a recognized place in the University system, and afterwards sponsored a bill in the Legislature making a gift to any and all accredited denominational colleges of a site of ten acres on the University grounds." Alberta College was the first to take advantage of this offer and proceeded to erect its theological college at what was then "a prominent site at the gateway to the University."

At this point a longer quotation from Dr. Riddell's book deserves attention since it presents a view of the early days of the University of Alberta from one who was closely involved in a number of aspects of the university's work.

As to the location of the University of Alberta, which had not at that time been settled by legislative action, there appeared a rather hectic struggle between Calgary and Edmonton at the session of the Legisla-

ture in 1909 for the possession of this coveted distinction. During the autumn, previous to the final settlement of the location of the university, the principal of Alberta College cut his way through the woods, cleared the timber from a portion of the newly acquired site of ten acres, and after digging out the basement laid the foundation of a new building. It was afterwards freely stated that the presence of this basement and foundation exercised considerable influence in making the decision favour Edmonton. Alberta College had so prospered in its work that, at the founding of the provincial university, it had a class of at least ten which had completed the second year of McGill. This class the college handed over to the university as the basis of its first graduating class. The present registrar of the university, Albert E. Ottewell, B.A., was a member of that group and after graduation, by his ability and general adaptability, put extension work on the map of universities in Canada. Rev. F.S. McCall, principal of Alberta College, who has won distinction in Educational work was also a member of that group. The first registrar of the University of Alberta was Cecil E. Race, a prince among men, modest, retiring, capable, of outstanding character and impressive ability. He was added to the staff of Alberta College in the autumn of 1903, and proved to be a tower of strength to the new institution. Dr. H.M. Tory frequently was heard to say that the best day's work Alberta College ever did was to give to the University of Alberta the services of Cecil E. Race. So by its counsel; by its sympathetic attitude; by its first class and by its registrar—Alberta College did much to initiate and promote the interests of higher education in Alberta.

The specific site chosen for the university was River Lot 5, made up of 258 acres stretching from the North Saskatchewan River south to the street now known as University Avenue, which takes its oblique course approximately east-south-east to match the direction of the river at that point in its course. A "Composite Map of Edmonton Settlement 1882" in J.G. MacGregor's *Edmonton: A History* shows the owner or occupier as one A. Patton, but in 1907 it was a part of the estate of a Mr. Simpson who had apparently secured title to it from the dominion government on or about 22 May 1885. The heirs to the estate were Mrs. Simpson and Mrs. Stokes who were apparently living in Kingston, Ontario, and were represented by Mr. J.L. Whiting, KC, of that city. It appears from the correspondence that the owners were willing to sell to Mr. Rutherford for \$150,000, though to anyone else the price would be \$200,000. Whether they knew what the land was intended for is not clear, but in any case the negotiations were completed through Mr. M.J. MacLeod, acting for the government as Deputy Treasurer, and the university had a

home. The price seems to have been a bargain, for in June of that year the City of Strathcona assessed it at \$258,000.

In the meantime Mr. Rutherford was making every effort to secure a grant of land from the dominion government to serve as endowment for the new institution. There was abundant precedent for this in the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862 in the United States and in support given by the Government of Canada to the University of Manitoba. However, when the Premier wrote to Sir Wilfrid Laurier seeking similar support he received the following reply:

Ottawa, 29th. March, 1907

The Honourable A.C. Rutherford  
Prime Minister's Office  
Edmonton, Alberta

My Dear Rutherford,—

I am in receipt of your favour of the 22nd instant with regard to an endowment for the University from the Canadian Government, in the shape of a land allowance. I must refer you in this respect to the fact that we have lately so increased the subsidies to the provinces that a further contribution from the Federal treasury does not seem to be advisable. The provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan are now more wealthy than the Dominion Government.

Believe me, my dear Rutherford,  
Yours very sincerely  
Wilfrid Laurier

Although the Premier pursued the matter through the good offices of Dr. W. McIntyre, MP, and the Honourable Frank Oliver, then Minister of the Interior in Laurier's cabinet, nothing was accomplished and the Government of Alberta set about the development of the university on its own.

In the early days of the university it is hard to imagine a better man to have had as Premier of the Province than the Honourable A.C. Rutherford, for he was completely dedicated to making the University the best of its kind within the limits of the resources of the province. He gained national attention for his leadership during the first two years of his premiership and several newspapers spoke of him in glowing terms. *The Montreal Herald* described him as "a

man of fine ability"; *The Toronto Globe* said of him that he was "an honest, upright figure in politics, a big man, physically and mentally, with a radiant humour in his eyes and lines of stubborn strength finely blended in his genial face"; *The Winnipeg Free Press* praised his administration and referred to him personally as a man "of Viking build, straightforward, kindly, not a politician in the sense of guile . . . a man of action." These were published tributes, but a very rare letter of commendation came from a rather unexpected source when Bob Edwards, publisher of *The Eye Opener*, wrote from Calgary as follows on 20 March 1907:

Dear Mr. Rutherford:

Permit me to congratulate you on the splendid work accomplished by your government during the session just closed. Your wisdom in protecting the treasury from the bold onslaughts of that fake immigration association and your kindness to the Alpine Club have gained for you the solid friendship of my little rag . . . —if that friendship is worth anything.

By way of reciprocity I shall go out of my way to speak in favour of Strathcona as the proper place for the Provincial university. You will get it anyway, but I may be of some use in dispelling any ill feeling that may arise down here when the announcement is made.

Wishing you continued success in your high office, believe me,

Yours most truly,  
R.E. Edwards.

His honours continued when, in recognition of his accomplishments in the first two sessions of the first legislature, the University of Toronto conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the Convocation of 1907.

The next task before the Premier and his cabinet was to find the best possible President for the university, and, although Mr. Rutherford appears to have canvassed the whole of Canada, one name must have always been foremost in his mind, that of Dr. Henry Marshall Tory, professor of Mathematics at McGill.

The acquaintance of these two remarkable men had begun even before Alberta achieved provincial status, as a letter from Dr. Tory in Montreal, dated 15 June 1905, reveals:



A.C. Rutherford, Esq., M.L.A.  
Strathcona  
N.W.T.

As you will see by my address I am again at home, from which you will infer that my nose is again upon the grindstone. I have not yet had an opportunity of looking up the matter of the Graduates constitution, but will do so at once. I have had a little conversation with the Principal of the University regarding a possible movement in Alberta, and find him, as I expected, personally, entirely sympathetic.

Since my return I have had two letters from Mr. Riddell with regard to affiliating the college at Alberta. . . . I would like you, however, to understand that we do not wish to tie ourselves up in any way that would affect our future relations with the Department of Education that will be organized in the Province of Alberta. As I told you, McGill University would not do anything to assist in a financial way any denominational institution. Our plan is to work through the regularly appointed educational channels. . . . Should Mr. Riddell consult you with regard to affiliation, you will then be better able to judge how to advise him. I have, myself, strongly advised that he should take steps to put his College work on a non-denominational basis.

It seems clear from this letter that Mr. Rutherford had begun quite early to give serious thought to higher education and to the possibility of working with McGill, his alma mater, in developing university work in Alberta. He must have been aware of the fact that the government of British Columbia had decided that they were not yet ready to embark on a university of their own and preferred to begin with a university college, offering the first two years only, in affiliation with McGill. If this were appropriate for British Columbia with a fairly long history of settlement, it might be much more so for Alberta.

Dr. Tory's experience in working towards the development of a program of higher education on the West Coast taught him a great deal. He had gone there at the request of Principal William Peterson of McGill on the invitation of the Vancouver High School and with the blessing of the government of the province, and yet some of the opposition he encountered seemed to regard him as an undesirable interloper. It came from graduates of the University of Toronto and from the denominational colleges as well as from Chancellor Burwash of Victoria College, the Methodist College of the University of Toronto. However, the bill to establish "The McGill University Col-

lege of British Columbia" was passed on 22 February 1906, and Dr. Tory's work in promoting the project was done.

His experience prompted him to write a letter to Premier Rutherford from Vancouver on 6 March 1906, marked "Private and Confidential" which must have given the recipient much food for thought. E.A. Corbett's biography of Dr. Tory gives a text of this letter, with no date attached, and states that it was written by Dr. Tory "before leaving Montreal." The text as given in Corbett's book omits several significant passages contained in this letter as it appears in Dr. Rutherford's own files, as though Dr. Tory had made a copy for his own use but had omitted these sections from it. One of the most significant reads as follows:

If you take any steps in the direction of a working University and wish to avoid the mistakes of the past, mistakes which have fearfully handicapped other institutions, *you should start on a teaching basis*. It was this point I especially emphasized in talking to you the other night. I would much rather have one year of good teaching up to the best standard than a B.A. as given by some institutions that I know.

Now, I am going to make a suggestion, which I recognize to be of a very delicate character, but which I think you will recognize as having significance. I would not run the risk of giving Government approval to men to do work which you might want to get rid of four or five years from now. To show what I mean, I would say there is no man to-day at work in education in Alberta who combines qualities required in the head of a University. I would avoid the possibility of giving any man such recognition as would give a claim to such a position when it opens. I could give you names, but I prefer not, men who are quite good at elementary work, but who have not the wide knowledge necessary to get around them the right kind of men. A man suitable to manage a high school, and practically all the colleges are high schools with appendages, are not the type to be placed over a university. These are things about which I could not speak openly, but which I feel I should mention to you, as you might, with so much work upon your hands, find yourself hampered with undesirable men. They were also the reasons why I think a system organized at once on old and well recognized lines would mean much more for you.

It seems to me that it would be financially and every way to your advantage to get a first-class man to organize your higher work, say the whole system of high school education, with a view to working it up to a point where a university would begin, and not to recognize any work except under authority of that High School Department. Such a man, if of University experience, could be trusted to get the beginnings of the University in shape, and start its teaching as rapidly as required, much

better if in association with an old institution, whose standing is recognized. Of course, some men will urge, let us work along our own line, refusing to recognize the unity of education, their own lines being usually inferior ones. This would also enable you to keep free from the taint of denominationalism. Such a man associated with the Deputy Minister could combine public school, high school and college and might be appointed with reference to the university of the future.

I find the fight is over for the present, although it may be renewed later. They made the mistake years ago to which I have alluded. Before they know it, unless our coming in prevents it, there will be a half dozen small colleges scattered all over this Province, claiming University powers. Centralisation should be the watchword of higher work, it costs the country less in the end and is a thousand times more efficient.

I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in thus addressing you, but it seemed to me that one old McGill man might thus speak confidentially to another, more especially when the subject is of such importance. Let me add that nothing that I have said is to be in any way construed as reflecting upon denominations as religious institutions. I am thoroughly in accord with their work and aim. I am speaking merely of them as educational Institutions.

Believe me,  
Sincerely yours  
H.M. Tory

This letter, seven pages long and written with such conviction, probably convinced the Premier that the University of Alberta should follow along the lines of the Haultain Bill of 1903 and the Alberta Act of 1906, and, perhaps even more important, that Dr. Tory should be given the task of heading the new institution. It was a private and confidential letter and it is unlikely that Mr. Rutherford revealed it to his cabinet colleagues or discussed it with them except in the most general terms. The reference in the letter to a conversation the two men had held "the other night" is puzzling. Since there was no long-distance telephone in operation between Vancouver and Edmonton until 1928, we must assume either that Dr. Tory was in Strathcona or Mr. Rutherford was in Vancouver. Since the Premier must have been very deeply involved in preparation for the opening of the first session of his first legislature due to take place on 15 March, we can hardly believe that he was away from Edmonton, so the presumption is that Dr. Tory was on one of his whirlwind trips there and that the two men met in person, and perhaps privately, and discussed, among other things, the University Act. If such a dis-

cussion took place, it would have confirmed Mr. Rutherford in his determination not to be swayed by opposition to his bill.

His experience in British Columbia had confirmed Dr. Tory in the view that a new university simply could not permit religious denominations to guide its destiny, nor could such denominations be allowed to begin university work themselves. He had come to this conclusion earlier as a result of his assessment of the situation in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and his observation of college and university developments in Ontario and Quebec as well as in Manitoba reinforced that conclusion. He must have been particularly shaken by the stand taken by his fellow educators in the Methodist Church with respect to events in British Columbia. As a result of this he decided that the only honourable course he could take was to withdraw from the Montreal Methodist Conference of which, as an ordained minister in the Methodist Church, he had long been a member. He therefore wrote to the Chairman of the Conference on 28 May 1906, in part as follows:

I have been for some time contemplating withdrawing from the Montreal Conference and am now writing to tender my resignation. I have taken this action only after serious reflection, knowing that my action may be misunderstood, but I do not feel justified in remaining longer under the nominal control of a body whose dictates I would not feel justified in obeying if they were to order me to do work other than that I am now doing, work of which they take no cognizance and for which I receive no recognition. . . . My interest in the Conference will be continued but I shall prefer to class myself as a layman. I feel I must be free to act without reference to the Conference.

The resignation was accepted with words of praise for Dr. Tory's work "in the educational affairs of both the Province of Quebec and the Dominion" and with best wishes for his continued success. The scientist had taken over from the theologian in Dr. Tory and he could now give himself completely and without reservation to working for higher education along secular lines.

The year 1907 held many tasks for Premier Rutherford, not the least important of which was to find a President for his university. For Henry Marshall Tory it was a year in which some channel for his enormous and restless energies would need to be found. Another son of the Maritimes, Robert Alexander Falconer, had just moved from the principalship of Pine Hill College, Halifax, to the presidency of the University of Toronto, and Walter Charles Murray, still another

Maritimer, was soon to be appointed President of the new University of Saskatchewan. With these men and with Gordon of Queen's, and Peterson of McGill, Dr. Tory must have shone as one of the leading men in higher education in the Canada of that day.

There are a great many tributes to him in the records, all referring to his vigour and leadership and his devotion to higher education. When Mr. Rutherford went east looking for a President, one of the men he consulted was Mr. A.P. Low, Deputy Head and Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, who said in part,

of all the men I know Dr. Tory is by far the best suited to the position. . . . He is an excellent scholar and teacher, and his connection with Prof. Adams of Edinburgh in the examination of the schools of the Province of Quebec, which led to the establishment of Sir William Macdonald's Schools at Ste. Anne, and also his work in the west in regard to McGill extension have given him a greater practical knowledge of schools than is possessed by any other Canadian.

Principal Peterson and Dean Moyse of McGill held Dr. Tory in the highest regard, entrusting to him the supervision of establishing McGill College of British Columbia and, in Dean Moyse's case, asking him to be acting dean during Moyse's own absence. Bearing all this in mind, and remembering Mr. Rutherford's own discussions and correspondence with Dr. Tory, it is not surprising that the Premier made up his mind that Tory was the best possible candidate for the presidency of the University of Alberta and that everything should be done to induce him to accept.

Just when negotiations began is not clear, but as early as November 1906, there must have been tentative inquiries as to Dr. Tory's possible interest in the post, for he wrote Mr. Rutherford on November 12, speaking of his commitment to McGill and expressing his wish "to discuss the matter." He went on as follows:

During the past year I have made an effort especially to interest a few persons in your province. Although this was done in connection with a probable McGill movement. I would not at all despair of swinging that interest onto an independent movement if the work were planned on good sound lines. I would deem it a favour if you would let me meet you in Edmonton, or better still somewhere between here and Edmonton. It is possible a much larger work could be in the course of a few years inaugurated than you at present contemplate.

Fate, or destiny, or whatever one may care to call it, was certainly determined to bring these two men together in the work of establishing the University of Alberta, whatever their own reasons for hesitation or doubt might have been. In the end the two men met at lunch in the Windsor Hotel in Montreal, and Mr. Rutherford made the offer. After discussing it with his wife, his colleagues, and his close friends at McGill, Dr. Tory accepted. It was early 1907. Dr. Tory's appointment was to take effect as of 1 January 1908, so, early in the year, he came to Alberta to take up his new duties.

Although he was familiar with Edmonton and Strathcona, having made several visits to these two centres beginning in 1905, he was less familiar with other parts of the province. He therefore decided to make a tour of the settled portions of his new educational domain and find out for himself just what the prospects for students at the university were. This was characteristic of him, for he always believed that the university should serve the whole province and he wished to know that province and its people from one end to the other. He found friends and supporters but he also encountered opposition, chiefly from Calgary which had been so disgruntled at not getting the university. Dr. Tory discusses the tour in his diary,\* and mentions that the opposition was led by R.B. Bennett, a prominent Conservative who had failed to secure election to the first Alberta legislature. In examining the schools for prospective students, Dr. Tory discovered that "an outstanding citizen of Calgary went so far as to canvass the schools in order to prevent the pupils going to the university." He does not identify the individual. However, he did find that there were "between thirty and forty students available for freshmen, and three or four would like to enter the second year."

The University Act provided (Section 8) that the first Convocation should be made up of graduates of universities in Canada and Great Britain who had registered by a specified date and who had paid a fee of two dollars to the Provincial Secretary who was to keep the register of those graduates duly approved as being entitled to membership. It is noteworthy that no fewer than 354 graduates registered before the prescribed date and thus became the first members of Convocation. The meeting was held on Wednesday, 18 March 1908, and was probably a closed meeting because of the rather delicate nature of the business it had to transact—the election of the Chancellor

\*Quoted in E.A. Corbett, *Henry Marshall Tory, Beloved Canadian* (The Ryerson Press, Toronto, 1954) pp. 93, 94.

and the five representatives on the Senate. I have not been able to find a record of the proceedings nor how many of the registered graduates did, in fact, attend and take part. It is interesting to recall that the late Dr. G. Fred McNally, who was Chancellor from 1946 to 1952, planned a reunion in 1948 to celebrate the fortieth anniversary for the first Convocation and no fewer than thirty-eight attended. A photograph of the group is found in Dr. John Macdonald's *History of the University of Alberta, 1908-1958*. *The Edmonton Bulletin* of Friday, 20 March 1908, carried a report of the election of Mr. Justice C.A. Stuart as Chancellor, a post he held until 1926, and of Dr. Kennedy, Dr. Ferris, Mr. J. McCaig, Mr. R.S. Jenkins, and Mr. G. Harcourt as elected Senate members.

It was now the government's turn and they appointed their ten Senate members—Mr. Justice N.D. Beck, Dr. Riddell of Alberta College, Dr. Brett, Mr. Hutchings, Mr. J.A. McDougall, Mr. P.J. Nolan, Mr. J.J. Gaetz, Dr. O. Boyd, Dr. W.S. Galbraith, and Mr. E.K. Strathy. According to the act, the Minister of Education, Dr. Rutherford, the Chancellor, and the President were members *ex officio*, giving a full complement of eighteen members.

The first meeting of the new Senate was held in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF) Hall at the corner of 80 Avenue and 105 Street in Strathcona on Monday, 30 March 1908, and the members were faced with an agenda of twenty-nine items. The minutes were recorded by Mr. Harold Riley,\* who was appointed secretary, and occupy sixteen pages hand written in the official minute book. As their first official act they proceeded to elect the Chancellor as chairman.

Mr. A.D. Mills, the Mayor of Strathcona, was there to express a welcome on behalf of his fellow citizens and assured the Senate that "the citizens would at all times be prepared to assist the university authorities in their endeavours to cultivate that dignity which the educational centre of the province should at all times maintain." Premier Rutherford then addressed the meeting and announced that 258 acres of land had been procured for the university, that about eleven thousand dollars was available for immediate use and an additional sum of thirty thousand dollars would be obtainable "later on." He concluded by officially announcing Dr. Tory's appointment as President and said that the University Act would need to be

\*Mr. Riley was at that time a member of the staff in the government office.

amended "in order to permit of the fullest expansion of every branch of the University."

Dr. Tory spoke next and commented on "the historic nature of the present gathering." He went on to express his satisfaction that religious strife would be absent from the university, but they would be a united body. He stressed the need first of all for men, "men of the highest scholastic attainment and mental calibre." Next in priority would come a library and he mentioned that Dr. Rutherford had "agreed to furnish the library with a complete set of works by Canadian authors." Finally he mentioned the need for equipping the university in the best possible way.

The Senate agreed that their meetings should be private and that the President and secretary should supply the press "with such information as they may deem wise."

As to opening classes in the fall, Dr. Tory stated that they could expect thirty-five to forty students and he recommended that they go ahead. After all, he said, Harvard had started with nine students, Toronto with twenty-six, and McGill with ten. The Senate agreed to open in the fall "on a date to be decided upon by the President." Accommodation could be found either in the IOOF Hall or "the West end School," but decision on this was left to be decided later by a committee set up for the purpose.

It was agreed that the first faculty should be Arts and Science offering courses leading to the degrees of B.A., B.Sc. in Arts, and B.Sc. in Applied Science. Matriculation was based on Standard VII of the schools of the province, but the university was to hold its own matriculation examinations beginning on 2 July at schools throughout the province, with further examinations scheduled for 16 September in Strathcona only. It was agreed that a program in agriculture could be delayed two or three years.

Staff salaries and appointments were discussed next and Dr. Tory suggested that priority should be given to the appointment of professors of "English, Classics, and Modern Languages" and that "no professor would be appointed unless he had taken his scholarship on an equivalent of a Doctor of Philosophy degree." It seems clear from the context that by "professor" he meant the top rank only on the faculty scale. Dr. Tory's determination to begin with Arts and Science differs from that of President Murray and his colleagues at the University of Saskatchewan where priority was given to agriculture. The difference was really unimportant in the end because each university soon offered similar programs, but it is clear that Dr. Tory



knew that his new university might find recognition by other universities in Canada or overseas difficult, and he was determined to have nothing but the best in his faculty and in the basic standard academic fare in his curriculum. No one could disagree with him on this for long, and the Senate happily endorsed his program.

Salaries were fixed at \$2,500 a year for professors, rising to a top of \$3,000 by annual increments of \$100; assistant professors were to start at \$1,800 with increments of \$90 to a maximum of \$2,250; and lecturers were to receive \$1,200 a year. Contracts were to be for five years renewable, but revocable on three months' notice. Dr. Tory's own salary was set at \$5,000 with no increments for five years, then \$500 annually on a contract of ten years.

The Senate authorized Dr. Tory to engage such professors, assistant professors, lecturers, and other employees as he saw fit, but one member of the Senate thought priority should be given to persons residing in the province. After some discussion, Mr. Nolan moved that no one engaged in educational work in Alberta should be appointed. His motion was not seconded and apparently it had been made more or less in jest, for he asked that it not be regarded as an official part of the minutes of the meeting. The Senate, however, did agree that quality should come first and residential qualifications second, and in fact the first four men appointed, and most of those for the following three or four years, came from elsewhere. Mr. Gaetz and Mr. Harcourt, both members of the first Senate, were notable exceptions.

It was agreed that for the present Dr. Tory could perform the function of Registrar and was authorized to do so. Mr. John McDougall was appointed Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. Justice Beck was named Vice-Chancellor. Executive and finance committees were set up and a number of items on the agenda were referred to them for report and recommendation. Members approved payment of their own expenses and a per diem allowance of four dollars for each day spent attending meetings of the "Senate Board." The sum of two hundred dollars was set aside for scholarships to which Mr. McDougall added five hundred dollars and Dr. Rutherford a further hundred.

The meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m. after a full day of accomplishment by a remarkable group of men. They fully earned their four dollars and the lunch provided by Mrs. Rutherford at her home on 104 Street.

Dr. Tory could now begin his search for the kind of men he had

promised to secure for the new university. Few people can have been more familiar with the university scene in Canada than he, and his search ranged far and wide. On 23 April 1908, he was in Toronto at the King Edward Hotel and from there addressed a letter to Professor W.J. Alexander (it should have been W.H.), Western University, London, Ontario, follows:

Dear Sir:

Your name has been mentioned to me by Dr. Hutton as one who might be interested in securing a position in connection with the Classical Department of the University of Alberta.

So began a train of events with consequences which stretched far into the future. The two men met two days later and, though Dr. Tory interviewed four other candidates for the post in classics, it was Dr. Alexander's name which remained at the head of the list and his appointment was confirmed by the Senate (Dr. Tory, in a letter to Dr. Alexander, written in Winnipeg on 15 June, referred to it as "The Board") to take effect on 1 July with duties to commence on 1 September. The disparity in these dates was to provide for the expense of moving from London to Edmonton.\*

The professorship of English was more of a problem, but in the end it was accepted by Dr. E.K. Broadus, a native of Virginia, who had just received his Ph.D. at Harvard that year. He describes his interview with Dr. Tory in his collection of essays entitled *Saturday and Sunday*.

On a day in June, 1908, the president of a university not yet in being, in a province which I had never heard of, in a country which I had never visited, came to Harvard and offered me the professorship of English.

\*I knew Dr. Maurice Hutton, for he had continued as professor of Classics and principal of University College until 1929 and was still actively interested in the Classics Club of the University of Toronto when I went to Victoria College in 1930 as a teaching fellow. I have often thought since that if he had not mentioned Dr. Alexander's name for the position of Classics professor in 1908, I should not have come to Alberta. The fact that Dr. Alexander was at Western, then, prompted *The London Free Press* to note his appointment to California in 1937, effective in 1938, so I knew of the possibility of a vacancy here in Classics that year, and the Dean of Arts at Western, who had taught me Classics, was good enough to recommend me to his old friend and colleague, Dr. Alexander for a post. The thread of history is indeed a long one. (WHJ)

The offer sounded like midsummer madness. I think that what I accepted was, not the position or the salary, but the man. There was something about him that made me feel that to whatever no-man's land he went, there—somehow—the kind of university I should like to have a hand in would get to be. When I came to Edmonton in September of that year, I found him ensconced in the attic of a small brick public school building. There assembled the four of us who were to constitute the faculty—veritable *philosophes sous les toîts*—and he, and we, and it, were for the nonce the University of Alberta.

These two men were to leave their mark on the university in a wonderful way—Broadus until his death in December 1936, and Alexander until he moved on to the University of California in 1938. No one who knew them will ever forget them. They fulfilled Dr. Tory's dream of a great faculty in every respect.

The two other appointments that first year were L.H. Alexander in modern languages and W. Muir Edwards as assistant professor of Mathematics and lecturer in Civil Engineering. Alexander went back to Columbia University in 1909, but Muir Edwards served the university faithfully and well until his death from influenza in 1918. Dr. Tory himself undertook the teaching of history.

So the stage was set, the faculty hired, the students on their way towards Strathcona, and the University of Alberta was ready to embark on its role of higher education for the people of the province. Dr. Tory must have faced that first year with a sense of satisfaction from what had already been done and a sense of high challenge at what still remained.

## CHAPTER TWO

# *The Pre-Campus Years: 1908-1911*

### *The first year: 1908-1909*

One further meeting of the Senate was necessary before the University of Alberta opened its doors, and it was held on the evening of Monday, 6 July, in the judge's chambers of the Court House in Calgary. The minutes do not record whether this was a diplomatic gesture to the Calgary members or whether it was simply to meet the convenience of the Chancellor, Mr. Justice Stuart. In any event, it had a good representation from Edmonton, including Premier Rutherford, Dr. Riddell, and, of course, President Tory.

The first action following approval of the minutes (as amended) was to confirm the appointments of Dr. W.H. Alexander as professor of Classics, Mr. L.H. Alexander as professor of Modern Languages, Dr. E.K. Broadus as professor of English, and Mr. Muir Edwards as assistant professor of Mathematics and lecturer in Engineering—the last at the salary of assistant professor. (In those happy days it was possible for the President to interview personally each candidate recommended for appointment and to be able to assure the Senate that they were worthy candidates on both personal and professional grounds.)

The next item of business was the provision of the university bookstore, with profits to be earmarked for the Library. The matter of a Convocation was approved, and it was agreed that it should be held with the University of Alberta degree being conferred *ad eundem gradum* on all graduates who registered, paid a registration fee of five dollars, and were approved by the credentials committee. On the matter of academic dress, it was agreed that professors should wear gowns at lectures, and that undergraduates would be required to

wear them at all functions, examinations, and classes. This particular item provoked a spirited discussion, but the ruling stood.

Dr. Tory was concerned about the matter of textbooks and expressed the hope that the new staff members might be prepared to write appropriate texts in their respective fields, and he secured the Senate's endorsement of the Alberta University Series, comprising any such publications or any other publications by members of the faculty. This decision marked the University of Alberta at the outset as an institution that would encourage the faculty to contribute to the advancement of knowledge not only through teaching but also through research and publication. At least two of the original staff, Dr. W.H. Alexander and Dr. E.K. Broadus, pursued this policy with competence and zeal, as the long list of their publications shows.

The matter of the affiliation of denominational colleges with the university was raised by Dr. Riddell rather than by Dr. Tory, and it is interesting to speculate on the latter's enthusiasm, or lack of it, for such affiliation. In any event, the Senate agreed that "the President, Vice-Chancellor (the Honourable Mr. Justice Beck) and Dr. Riddell be appointed as a committee to draw up an arrangement providing for the recognition of students of Alberta College for the current year."

The meeting ended at 12:15 a.m. with the appointment of a Standing Committee on Legislation, a Building and Grounds Committee, and a Credentials Committee. Dr. Tory, of course, was a member of them all and was thus able to keep in touch with every aspect of the university's progress. He would not have been satisfied with anything less.

Although there had been a good deal of fanfare regarding the first Convocation in March which served as a kind of constituent assembly for the university, the actual preparations for classes went on more quietly. The publicity had been extensive, particularly in the press of Strathcona, Edmonton, and Calgary, though not all of it was entirely favourable. There was no question about the citizens of Alberta knowing that the university existed, and that it would open its doors on 23 September; Dr. Tory had seen to that.

Elaborate preparations had been made for the writing of the university's own matriculation examinations but, in the end, it appears that very few candidates for admission wrote them. Instead they based their claims for admission on their success in the high school examinations at the Grade VII or Standard VII level—a level which later became known as Grade XI or Junior Matriculation. Some stu-

dents had gone through Standard VIII or Grade XII and these were admitted to the second year of the program of their choice.

The students were a great group. Dr. Tory had committed the university to opening and he was determined that it would have a fairly large enrolment, so to this end he induced the Strathcona High School to refrain from offering the final year so that students would attend the university instead of the high school. There was also an arrangement by which a number of students from Alberta College attended classes at the university as part of their program leading to ordination in the ministry of the Methodist Church. Some of these were older than the usual high school graduates and they were, all in all, a varied group. At this time, more than sixty years later, it is difficult to envisage their interests and personalities but a few stood out then as they did in later years. Among them was L.Y. Cairns, full of wit and mischief, who later became a distinguished member of the Alberta bar, a faithful lecturer in Commercial Law at the university, and ultimately the University Chancellor. Another was A.E. Ottewell from a pioneer farm family east of Edmonton, tall and heavily built, who went on to his master's degree after graduation and ultimately became Head of Extension and, finally, Registrar. Still another was Stacey McCall who came from Alberta College and ultimately went on to be its principal for many years. George Misener was a particularly studious type who concentrated on classics and for many years was a teacher of classics in the schools of Alberta.

The women were well represented also, seven of them out of a total student enrolment of forty-five, including Agnes Wilson (Mrs. D.J. Teviotdale) who lived on Saskatchewan Drive just east of Main Street (now 103 Street). Another was Miss Ethel Anderson who devoted many years to teaching in Alberta and continued, along with Mrs. Teviotdale, to be actively interested in the university and its affairs for more than sixty years. All these students appeared, more or less on time, at the opening of classes and thirty-three of them are shown in a picture of the student body taken in front of the Duggan Street School in September 1908.

The faculty was small in number but outstanding in zeal and competence. Dr. Tory had taken on the role of Registrar and it is likely that he knew every student personally and took an active part in their welfare. Although he was educated as a specialist in mathematics and physics, he took on the responsibility of teaching history, mainly to second-year students. Dr. W.H. Alexander was there, exuding a spirit of optimism and academic challenge to every student

with whom he came in contact. Dr. E.K. Broadus, with his neat appearance and precise manner, set a standard of achievement in English that has become the hallmark of University of Alberta classes ever since. Muir Edwards's dedication to his subjects—mathematics and engineering—won him the respect and affection of his students during the ten short years he spent on the staff. L.H. Alexander, teaching French and German, is a much more shadowy figure and few remembered him because of the short duration of his stay at the University of Alberta.

The scene of the university's first four months was the top floor of the Duggan Street School, later known as the Queen Alexandra School, and it is interesting to think of the reaction of the elementary school children to these gowned professors and students who were a part of their establishment. The school itself was a magnificent building for those days, and the Christmas 1905 issue of *The Strathcona Plaindealer* commented on it thus:

On Duggan Street, in the south-west, is another six-room Building of very handsome design nearing completion, which is fitted with all modern conveniences, including electric light, steam heat, water and sewerage, and the most approved systems of ventilation and fire protection. It will cost \$27,000. Both this school and the one on Grandin Street have whole blocks of land for campus . . . each also has a fine assembly hall on the third floor.

It was this assembly hall which was the main centre of the university's activities and Dr. Tory's office occupied a spot adjacent to the hall. (The door marked President's Office remained in the school for many years until it was transferred to the university where it is still preserved as one of the memorabilia of the university's earliest year.)

The students lived mainly in Strathcona but some came across the river from Edmonton either by foot and ferry or by the streetcar across the low level bridge and up the south bank to the corner of Main Street and Whyte Avenue where the CPR station now stands. From there it would be a short walk to the Duggan Street School. In the winter most of them would have walked and brought their lunches which often froze in cold weather and had to be thawed out on the steam radiators in the school.

The university year was divided into two terms of equal length, with the break coming at the end of January and final exams at the

end of each term. The curriculum for the B.A. and the B.Sc. in Arts was almost the same, though a more marked difference existed for those registered for the B.Sc. in Applied Science. English was compulsory for all students, with one course in Latin or Greek, another in a second foreign language, plus a course in mathematics and a course in physics for the B.A. student. The B.Sc. candidates in Arts had to take both French and German but not a classical language. Students in Applied Science took descriptive geometry, free-hand drawing, lettering, mathematics, physics, and a physical laboratory in addition to the compulsory English. Gowns and textbooks were obtained by the university, presumably through Dr. Tory himself, and were sold to the students on their arrival.

It was, from today's point of view, a relatively elementary type of program for the university level but the students who were registered were all determined to pursue their advanced education with zeal and energy and this alone must have made them a very special group. Dr. Tory encouraged this attitude, and their education would have been equivalent to that in many an older Canadian university.

Only three weeks were to pass from registration day and the beginning of classes to the next big day in the history of the university: Tuesday, 13 October 1908. The day began with the third meeting of the Senate which took place in the President's Office on the third floor of the Duggan Street School with all but three members present.

On behalf of the Credentials Committee, Dr. Tory was able to recommend that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on Lieutenant-Governor G.H.V. Bulyea, and on Premier A. C. Rutherford, and that the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Law be awarded to Chief Justice A.L. Sifton. This was approved over the modest objections of the Premier who preferred that his name be left off the list. Since the Convocation was scheduled for the afternoon of that day, it was fortunate that the plans which Dr. Tory and his colleagues had made should not be altered! There is a reference in the minutes to the presentation of the Chancellor, the Honourable C.A. Stuart, and Mr. Justice Beck "individually for their degrees," but this must cover their degrees *ad eundem gradum* since they did not receive honorary degrees until some years later. Others approved for degrees included twenty-three for the B.A., five for the M.A., and five for the M.D. They must represent only a partial listing of the candidates for these *ad eundem* degrees since the list which is in the university archives contains a great many more names than these.



On behalf of the Building and Grounds Committee, Dr. Tory reported that brush and timber were being cleared from a portion of the university grounds and this work was to proceed. The Finance Committee reported, again through Dr. Tory, that the sum of \$3,420 had been expended up to 30 June 1908, and \$22,100 committed for the year 1 July 1908 to 30 June 1909. The budget of 1909-10 was approved at \$30,000 including provisions for hiring professors of Science, Philosophy, and Mathematics. The rent of the new quarters in Strathcona Collegiate was set at \$3,000 a year.

The matter of the arms of the university had to be tabled,\* but a decision on the “college colours” was made on the recommendation of a committee which was apparently drawn from the faculty. The decision was that they should be green and gold and on the suggestion of Mr. Justice Beck the reasons for the choice were to be set out in the minutes of the Senate as follows:

The choice of colors for the University accepted at this meeting—Green and Gold—are peculiarly adapted for the purpose for which they have been accepted. The choice of this beautiful, and at the same time infrequent, combination was based on an appropriate symbolism—the Green representing the wide stretches of verdant prairie land flanked by the deep spruce forests of the province—while the Gold prefigures the golden harvest fields that are Alberta’s boast. Referring back to the old accepted symbolism of colors, the choice was still found to have been made with discerning art; for Green there is the symbol of hope—of joyous optimism, and Gold of the shining light of knowledge. Both are certainly particularly applicable to the new University.

This is the official record of the choice of colours for the new university and is naturally of great interest. However, there is another unofficial tradition which seems to be even more plausible. It is that Mrs. Alexander, with a companion, it may have been Dr. W.H. Alexander, or Mrs. Broadus, or Mrs. Tory, was standing overlooking the river valley one day in late September or early October and they were so impressed with the golden aspen leaves and the deep green of the spruce that they decided that these should be the colours of the university. Mrs. Alexander’s son, Mr. L.L. Alexander, still has in his possession two ribbons in the university colours with a note

\*The university motto, *Quaecumque Vera* (Whatsoever Things are True), and the official seal were approved in 1911 in time for the May Convocation of that year.

written by his mother, "These are the ribbons I bought at Johnstone Walker's—the first pieces to show the color I chose for U. of A." Mrs. Alexander has signed this note but has not appended a date. Whatever the basis for the selection was, the new colours were warmly received and have remained the official ones of the university ever since.

The first real Convocation of the first university in the new province, held 13 October 1908, was a great occasion for everyone involved, from Lieutenant-Governor G.H.V. Bulyea, through Chancellor Stuart, Premier Rutherford, and President Tory to the faculty, the students, and the citizens of Strathcona and Edmonton. The souvenir program, "Issued by The City of Strathcona," provides pictures of all the leading participants including the four faculty members and a group picture of the student body in their academic gowns in front of the Duggan Street School. Also included are the names of the members of the first Convocation, the founding Convocation held in the previous March, and a list of the day's activities including the reception given by the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bulyea at five o'clock in the afternoon in the University Library, and the civic reception at 8:30 in the evening by the City Council of Strathcona. The scenes of these festivities are not identified in the program, but *The Edmonton Bulletin* on the following day reported that they took place in the IOOF Hall with an audience of a thousand people.

The students contributed their college yells and performed a song composed by Dr. Broadus and set to music by Professor Alexander. This was probably Professor L.H. Alexander who had organized a glee club and presumably was the chief musical authority in the small faculty. The dignitaries supplied the oratory appropriate to the occasion with Dr. Tory giving an address quoted at length in E.A. Corbett's biography. He said in part:

Permit me to say one word with regard to our staff. On them the success of the University depends. If we are to have a great University it will be because great men are upon our staff . . . Mr. Chancellor, it is from the young men of promise and learning of the Continent that our staff has been selected. I will ask you to judge them by their work.

But before I leave them, may I add one other remark. The members of the University staff must not be thought of in the ordinary way as state officers. They must rather be regarded in the light of independent thinkers and scholars who are to bring us into that appreciation of those

higher things about which I was speaking a moment ago. For that purpose they have been selected and I am confident they will prove worthy of their high vocation. (pp. 99-101)

For the rest of that first term the faculty and students gave full attention to their studies and to extra-curricular activities. Professors Edwards and W.H. Alexander introduced rugby football which was played in a field near the present south side CPR station. A literary society took over responsibility for most of the other non-academic functions including a masquerade party. It was a small and intimate group and those who were a part of it look back on those early months with fond memories.

The big event of the year, however, was the move to larger and more appropriate quarters in the new Strathcona Collegiate Institute, which took place in January 1909. The building was then one of the most impressive in the whole City of Strathcona and had been planned and built with great pride. The cornerstone had been laid on 18 October 1907, by the Honourable A.C. Rutherford in his capacity as Minister of Education and a detailed description of the building, together with an architectural drawing, appeared in *The Edmonton Evening Journal*, Saturday, 19 October, with similar stories in *The Edmonton Bulletin*. Referring to the university, Mr. Rutherford said, "the organization and equipment were under way and would be hurried along as fast as possible, bearing in mind always an institution that would be the glory and delight of the Province" (*The Edmonton Bulletin*, 19 October 1907). Six hundred students had attended the laying of the cornerstone in perfect autumn weather along with the Premier; Mayor Mills of Strathcona; Mr. D.S. MacKenzie, Deputy Minister of Education; Mr. A. MacLean, Chairman of the School Board; and many other dignitaries.

The building itself, at 10523-84 Avenue, was three storeys high over a finished basement, 70' × 117', and was described in the *Journal* as "one of the finest educational establishments in the West." The material was red-pressed brick with three marble entrances and included an assembly hall on the top floor capable of seating five hundred people, gymnasia and washrooms for both boys and girls in the basement, and classrooms on the two main floors. The windows were described as "enormous" and special mention was made of the thermostatic control of the heating. The university itself was to be housed on the upper floor which contained four classrooms, a library, and the President's Office.

The move of the university from its first home to its second was not a major project since tradition has it that the whole of the furniture and equipment filled only one dray. Dr. W.H. Alexander, in his pamphlet, *The University of Alberta; A Retrospect, 1908-1929*, reports that each of the four professors had his own special lecture room, and a very pleasant large south room became the library "where the presiding spirits were Miss Jenny Carmichael (Mrs. W.R. Howson), the President's secretary, and Miss Eugenie Archibald, the university's first librarian." He comments further that "some valuable volumes were appearing on the shelves; the Senate's five thousand dollar vote was showing results."

The library is, of course, the centre of any university and Dr. Tory and Mr. Rutherford had always taken a special interest in this feature of the University of Alberta. It must have been a great pleasure for them and for the first faculty members to select the books that were to form the university's own collection. The record of these first acquisitions is still to be seen in the present Cameron Library and tells a fascinating story. The very first ten books listed are a set of the works of Edgar Allan Poe published in 1902 by the Brampton Society of New York and bought at a cost of seven dollars and fifty cents. Next came fourteen volumes of the works of Washington Irving at fourteen dollars followed by the works of Sir Walter Scott, Jean Froissart, Henry Fielding, Charles Lamb, George Eliot, Edward Gibbon, T.B. Macaulay, R.L. Stevenson, and William Shakespeare, in that order. Next came Jane Austen, Victor Hugo, J.R. Green's *History of the English People*, and Hallam's *History of Europe During the Middle Ages*, the works of Smollett, Kipling, and J. S. Mill. These completed the first two hundred books. Then there appeared such more practical works as Ainsly on *Principles of Animal Nutrition*, Budd and Hanson on *Horticulture*, Elliott on *Engineering for Land Drainage*, and Groves on *Forest Mensuration*. These were purchased under the University Library Appropriation on 4 June 1908. It is interesting to speculate on the identity of the person or persons who made these choices but it was almost certainly Dr. Tory, Mr. Rutherford, or Dr. Broadus or some combination thereof.

Accession Number 715 marks the first books contributed by the Honourable A.C. Rutherford and here the collection included a Canadian almanac at fifty-three cents, Clement's *History of the Dominion of Canada* at thirty-seven cents, Dawson's *The St. Lawrence Basin* at a dollar twenty, Parker and Bryan on *Old Quebec* at three dollars, and R.M. Ballantyne's *Hudson's Bay* at twenty cents. A list of

Mr. Rutherford's donation goes on for several hundred volumes and formed a most remarkable collection. Later books are shown as having been presented by Dr. Tory, by Dr. W.H. Alexander, and by various authors and publishers. The major purchase in those early years was volumes 4166 and 4459 comprising the great *Annalen der Chemie und Pharmacie*—294 volumes at a cost of nine hundred and fifty dollars. This was such a major purchase that Dr. Tory sought and received approval of the Senate before confirming the order. All in all, the University Library made an excellent start in its very first year.

The formal opening of the new Strathcona Collegiate Institute took place on 17 February 1909, with Mr. MacLean presiding and Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea carrying out the opening itself. Speeches were given by Dr. Rutherford, Dr. Tory, Mr. C.J. Robertson, Leader of the Opposition, Professor W.H. Alexander, and Mr. George A. McKee, principal of the school. One of the soloists was Arthur Davies, a prominent citizen of Edmonton. It was a long program with a fifteen minute intermission for a promenade.

Following the end of the academic session of 1908-09, the Senate was able to turn its attention to the study of reports and of plans submitted for further development of the new university. The fourth meeting of that body was held in the Court House, Calgary, on Thursday, 10 June 1909, at 4:30 p.m. The agenda was lengthy and detailed in its concerns regarding all aspects of the university.

The first item discussed was the recommendation from the Executive Committee that a Discipline Committee be established comprising the President, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Dean or another representative of each faculty. The recommendation was approved with the further understanding that the professors would represent the committee in the classroom to the extent of suspension from the class, and the faculty should have the power to suspend from classes generally, impose fines, etcetera. The Discipline Committee itself would have the power of expulsion.

This serious discussion was followed by two happier Senate decisions. Charter Day was instituted to be celebrated annually on May 9—the date on which the Lieutenant-Governor had assented to the first University Act in 1906. A Department of Civil and Municipal Engineering was established in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences with Mr. Muir Edwards as professor.

A contentious matter came up next, having to do with sites for denominational colleges on the campus. It was agreed that leases

should be for ninety-nine years and the buildings taken over "in the event of dissatisfaction arising." The Executive and the Building Committees would study proposals and make recommendations to the Senate.

From education work on campus, the Senate then turned to the university's program of Extension. Apparently Extension work had already begun during the first year and fees had been collected. The Senate decided that the Extension lectures should be a separate part of the university's work and a program for the subsequent year worked out. In the meantime the fees collected in 1908-09 should go to the professors who had participated.

Another contentious matter was the proposal of the Executive Committee that the university set aside space for a hospital and accept one hundred thousand dollars from the City of Strathcona to build it. Some feared that this would arouse dissatisfaction among other hospitals in the province and that the plans for operation might present difficulties as between the city and the university. It was agreed therefore to table the matter for further study.

After a break for dinner, Dr. Tory set out his plans for future development, including provision for applied science and education in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and the establishment of new Faculties of Agriculture, Medicine, and Law. This would call for a new building for Arts, Science, and Agriculture, with provision for laboratories for teaching and public service. A residence for men and one for women and a library would complete the first stage of the building program.

The creation of a Faculty of Agriculture could have been a thorny issue since some members of the Senate favoured the establishment of such a faculty as part of the university while others supported the concept of separate schools or colleges with programs emphasizing the practical rather than the scientific. In the end, the Senate agreed that both approaches were necessary and proceeded to plan for a Faculty of Agriculture to begin classes in the fall of 1910.

Regarding Law and Medicine, committees were set up to consult with the Supreme Court Justices and the Law Society about holding joint examinations in Law, and consultations were planned with the Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons for arranging and conducting examinations in Medicine.

Plans for the first building on the campus had been prepared by the Department of Public Works and were the next item carefully considered by the Senate. This edifice was to be the general teach-

ing building and was to have been the first major construction by the university. Unfortunately, agreement on the plans was difficult to achieve. (In the end the residences were built first and the main teaching building had to wait until 1915 for its construction.) However, the President was authorized to look into the matter of hiring a landscape architect to help plan the new campus.

Dr. Tory's preference for a central institution on the model of the University of Wisconsin, as opposed to separate campuses for a university on the one hand and for a college or colleges for Agriculture and Engineering on the other, met with strong resistance from many quarters. In order to sustain his case he spoke to a large number of farm groups throughout the province culminating in an address to the annual meeting of the United Farmers of Alberta in Calgary in 1910. He made such a strong case that the members voted 243 to 7 for consolidation.\*

Later, the Minister of Agriculture, the Honourable Duncan Marshall, set up a Board of Agricultural Education with Dr. Tory as chairman, and, on the advice of the board, established three Schools of Agriculture offering diplomas to the students successfully completing the program. These were set up at Claresholm, Olds, and Vermilion, with two more established later at Youngstown and Raymond. Graduates of these schools might, if they wished, be admitted to the Faculty of Agriculture at the university with advance credit. It was 1915, however, before the faculty was established under Dean E.A. Howes.

Dr. Tory's determination to hire none but the best in staff was confirmed at the meeting with the approval of the appointments of Dr. W.A.R. Kerr in Modern Languages, Dr. John A. MacEachran in Philosophy, and Dr. A.L.F. Lehman in Chemistry, the last on what was in effect a year's probation.

### *The second year: 1909-10*

The plans for the permanent campus had been under constant review, chiefly by Dr. Tory and Mr. Percy Nobbs of Montreal, who had been selected as the architect. Nobbs was of the architectural firm of Nobbs and Hyde, and a member of the Faculty of the School of Architecture at McGill University. It is interesting to quote from Mr. Nobbs's original proposal.

\*See Corbett's *Henry Marshall Tory*, pp. 110-12.

The river front is the position for the big facade of the future. The east side faces a street which might well be widened and which will become important as the driveway on the bluff is developed. (This driveway was later to become Saskatchewan Drive—*author's note.*)

Mr. Nobbs suggested that the land be apportioned as follows:

farm	80 acres
playing field	16 acres
hospital	16 acres
university buildings	45 acres
professors' houses	10 acres
church colleges	3½ acres
power house and yard	8½ acres
campus	5½ acres
student residences	9½ acres
wooded park	7 acres

This scheme would cover approximately two hundred acres on the site which in total had amounted to approximately 258 acres.

Mr. Nobbs recommended "that the University buildings be so grouped as to provide a central yard" and added, "buildings crowning the bluff which will be seen from the other side of the river should form as imposing a composition as possible."

In line with these recommendations and with the plans for the first major teaching building, a special ceremony was planned for September 1909, to mark the turning of the first sod for the Arts Building. There are two pictures of this occasion extant, both showing a team of black horses and a plough, with various people participating, including the Honourable A.C. Rutherford, Dr. Tory, Mr. John A. MacDougall, and Dr. W.D. Ferris who became the first chairman of the Board of Governors created by the Act of 1910. It was a great occasion and showed the public at large that plans for the new campus were in fact going ahead.

The long correspondence between Dr. Tory and the Montreal firm of Hyde and Nobbs gives some indication of the serious problems involved in the design of what was to have been the first teaching building. The earliest plans approved by the Senate were scrapped by the Board of Governors which was organized in January 1911 and new plans were made. In a letter written several years later (10 December 1920) Dr. Tory stated, "The University Act of 1910



created a new Board which like a new broom, thought it ought to sweep clean."

In spite of the best efforts of the university to make rapid progress with its buildings, the first actual construction to begin was that of Alberta College South, now St. Stephen's College, which began in the spring of 1910 on the site assigned it by the Senate. Dr. Alexander noted that this "probably conferred a great benefit on the University . . . in view of the political storms of those days which were threatening the very existence of the institution."

One of the most important decisions taken at this time was to engage the services of Professor Cecil Scott Burgess on the recommendation of Mr. Nobbs who said of him, "He assisted at McGill teaching building construction, architectural drawing, ornament and decoration, and the history of architecture . . . he acted as assistant when the new Engineering Building was put up . . . he was a member of the Council of the Province of Quebec Architect's Association, and organized a Junior P.Q.A.A. Sketch Club . . . in pure architectural scholarship, I know of none in this country who is his superior." From this time on Professor Burgess was closely involved in the detailed planning of the university buildings and in plans for instruction in architecture; in fact through the whole of the time during which architecture was taught on the campus, Professor Burgess was the mainstay of that department.

One particularly happy event in the fall of the second year was the meeting of the Senate on Tuesday, 7 September 1909, which culminated in a reception and luncheon in honour of Lord Strathcona, following which a special Convocation was held in the library of the Strathcona Collegiate Institute in order to confer on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. A photograph taken by Mr. Ernest Brown, a prominent photographer of the time, shows Lord Strathcona as a frail old man with a white beard and mustache and his right arm in a sling.

The Senate in the meantime was active in further plans and prominent among them was a proposal for a Faculty of Agriculture within the university comprising seven departments: Agronomy or Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Medicine, Horticulture, Agricultural Engineering, Dairying, and Bacteriology. At the same time Dr. Rutherford reported that the Ministers of Education of the three Prairie Provinces had agreed to set up a system of high schools giving greater prominence to the teaching of agriculture and that demonstration farms would be attached to them.

In the meantime the size of the university had more than doubled to 103 students of whom eighty-three were undergraduates, eleven graduate students, and nine students taking special courses. It was obvious that the construction of the new university buildings would have to be accelerated. But here too, serious complications had arisen. Early in 1910 Dr. Rutherford's government came under attacks from R.B. Bennett, a Conservative Member of the Legislative Assembly from Calgary, and faced opposition from within the Liberal party over a proposed railway to Athabasca, Rutherford was obliged to tender his resignation to Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea. Instead of calling on someone from the Liberal party to serve as Premier, the Lieutenant-Governor, on the advice of Dr. Tory, called on the Chief Justice, the Honourable A.L. Sifton, to accept the post. In the meantime the legislature had not voted the money to the university to pay for the construction of the first building on campus, Athabasca Hall, or even the operating expenses of the university. It was a crisis of major proportions since sixty thousand dollars had already been spent on the authority of Dr. Rutherford and his cabinet. Work on Athabasca Hall had to be stopped and Dr. Tory had to face a new Board of Governors appointed by the Sifton cabinet. He did so with such logic and vigour that he convinced not only the board but the government and the legislature of the importance of his plans, and the university was able to go ahead.\*

The first University Act had been rather hastily drawn and modeled on a previous ordinance designed for a university in the Northwest Territories. It was obvious that a new act of particular relevance to the Province of Alberta was required. A draft had been prepared and was given careful consideration and approval by the Senate at a meeting held on 18 February 1910. The legislature sat from 10 November to 16 December in that year and the new University Act was given assent on the final date of the session.† It provided for the establishment of a board to be known as "The Governors of the University of Alberta" and vested in it all the property of the university, together with broad powers with respect to the university's operation. It was to consist of the Chancellor and the President *ex officio*

\*See Corbett's *Henry Marshall Tory*, pp. 112-17 for further details.

†Sidney B. Woods, KC, Deputy Attorney-General for the province, and Dr. Tory prepared the draft which was modeled on the University of Toronto Act of 1906.

and nine members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, one of whom would be given the post of chairman.

The Senate, which had hitherto possessed full governing powers, was continued with a changed composition, powers, and functions. It was to comprise as *ex officio* members the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board, the President, the heads of affiliated colleges, the deans of faculties, previous Chancellors or Vice-Chancellors, the principal of the Provincial Normal School, and the Deputy Minister of Education. Other members included elected representatives of faculties, representatives of societies or associations incorporated by the legislature, whose examinations were conducted by the university, and ten members elected by Convocation. The Senate's powers lay chiefly in academic matters such as the granting of degrees, including honorary degrees, the provision of scholarships and prizes, the determination of courses of study, the conduct of examinations, the publication of the university calendar, arranging for the affiliation of colleges or other institutions with the university, and jurisdiction over most student affairs including student discipline.

In order to provide certain statutory support for the university, the act provided that there should be "paid annually to the Board a sum equal to fifty per centum of the net receipts of the Province for the current year under *The Succession Duty Ordinance . . .*" as well as twenty per centum of the Corporation tax and fifteen per centum of the Education tax. All in all it was an excellent statute.

The same session of the legislature passed two statutes providing for higher education in Calgary. The first of these was "An Act to Incorporate the Calgary College" and the second "An Act to Incorporate Mount Royal College." The first was in response to a petition from over one hundred Calgary citizens headed by Dr. T.H. Blow, Mr. W.M. Davidson, Mr. W.J. Tregillus, and Mr. J.H. Woods who constituted the board of trustees. The Mount Royal College Act was also the result of a petition, but was made at least in part by clergy and lay members of the Methodist Church throughout Alberta, including Dr. J.H. Riddell and Reverend A.S. Tuttle of Alberta College South in Edmonton. It is interesting to note that some Calgarians, including the Reverend George W. Kerby, the Reverend John McDougall, and Honourable J.A. Loughheed, KC, were sponsors of both colleges. In subsequent years the Calgary college faltered and died, but Mount Royal College continued to serve the Methodist Church and the City of Calgary for many years.

Another matter of considerable importance in the history of the

university was that of examinations for admission to professional societies and associations. The University Act as revised in 1910, under Section 41, sub-section 21, provided that the Senate of the University of Alberta:

shall have power to arrange with the Law Society of Alberta, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Alberta, the Alberta Dental Association, the Alberta Association of Architects, the Veterinary Association of Alberta, and any other incorporated society or association heretofore or hereafter established in the province with power to prescribe examinations for candidates and others applying for registration upon the roll or admission to such societies or associations respectively, for conducting such examinations and appointing examiners therefor and for reporting the results thereof to the governing body of such societies and associations respectively, and such societies and associations or any of them shall have power to enter into any such arrangements.

Under this section of the act a number of professional societies did in fact conclude such arrangements promptly. The list included all those mentioned in the act itself and later such others as the Alberta Land Surveyors Association, the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Alberta, the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta, and the Association of Registered Nurses of Alberta. The agreement with the Law Society of Alberta given in Appendix II may be taken as typical of such agreements. In this particular case the university also established a curriculum of studies leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws and offered instruction to articled students in Edmonton under the direction of Dr. W.S. Scott, and in Calgary, under the direction of Professor Kent Power, as early as 1913.

### *The third year: 1910-11*

Dr. Tory's report to the Board of Governors for the year ending 30 June 1911 covers all aspects of the university's work and was his first report to the board under the University Act of 1910. It includes mention of the appointment of Dr. E.W. Sheldon as assistant professor of Mathematics, Dr. Barker Fairley as lecturer in Modern Languages, Mr. Edouard Sonet as instructor in French, and Mr. James Adam as instructor in Drawing. Mr. Cecil Race also joined the staff as Registrar and Librarian. There were 129 students registered, in-

cluding seven graduate students and twenty-three special students. Most of the undergraduates were registered in the Faculty of Arts and Science but twenty-three are shown as in Applied Science. There were thirty women students and ninety-nine men. Class attendance was compulsory for seven-eighths of the periods, but actual attendance was much higher. This policy was endorsed by faculty and students alike and demonstrates that the didactic approach to higher education was in full sway. The work of the year was divided into two independent terms with final examinations at the end of each and with results based one-third on term work and two-thirds on the final examinations. The failure rate was small, varying from ten to fifteen percent. Students came from all across the province and as far south as Medicine Hat and Macleod; others gave their home address as P.E.I., Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Great Britain, and Ireland. That year saw the first graduates to receive degrees in course—two the B.A., one the B.Sc. in Arts, two the M.A., and three the M.Sc. in Arts. These students had, of course, done university work previously in other universities or in Alberta College.

Student affairs received careful attention. A special committee had been set up comprising the President, the Chancellor, and the Chairman of the Board *ex officio*, two members elected from the Faculty of Arts and Science, one member elected from each other faculty, two members elected from the Senate, the president of the student body (by whatever name known), the president of the Athletic Society, the president of the Literary Society, the editor-in-chief of the university paper, and three members to be elected from the Students' Council. This gave a well-balanced committee with seven students and about eight representatives of the various governing bodies and the faculty. Its declared object was "to foster a spirit of self-government among the students." The new committee was unique in Canadian universities.

Alberta College South (now St. Stephen's) had been completed and opened with residence accommodation for students to be operated under the aegis of the Methodist Church of Canada. Plans were well advanced for a similar institution to be set up by the Presbyterian Church and in fact the principal, Dr. S.W. Dyde, a former professor at Queens' University in Ontario, had already been appointed. This college, under the name of Robertson, operated in non-campus quarters on 82 Avenue. Eventually it joined with Alberta College South to become St. Stephen's College.

The university had, by the end of its third year, a library of seven thousand volumes and had organized departments of English, Classics, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, and Civil and Municipal Engineering. Plans were being made for departments of Geology and Biology, and Dr. Tory's fertile brain had much bigger plans still in mind. The university's first three years in temporary quarters had been years of healthy growth and development and a good base had been laid for still greater developments on the broad fields of its own campus.

## CHAPTER THREE

# *The Pre-War Years: 1911-1914*

In 1911 the university moved from Strathcona Collegiate Institute to its own campus on River Lot 5 at the west end of the city. The scrub poplar and willow had not been entirely cleared but much of the ground in the main campus area had been leveled. Two new buildings dominated the site. The three red-brick storeys of Alberta College South faced east, its pilaster-type towers flanking the main entrance on what is now 112 Street, while farther west and north stood Athabasca Hall.

In his annual report to the Board of Governors on the university's fourth year of operation, Dr. Tory noted that Athabasca Hall provided residence accommodation for about fifty students, with seven classrooms, five laboratories, a library, a reading room, temporary offices for administration, plus a dining room and kitchen for the students in residence. Large as it was, it was already too small to meet the needs of the burgeoning university and both residence rooms and classrooms were crowded. In anticipation of this situation a start had been made in the fall of 1911 on Assiniboia Hall to provide a residence for eighty more students plus five additional classrooms and two laboratories for the new departments organized during the year. This expansion required a much larger dining room and kitchen, so it was agreed to erect an addition onto Athabasca Hall for this purpose and also to provide a gymnasium for winter use. \*

\*Dr. Tory also referred to certain interesting characteristics of the student body of this year. Out of 185 students, only eighteen gave Alberta as their place of birth, while fifty-nine were born in Ontario, thirty-eight in England, and five each in Scotland, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Iowa, and Nebraska. A total of twenty-eight had been born in the United States, more than all those born on the Prairie Provinces of Canada.

Their average age was twenty-three, varying from two who were fifteen to one of forty-five; eighty-four students fell in the age group from twenty-one to thirty. As Dr. Tory pointed out in his report, the obvious conclusion was that many students in attendance could not have had the privilege of a university education if the University of Alberta had not been there to provide the opportunity.

The university's vigorous growth caused perhaps the most serious concern of the new Board of Governors at this time: the planning of the campus. The student enrolment had been almost doubling each year and Dr. Tory had great visions for the future of his university—visions which were shared by many of his colleagues among the faculty, the governors, and the provincial government. In order to give more substance to these plans, and accommodate its flourishing growth, the university had engaged the services of the architectural firm of Hyde and Nobbs of Montreal and had brought Mr. Cecil S. Burgess directly to their planning staff.

A meeting was held on the 22 August 1912, at which Mr. Frank Darling, architect of the University of Toronto, and Mr. Percy Nobbs presented to the Board of Governors their concept of the future physical development of the university. The original sketch of a plan had been made in 1910 calling for the grouping of university buildings around a quadrangle with their facades facing north, south, and east. The location of the three residences, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Pembina Halls,\* had been settled as had the location of the Arts Building where excavation had already been completed. In the future there was to be a medical building at the south end of the quadrangle, facing south, a convocation hall at the north end, also facing south, a combined gymnasium and union south of Pembina Hall in fairly close proximity to the proposed stadium backing on the present 116 Street, engineering buildings west and south of the Arts Building, and a library at the north where the present Agriculture Building stands. There were even plans for a separate administration building to the north-east of the Arts Building with a fine arts building close by. A site for the Presbyterian-affiliated Robertson College was set aside west of Alberta College South.

The style of the buildings was to be uniform throughout: "an elastic free classic style in accordance with modified English traditions, work of this character being eminently suitable to the kind of windows and roofs most practicable in the locality, as also to the materials and labor available."

The comments on an alternative style are interesting:

\*In a conversation with Mrs. Ruth Bowen shortly before his death, Professor Burgess stated that Pembina Hall was given its name because it was suggested that stone quarries from the Pembina River be used in its construction. This did not prove possible, but the name remained.



The present vogue for Collegiate Gothic was characterized as an exotic affectation which would soon pass out of fashion. . . . The civilization and methods of XIV century England were totally inapplicable to XX century Western Canada, while the free classic style was the natural building tradition of the English speaking world.

In view of the building plans of the University of Saskatchewan and elsewhere, the comments about Collegiate Gothic were at least premature. In any event, Alberta was committed to red brick and white stone, and the architects were commissioned to prepare drawings to show the campus as it was hoped it might develop.

One very important development of this academic year, 1911-12, was the establishment of a testing laboratory to determine the strength of building materials being used in the province. It evaluated the crushing strength of brick, stone, cement blocks, the bonding strength of wood or steel beams, and the tensile strength of steel and iron. Another useful service was that of the Assay Laboratory in determining the mineral substances in rock and ores of various kinds. From these small beginnings was to emerge later the Research Council of Alberta, which has been of such great service to the province, as well as the emergence of staff involvement in several of the professional faculties in research directed to the interests of Alberta. This was especially true of the Faculties of Agriculture and Engineering, but covered other fields as well, such as Geology and Chemistry.

Perhaps as a result of this research, plans were being made for departments of Geology and Mining Engineering and already a number of appointments had been made to broaden the scope of the university's work. These included Dr. Francis J. Lewis, professor of Biology; Dr. R.W. Boyle, professor of Physics; Dr. John A. Allan, professor of Geology; Dr. S.W. Dyde, special lecturer in the Philosophy of Education; Mr. I.F. Morrison, lecturer in Civil Engineering; Dr. Charles A. Robb, lecturer in Mechanical Engineering; Mr. G.S. Fife, lecturer in English and History; Mr. W. Dudley Woodhead, instructor in Classics; Mr. A.E. Ottewell, secretary of the Department of Extension; and Mr. F.G. Bowers, Librarian. One of these men, Mr. Ottewell, was the university's own graduate and had been gold medalist of his year. Several of the others had brilliant records in advanced study at the great universities of the United States and Britain. These appointments brought the faculty to twenty-four outstanding teachers and scholars.

The first class of students who had done all their undergraduate work in the new university graduated in 1912. Four of these received specialist degrees *summa cum laude*: James Adam in English and Philosophy, F. Stacey McCall in English, E.T. Mitchell in Philosophy, and A.E. Ottewell in Classics. The rest of the class received bachelor's degrees in the general course: Ethel C. Anderson, L.Y. Cairns, A.L. Carr, T.C. Colwell, J.R. Drysdale, Winnifred E. Hyssop, G.C. Kettyls, Mary Elizabeth Lloyd, George D. Misener, Stella E. Rutan, John M. Waggett, Julius G. White, and Agnes Kathleen Wilson, with Ralph C. Hargrave receiving the B.Sc. Two received master's degrees: Walter Farrell Dyde in Classics and Decima Eveline Robinson in Mathematics.

A grand total of twenty students made up that first graduating class and they were a very able and distinguished group who contributed immensely to the life of Alberta in the succeeding years.

The fifth academic year, 1912-13, was one of mingled frustration and hope in the building program. Assinibioa Hall had progressed to the point where classroom and office space was available for use, but the residential portion could not be completed in time. It was impossible to complete the addition to Athabasca Hall with its dining-room and gymnasium, and work on Pembina Hall also had to be suspended for lack of funds. Discussions on the Arts Building caused delays in its design, and progress there was at a standstill. In spite of these delays there was hope that Assiniboia and the additions to Athabasca would be completed for the coming session and that real progress would be made on Pembina Hall and the Arts Building.

In the academic field, progress continued at the torrid pace so characteristic of Dr. Tory. Faculties of Law and Medicine had been organized and teaching in the former began immediately in a program leading to the LL.B. degree. It is interesting to note that a number of prominent lawyers in the city, including Messrs. McCaul, Ewing, Ford, Parlee, Bishop, Jamieson, Bolton, Woods, Grant, and Biggar, gave their services gratis as lecturers.

Dr. Tory regarded the establishment of a Faculty of Medicine as a matter of great urgency, but had to settle for a program in the medical sciences offering the first three years of a five-year course with the clinical work being completed at universities in Eastern Canada.

This year saw further important additions to the staff, Burgess in Architecture, Dr. Geneva Misener in Classics, R.K. Gordon in English, Dr. S.D. Killam in Mathematics, A.L. Burt in History and Eco-

nomics, Maxwell Fife in Engineering,\* and H.J. Towerton† in Biology.

The university's sixth year of operations was one of continuous development. The first two buildings, Athabasca and Assiniboia halls, were complete and used to capacity and the third, Pembina Hall, was partly in use and nearing completion. All this was most gratifying to everyone, but Dr. Tory, in his report for the year, made special reference to the value of the gymnasium for "physical culture" and recreation, and to the beautiful dining hall which served not only for meals for the students in residence but as a centre for the university's social activities.

Always closely in touch with the needs of the province, Dr. Tory had organized a Department of Mining under Dr. John Allan of the Department of Geology, and a Department of Electrical Engineering under Dr. R.W. Boyle, professor of Physics. The Faculty of Medicine was organized into departments of Anatomy, Bacteriology, and a joint Department of Physiology and Pharmacology. The offering of courses in Pharmacology permitted the institution of a year's instruction in Pharmacy by agreement with the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association. These developments made it necessary to appoint additional staff, and a number of faculty appeared on the scene who were to become prominent in the university's history for many years: Dr. Allan C. Rankin in Bacteriology, later to become the first dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. D.G. Revell in Anatomy; Dr. H.H. Moshier in Physiology and Pharmacology; Alan E. Cameron in Mining; J. Burgon Bickersteth in French; and Hector J. McLeod in Electrical Engineering. At the same time Dr. W.A.R. Kerr was made dean of Arts and Science and Dr. J.M. MacEachran was appointed to the new office of Provost which was to be responsible for student affairs and discipline in the residences and generally throughout the university. The registration grew to 434 students with 229 in Arts

\*Walter Maxwell Fife had graduated with first-class standing in the first class in Applied Science in 1913, winning the John Alexander McDougall Gold Medal. After service in World War I, he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) for graduate work and joined the staff there, serving with distinction until the 1940s.

†Although Mr. Towerton left the university for military service and spent the 1920s and 1930s as a high school teacher, he returned to the university during World War II as training officer for the Canadian Officers Training Corps and remained through most of the war. He, too, had graduated with first-class standing in 1913, winning the gold medal in Botany.

and Science, eighty-three in Applied Science, ninety-six in Law, and twenty-six in Medicine.

The University of Alberta had achieved great stature in the province and in the dominion in its first six years.\*

\*For a summary of the state of the University in Spring 1914, see Appendix I.

## CHAPTER FOUR

# *Student Affairs in the Early Years*

It would be quite wrong, of course, to suppose that the story of the university was merely one of widening plans for new buildings and new courses and of academic work done by students in the classroom for credit toward their degrees. There was also a lively program of extra-curricular affairs involving social life, athletic and cultural groups, and student government.

Mrs. D.J. Teviotdale (née Agnes Wilson), who was a member of the first graduating class, told of student life in those first years in a paper she delivered to the University Women's Club in 1969. In it she mentioned the Literary Society as one of the first organizations formed under the presidency of L.Y. Cairns. The programs varied from concerts featuring "outside talents," to mock parliaments and debates on such subjects as "Commission Government of Canadian Cities" and "Home Rule for Ireland."

A Students' Council was formed during the first year with F. Stacey McCall as its first president, and it soon took an important part in organizing the student life of the university. Students' Union presidents in the past sixty years have served the university well and have gone on to positions of great distinction in the life of this country.

One significant event in 1911 was the presentation of the Banner of St. George to the university by Earl Grey who was concluding his term of office as Governor-General. It was his hope that "its design might stimulate the students to the emulation of St. George, and to devote their lives to the redressing of human wrongs." It has become traditional for the President of the university to present the banner each year to the incoming president of the Students' Union as his insignia of office. For many years it adorned the dining room of Athabasca Hall, but since the opening of the new Students' Union Building it has been hung in the Council Chamber there. (It is interesting

to recall that Earl Grey was also the donor, in 1909, of a cup for pre-eminence in Canadian football and that the University of Toronto and Toronto Parkdale competed in the first Grey Cup game.)

A student newspaper called *The Gateway* was established in the university's second year, but had to be dropped through lack of financial support. Its editor, A.E. Ottewell, tried again in 1910 and managed to establish it on a firm basis as a monthly report of student affairs. Its chief problem in that year was that it lost several members of its staff, at least temporarily, to the severe epidemic of typhoid fever that occurred during 1910-11. It has changed much over the years but is still flourishing. Its files provide a rich source of material on university life over the past sixty years.

Mr. L.H. Alexander organized the Glee Club in the first year and when he left in 1909 to return to Columbia University, Mr. Vernon Barford took over as conductor, while a Mr. Graham conducted the university orchestra.

In 1910 the Philosophical Society was organized and flourished for nearly sixty years. At first membership was limited to members of the senior class, but in 1913 all students became eligible for membership. There were two kinds of meetings, public lectures and members' meetings. The public lectures included such subjects as "Friedrich Hegel and the Theory of Tragedy" (Dr. Barker Fairley), "The Interdependence of Plants and Animals" (Professor Lewis), and "Some Aspects of Modern Astronomy" (Dr. Tory). *The Gateway* reported that the attendance of townspeople at the public lectures was excellent. The members' meetings also offered rich fare such as Mr. D.H. Talfer's paper on "The Psychology of Conversion," Miss C.W. Dyde's talk on "The Philosophy of Music," and Mr. Howard Appleton on the French poet, Sully Prudhomme.

The Dramatic Society met with some regularity and discussed a wide variety of subjects in the field of dramatic writing. The Mathematical Club met regularly and listened to papers on such subjects as non-Euclidean geometry, after tea in the faculty room. The YMCA and YWCA were both active on the campus. The Wauneita Society, made up of all women students, did much to promote the interest of their members under the Cree motto *Payuk uche Kukeyow; meha Kukeyow uche payuk*—all for one and one for all.\*

For a fledgling institution the success of athletics was remarkable.

\*Professor Burgess reported to Mrs. Bowen that this motto was suggested by Mr. A.E. Ottewell.

In addition to the Athletic Society itself there were, as early as 1912, a Rugby Club, an Association Football Club, a Hockey Club, a Basketball Club, and a Boxing and Wrestling Club. The first issue of *The Gateway* in 1914 recorded that the first step in intercollegiate competition had occurred in taking a team as far away as Winnipeg.

The journey of the University hockey team to Winnipeg is without doubt the most interesting athletic event of the last month if not the most momentous in the history of the university. Apart from its sheer magnitude, the undertaking was an epochmaking one, inasmuch as it not only brought us into touch with Manitoba hockey, but at the same time enabled us to set on foot in a definite fashion a movement for the establishment of Athletic relations, which will include all the Universities of Western Canada.

The tour included three games, a loss to the University of Manitoba by a score of 6 to 4, a draw with Brandon College, and a loss to the Regina Victorias by a score of 11 to 0, "thanks largely to the disadvantage at which the university team found itself as the result of several days travel by train among the highways and byways of the province."

In summing up the athletic activities for 1913-14 *The Gateway* reported that a total of eight clubs fielded fifteen teams and won four championships. The major win was by the Association Football Club which defeated the University of Saskatchewan for the first time in the history of the competition. Other teams competed locally in a wide variety of events including track and field, tennis, and rifle shooting. There were other forms of physical activity, from the strenuous initiations of freshmen by sophomores at the beginning of the year, to contests in which faculty members frequently participated, from "physical culture" in the new gymnasium behind Athabasca Hall to, of course, walking to and from the campus not only for those whose homes were in the city but for students in residence as well.

In addition to cultural and athletic activities there was a heavy program of social events, including a freshmen reception, the undergraduate ball, and dances sponsored by the sophomore and junior classes, and by the bachelor members of the faculty. Another feature of the early years was the *conversazione* which was a gala social event consisting largely of promenades to music, interspersed with conversation. It was designed to give faculty and students an opportunity to

meet in a more formal manner than usual and was important for this reason, but it did not survive after World War I.

Since many of these events took place in midwinter, many of those who attended came on foot. Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. Broadus used to tell of long lantern-lit walks through the snow from their homes near the top of White Mud Hill to social events in the dining room of Athabasca Hall.

Not least among the educational opportunities offered to students was that provided by the formal evening meal in the dining room of the residence at which a member of the faculty usually presided and which was preceded by the university grace. Dr. W.H. Alexander had composed it in Latin around the university motto as follows:

Fac, Deus Noster, ut hoc cibo refecti, quaecumque vera constantius sequamur, secundum Jesu Christi Spiritum. Amen.

Grant, our God, that refreshed with this food, we may more steadily follow whatsoever things are true in the spirit of Jesus Christ. Amen.



## CHAPTER FIVE

# *The War Years: 1914-1918*

It was fortunate that the University of Alberta had become well established in the first six years of its existence and had moved to its permanent home on the new campus, for otherwise it might have had to suspend its activities entirely during the grim years of the First World War. When it opened its doors in September 1914, a total of 439 students were enrolled. This number might have been slightly larger if war had not already been declared, for the new figures represented an increase of only five students over the 434 registered the previous year. By 1916-17 the number had dropped to 309, but it began to rise again by 1918 when the enrolment reached 613. In the meantime, the teaching staff almost doubled, from twenty-seven in the year before the war to fifty-one in 1918. This increase was due in part to the decision of the Board of Governors to broaden the offerings and to lay a good foundation for general and professional education when the war had ended and the veterans and other students would be seeking admission.

The Faculty of Law had been established in 1912 and the Faculty of Applied Science in 1913; instruction in medicine began in 1913 and a Department of Pharmacy was begun in 1914. The following year saw the establishment of the Faculty of Agriculture and a Committee of Graduate Studies. A School of Accountancy was opened in 1916 and a Department of Household Economics in 1918. In spite of the serious problems occasioned by the war, Dr. Tory and his colleagues took the long view and continued to plan and build for the future.

Dr. W.H. Alexander, in his brief history of the university published in 1929 to celebrate its coming of age, has given an intimate account of the war years. He said in part:

War had become a grim reality for the young university, not yet six years old. How grim no one guessed . . . It was the generally accepted opinion that the war would not last six months . . . but the COTC got considerably more attention, notwithstanding.

One example of how the university turned from peace to war lay in the fact that the university rugby team won the provincial championship in 1914, beating the Edmonton Eskimos who had previously won consistently against the university squad. Within a year, however, most of this championship team were at the front and within another year the majority had been killed in action.

As early as 10 March 1914, Dr. Tory had reported to the Board of Governors that Major Eaton, a general officer of the Militia Department, now in Edmonton, lecturer to the officers of the militia, was giving in the university, with his approval, a series of lectures on military matters to a class of about fifteen. He stated that some of the older universities both in Great Britain and Canada had undertaken such work and were developing, within the universities, officers' training corps, and that under the regulations of the British War Office and the Militia Department, students taking such courses would be eligible for commissions either in the British army or in the Permanent Canadian Force. The board accepted this information, apparently without dissent.

The idea of military training was not accepted with the same acquiescence in the Senate. At their meeting of 14 April 1914, Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Taylor moved the approval of "the establishment of a course of instruction in Military History, Tactics, and Organization, as an optional course." However, Dr. W.S. Galbraith, a Senate member from Lethbridge, and his Honour Judge Hedley C. Taylor of Edmonton, moved "that the course in Military Instruction be deferred until the Physical Instruction is more fully organized." The amendment was lost and the motion carried.

Dr. Galbraith and Mr. Taylor then moved that the President be asked to bring in a report on the question of a series of lectures on peace, but this motion too was lost, although the President felt that "the topic was a good one to keep in mind in connection with the Extension lectures."

By the spring of 1915 it was clear that the war would be long and would demand the utmost effort by the Allied powers, including Canada. The Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry (PPCLI or the Princess Pat's) was recruiting in Canadian universities to replace

the losses it had already suffered, and a group of ten from the University of Alberta enlisted at once under the command of Lieutenant Stanley Fife. Nearly all went overseas as soon as possible and two of this group were killed in action almost as soon as they arrived at the front.

One happy event which highlighted this sombre period was the official opening of the Main Teaching Building, later known simply as the Arts Building, on 6 October 1915. It is a beautiful building and for a time provided ample and appropriate space for the growing institution. The basement contained stacks for the library, a bookstore, a post office, a print shop, common rooms for men and women, and laboratory space; the main floor included a spacious panelled library reading room with shelves for reference books, a Convocation Hall capable of accommodating seven hundred on the main floor and gallery, and offices, classrooms, and a laboratory; the second floor contained a beautiful Senate Chamber flanked on the south by Dr. Tory's office and on the north by that of Dean Kerr, with other offices, classrooms, the Registrar's office, the business office, and the Law reading room; and, on the third floor, there was still more accommodation.

The opening ceremonies included the conferring of a record number of eleven honorary degrees. Recipients were Dr. W.C. Murray, President of the University of Saskatchewan; Dr. F.F. Westbrook, President of the University of British Columbia; Chief Justice Horace Harvey; Mr. James Muir, President of the Benchers' Society of Alberta; the Honourable R.G. Brett; the Reverend J.H. Riddell, Principal of Alberta College; the Reverend S.W. Dyde, Principal of Robertson College; Bishop H.A. Gray; Archbishop E.J. Legal; the Reverend D.G. MacQueen; and the Honourable Charles A. Stuart, the Chancellor. Speeches were given by Premier A.C. Sifton; the Honourable J.R. Boyle, MPP; Edward Michener, MPP; James Muir; President Westbrook; Bishop Gray; Lieutenant-Governor Brett; and, of course, Dr. Tory.

It was a truly great occasion, one of the most important in the university's history to date, and the ceremonies had been appropriately impressive. The ceremonial aspect of these special occasions was, in fact, a matter of considerable concern to the university Senate, especially with regard to Convocation.

The matter had been referred to a committee made up of Dean W.A.R. Kerr, Mr. Frank Ford, and Dr. S.W. Dyde. (Mr. Ford was

the representative of the Law Society of Alberta on the Senate and later became a member of the Supreme Court of Alberta and Chancellor of the University of Alberta.)

This committee prepared a very elaborate report which was approved by the Senate. It set out the program in detail and even prescribed the wording of the Convocation prayer as composed by Principal E.H. Oliver, first professor of History of the University of Saskatchewan, later Principal of St. Andrew's College at Saskatoon, and, during World War I, the head of the Chaplain Service of the Canadian army and founder of the University of Vimy Ridge. Dr. Oliver's text, as approved by the University of Alberta, is as follows:

Most Gracious God and Father in Whom dwelleth all fullness of light and wisdom, enlighten our minds, we beseech Thee, by Thy Holy Spirit, that we may have a true conception of Thy will. Convince us by Thy Grace that Thou hast made us towards Thyself and that our hearts will find no rest till they find rest in Thee. Be pleased to bestow Thy choicest blessing on every school of learning that strives to lead men into a larger life. Grant that the Students and Professors in this University may ever study to be helpful, may cease not to be patient in the search for truth, and in the midst of doubt and difficulty to abide steadfast, undismayed. Give us grace always to employ our talents to the profit of this province, the advancement of this Dominion of Canada, the glory of our Empire, and the advancement of Thy Kingdom. Give unto them who today go forth from this University, that no pursuit of glory, gain or wealth, that no desire for knowledge of things vain and hidden, that no envy or sloth or indifference nor any other creature may be able to separate them from whatsoever things are true and honest and just and pure. Hear us of Thy mercy through Him Who taught us when we pray to say: 'Our Father who art in heaven,' etc.

The other ceremonial aspects of the conferring of degrees had been worked out in consultation with many older universities in Great Britain and Canada and were based, with slight changes, on the ceremony traditional at Oxford and modified for the provincial universities of western Canada by the University of Saskatchewan. In most respects, the form and wording of these ceremonies were preserved over the years and are still in effect.

Pleasant concerns such as the opening of the Arts Building and the establishment of ceremonial procedure aside, the years 1914 to 1918 were almost entirely devoted to the realities of war. A Canadian Of-

ficers' Training Corps had been established shortly after war broke out and nearly all physically fit male members of the faculty and the student body joined. Dr. Alexander, in his memoir of 1929, recalls one occasion on which a platoon of professors, including privates Tory, Kerr, and MacEachran, were drilling in Convocation Hall in the newly-opened Arts Building. The instructor was Lieutenant S.D. Killam, assistant professor of Mathematics, and during a lecture Private H.M. Tory suddenly piped up, "Lieutenant Killam, there's a bad draught through Convocation Hall; would you mind shutting the east door?" Dr. Alexander goes on to say, "The foundations of the Empire and every last sacred tradition of the British Army rocked violently to and fro . . . but *Professor* Killam shut the door as required, and then *Lieutenant* Killam resumed the drill."

Apart from the enlistment of university faculty and students in a variety of units, there were several special groups formed for active service. The first was the Western Universities Battalion, known as the 196th, with each of the universities providing one company. The Alberta Company was formed in June 1916 under the command of Captain H.J. McLeod and after a summer's training in Camp Hughes, Manitoba, they went overseas. Command of the COTC then fell to Professor Alexander, with professors Killam and Sheldon as adjutants.

Another unit was a section of the 12th Field Ambulance of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps under the command of Captain H.H. Moshier, recruited in 1916, which took away many of the medical students. Captain Moshier's batman was a young English lad by the name of Reg Lister who had worked as a bricklayer and general labourer on the first university buildings and who later became superintendent of residences. His name is perpetuated in Lister Hall, the university residence centre.

In 1918 a section of a tanks battalion was formed under lieutenants A.L. Burt and G.H. Steer. Following the war Professor Burt returned to carry on his duties in the Department of History and Mr. Steer to become a distinguished member of the Alberta bar and to teach law at the university. Other members of the unit who enlisted as privates and later had distinguished careers in Alberta were John W. Scott and Morley Young, two young medical students of whom the former became Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and the latter a devoted physician in Lamont and president of the Canadian Medical Association, while a third, W.R. Howson, became a leading member of the Alberta bar and judiciary.

Others joined the flying corps or the navy and the total number enlisting from the young university finally reached a total of 448. Their names are recorded in a group of murals at the entrance to Convocation Hall, while a bronze plaque contains the names of the eighty-two who were killed in action.

One service on the home front, unique to the University of Alberta, was a newsletter to the men on active service. It was produced by W. Muir Edwards, assistant professor of Engineering, and the first issue, dated 8 April 1916, appeared in mimeographed form with this heading:

UNIVERSITY WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

to

The Staff and Students of the University of Alberta  
who have enlisted for overseas service.

Muir's opening words were, "The University of Alberta Soldiers Comforts Club\* has collected sufficient funds to maintain, we hope, a weekly news service this summer to the boys with the colours, and has asked me to take charge."

With this issue began a series of letters which ran throughout the war and which today serve as a detailed history of the service of members of the University of Alberta community in World War I. The early letters were all mimeographed and contained information designed to be of interest to the soldiers and other servicemen chiefly about their own activities but later on giving some information about activities at the university itself.

The first issue recorded the death of Arthur Deitz, a star rugby player, who was killed, along with another Alberta student by the name of Bassett, by the first shell fired in a barrage at 4:00 a.m. on their first day in the line. It also records that "Stevens, J.R. Carswell, C. Carswell, Parsons, Galbraith, and Louis have been recommended for commissions in the British Army." Unfortunately this report was later found to be somewhat exaggerated!

The *News Letter* of 19 April 1916, in addition to recording the death of C.K. Ayles, mentions that thirteen members of staff were con-

\*This was a club organized by women students who used it as a medium for a great many activities to add to the comfort of male students on active service.

nected with overseas units although they did not all go overseas. These included J.B. Bickersteth of Modern Languages, C.A. Grant, part time lecturer in Law, Dr. M.E. Hall, demonstrator in Medicine and practising physician, and several others. Dr. R.W. Boyle and Mr. Stanley Smith of the Physics Department were due to leave for England to take up war work, and Dr. J.M. MacEachran had been appointed paymaster of the 196th Battalion. The letter goes on to refer to the beloved wife of Professor Edouard Sonet of Modern Languages in these words:

Madame Sonet is in a military hospital at Marseilles. One of the boys expressed very well our appreciation of her charming personality when he said that the boys at the front would not mind being wounded if they could be guaranteed an allotment to her hospital.

Names such as Cascaden, W. Farrell Dyde, H.A. Dyde, Roy Stevens, Teviotdale, and Towerton appear from time to time. W.F. Dyde, who had been captain of the football team in 1911 and later Alberta Rhodes Scholar, had enlisted with the King Edward Horse as a trooper but later joined a field battery in artillery, where he was commissioned. Two letters in June record with deep sorrow the deaths of Stanley Fife, Ernie Parsons, and Norman MacArthur, all of the PPCLI, as well as Howard Taylor, J.B. Cascaden, and Alex McQueen. A letter from F.P. Galbraith quoted in the *News Letter* gives some of the details and mentions L.S. Macdonald and Sergeant Stevens who later held important posts in the public service of Canada and in the Canadian army.

An interesting sidelight on the war is contained in a letter from Dr. Boyle of the Physics Department who was working under Sir Ernest Rutherford, attached to the Admiralty Section of the Munitions Board. Boyle said the physicists were all working for the navy and the chemists for the army and went on, "The general effect of the war will be that Applied Science will receive an immense impetus." Dr. Boyle's own contribution to the development of submarine detection was an important factor in the Allied victory.

The list of law students who joined the artillery in the summer of 1916 contains many familiar names—J.D.O. Mothersill, L.Y. Cairns, Archie Gordon, Stanley H. McCuaig, Joe MacKenzie, Max Robertson, S. Fraser, George Wood, and Harold Hawe. From the faculty A.E. Ottewell joined the Foresters Battalion; Professor Sonet became an interpreter with the British army, Cecil S. Burgess was

QMC for the Western Universities Battalion (196th); Drs. A.C. Rankin, H.H. Moshier, and M.E. Hall were serving in the Medical Corps, and professors W.M. Fife, George Robinson, H.J. MacLeod, J.M. MacEachran, W.H. Hole (Pharmacy), and Stanley Smith were serving either in Canada or abroad in a variety of ranks and duties. Lieutenant Towerton, much to his surprise, found that his unit, the East Yorkshires, was sent to India, going by sea from Devonport through the Mediterranean to Bombay, and thence to Mesopotamia where he spent the balance of the war.

Dr. H.M. Tory was guest editor of the *News Letter* for 2 September 1916, and some idea of the way that university activity had dropped may be gleaned from these words:

The outlook for students is uncertain. There will probably be a good Freshman class and a fair second year, but we expect very small numbers in the final years of all faculties. A great majority of the senior students are now connected with the Army. If we fill Athabasca Hall with students this year we will be gratified. Assiniboia Hall has been rented for the year to the Presbyterian Ladies' College of Red Deer. They expect about sixty students. Pembina will be closed unless it is used for military purposes.

Letters continued to come in steadily to Professor Edwards, and their news went out to Alberta boys everywhere. Galbraith and J.R. Carswell, J.W. Markle, and R. Forster were in the news regularly. Stevens, whose talent for descriptive writing was outstanding, was back in Canada after having been severely wounded. W.F. Dyde had also been wounded and his brother H.A. Dyde was about to be posted overseas. The two Bainbridge boys, S. and J.W., were in action with the PPCLI.

In October 1916 the Soldiers' Comforts Club decided to publish the "War Letter" in *The Gateway* and to send the whole issue to the staff and students on active service, so that they might have news of the campus as well as of each other. (The newsletter appeared under a variety of headings, sometimes being called the *Active Service News Letter*, sometimes simply the *Service News Letter*, and sometimes reverting to its old title of *Weekly News Letter*. Whatever the heading, it appeared regularly every week, even during Christmas holidays and other times of the year when the university itself was not in session.) The first issue in the new format was published on 27 October. It, as well as subsequent issues, contains a growing number of pictures of former students killed in action, most of them at first from the



PPCLI, which came under heavy fire in mid-September on the Somme. It was in this action that Galbraith, Grant, Murray, Sidney Bainbridge, and others were wounded and Lavell was killed.

The issue of 7 April 1917, was numbered Vol. 2, No. 1 and was a special effort containing greetings from several sources. The dearth of men students was particularly evident in the results of student elections, when, for the first time, women were elected to top posts. The president of the Students' Union for 1916-17 was Miss Katie McCrimmon, and the president of the Literary Society was Miss Clara May Bell, a faithful assistant editor of the weekly *News Letter*. Dr. Tory's greetings included the statement that "the graduating class of 1917 which entered the University in 1913, numbers only twelve, of whom seven are women, while fifty are with the colors." Professor Edwards, in his greetings, paid special tribute to the women who contributed their time and effort to keeping names and addresses up to date and mailing out over three hundred copies of the *News Letter* each week.

News items of broader significance in other issues included the entry of the United States into the war, the establishment of the Canadian Defence Force (CDF) for home service and the recommendation that the majority of the railroads in Canada be nationalized into a single transcontinental system. Another item was mentioned rather casually—the introduction of the income tax as a temporary war measure. Conscription was then a very touchy issue, and the *News Letter* records a good deal of sentiment in Quebec for separation from the rest of Canada. Under the circumstances, the Jubilee of Confederation on 1 July 1917, was not celebrated with much acclaim. Another evidence of the effects of the war was the decision that women should be allowed the vote.

On the campus, Alberta College South was taken over as a convalescent home for veterans, and Strathcona Hospital was an active treatment centre for the more seriously ill and wounded. The big action overseas was the Battle of Vimy Ridge in which several university men in a variety of units were killed or wounded. Familiar names which recur in the *News Letters* of those days include Harry Nolan who won the Military Cross, Guy Patterson, J.R. Love, Cy Becker, Sidney Wood, J.D.O. Mothersill, Jack McClung, Fraser Gerrie, A.J. Cook (later professor of Mathematics), S.R. Laycock, the Dyde brothers and the Bainbridge brothers. Former students were serving in many units but especially in the 11th Field Artillery, the 49th Battalion (Edmonton), and the 196th.

Throughout the latter part of 1917 the Allied forces gained ground on the Cambrai front but later lost much of it in a German counter-attack. Canadian units, including those units in which the Alberta students were serving, suffered serious losses at Vimy Ridge, Lens, Ypres, and Passchendaele. On the wider fronts, the collapse of Russian resistance following the revolution and of Italian resistance in northern Italy made the task of the British and French more difficult and the help of the American units more welcome. At home, the greatest single disaster of the war occurred late in 1917 when the Halifax explosion resulted in the death of thousands, leaving tens of thousands homeless.

The third year of the weekly *News Letter* began with the issue dated 6 April 1918, and included a message from Acting President Dr. W.A.R. Kerr pointing out that the number of university students on active service had grown to such an extent that they exceeded the number registered at the university itself. Dr. Tory was overseas organizing Khaki University, and the Registrar, Mr. Race, reported that requests for transcripts of past records were coming in fast. The work of the Soldiers' Comforts Club went on without interruption, not only helping to get out the *News Letter* every week, but also organizing the mailing of parcels to the men on active service. In addition to Miss Bell, the names of Miss A.L. MacLeod, Jessie Montgomery, Helen Montgomery, A. Eilson, E. Teviotdale, C. Dyde, M. McLean, G. Stewart, E. Hamilton, A. Rorem, C. McFarland, and G. Thompson deserve a roll of honour of their own.

The great Allied summer offensive of 1918 resulted in heavy casualties, including the death in action of Lieutenant-Colonel H.H. Moshier, officer commanding the XIth Field Ambulance, and lieutenants S.R. Hosford, C.A. Grant, and W.C. McKee. It also meant additional drafts going overseas in a variety of arms of the services. The 28 September issue of the *News Letter* reports as follows: "Michener, Kane, Emery and Harvey left Tuesday evening for the Jesse Ketchum School of the R.A.F. Dr. Sheldon reports a bevy of Edmonton's youth and beauty as being down to say good-bye to these four popular young bloods."\*

By October the Spanish Influenza epidemic had reached western Canada and had a grim effect on all civilian activities. On 19 October

\*Michener later became a Rhodes Scholar, Member of Parliament, Speaker of the House of Commons, High Commissioner to India, and Governor-General; Kane a Justice of the Supreme Court of Alberta; Emery a distinguished member of the bar; and Harvey a Rhodes Scholar and editor of the *Canadian Bar Review*.

the university was “disbanded for an indefinite period.” Pembina Hall was isolated from the rest of the campus and used as an emergency municipal hospital and promptly filled to capacity. During the course of the epidemic over three hundred patients were admitted and by 20 November a total of seventy-two had died. One of the first deaths was that of Clara May Bell who had been a leading force with the Soldiers’ Comforts Club and the *News Letter*. The issue of 11 November 1918, records the serious illness of its editor, Muir Edwards, contracted while he was serving as assistant in the Pembina Hall Emergency Hospital but it was hoped at that time that he would recover.

The major news, of course, was the victory of the Allies with the capitulation of Germany, following the previous collapse of Bulgaria, Turkey, and the Austrian empire, and for the university, that Khaki University had been taken over by the military, with Dr. Tory given the rank of colonel.

A later *News Letter* recorded the death of Professor Muir Edwards who had founded the weekly and had carried it through two and a half years of war with a dedication almost beyond belief. His death at thirty-nine was a cause of the deepest grief to all his friends and colleagues and to the servicemen he had served so well. A bronze plaque at the entrance to Convocation Hall records his service to the university, a service that over the ten years of his membership on the faculty was without equal.

Dr. W.H. Alexander, who had for some time been writing the current news portion of the *News Letter* in terms of the most blistering contempt for the “Teuton” or the “Hun” as he called the Germans, continued as editor until the last issue—that of 7 June 1919. The flu epidemic abated throughout November but was still a threat for several months thereafter. The university, which had been closed in mid-October, opened again early in December. Although the war was over, reports continued to come in of former students wounded or killed in the final weeks of the war, and of the long, slow process of demobilization and repatriation. Many servicemen had, of course, already returned, having been discharged because of wounds, or released to carry on studies in medicine and other fields of importance to the war effort.

The war had seriously affected the university in many ways. First, it had caused the death in battle of many of her finest sons, whose names are still remembered. Then, it had reduced the numbers in attendance especially in the upper years, confining the student body

chiefly to women, boys under eighteen, and those physically unfit for service. It had, at the same time, been a period of great unity of purpose on the part of the whole university community to keep the university alive while doing everything possible for the war effort. In this, the devoted work of Muir Edwards and Dr. Alexander have been mentioned, but it included others such as Dr. E.W. Sheldon, professor of Mathematics, who served as director of YMCA activities on and off the campus in his spare time; Dr. E.K. Broadus; Dean W.A.R. Kerr who served as Acting President during Dr. Tory's absence at Khaki University; and many others. With the end of the war the university welcomed home its faculty and its students and embarked on another period of great advance in the service of the people of Alberta.

## CHAPTER SIX

# *The Khaki University*

Although the Khaki University involved instructors and servicemen from all the Canadian armed forces, it deserves a chapter in this history if only because it was so much a product of President Tory's initiative and administrative competence. His papers in the university archives contain much interesting material on the project, but there seems to be very little correspondence regarding the actual establishment of teaching centres in France and England. It was a Canadian project from the outset, and before it concluded its work, it had involved over fifty thousand Canadian soldiers overseas.

In a letter dated 28 September 1920, Dr. Tory wrote to Frank H. Underhill in response to a request for "the figures as to the students who attended Khaki University at Ripon in 1919 for the thing I am doing for Sir Charles Lucas." In this letter he says,

I am sending you herewith copies of certain documents prepared in connection with the Khaki University.

1st. The original report which I made on the subject before the organization was put in operation. This was written in August 1917.

2nd. A report prepared at the request of Sir Robert Borden in May 1918, covering the work done up to that time. In this second report you will find at the back a memorandum which was prepared during the winter of 1918 with respect to the demobilization period.

3rd. The interim report covering the whole subject which I made to Headquarters in London before I left England in August 1919. I have but two copies of this last report, and would ask you therefore, when you are through with it, to return it to me. The other two you may keep.

I hope ultimately to have a much larger report prepared but have been too busy to do so. If there is any further information I can give you, I will be glad to do so.

Dr. Tory's files in the university archives contain a twenty-three-page typewritten document entitled, "A Khaki University for Canadian Soldiers," not signed, not dated, and not directed to any particular body. Presumably it is the "original report" mentioned in his letter to Underhill. This paper begins as follows:

During the past summer, I had the privilege of spending three months in England and in France on the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association and with the consent of the Canadian Army authorities studying whether it would be possible to undertake a definite educational programme among the soldiers of the Canadian Army and if so, what sort of programme could be carried out.

Since the Canadian YMCA, with its familiar red triangle sign, was the agency which was doing the most to bring some comfort and entertainment to the soldiers, it was not surprising that it was the first to detect the need for an educational program and the first to try to meet this need. In this the Y was assisted by the Chaplain Services of the Canadian army, and these two groups joined together in providing books and lectures for the men in their periods of leave in both France and England. Since the YMCA Canadian Overseas unit had two hundred commissioned and non-commissioned officers on its strength, it had an able group of men of its own, but these were supplemented by lecturers from Canadian and British universities who toured the Canadian army camps. Good as the program was, it lacked a formal academic curriculum which many servicemen craved, from those who could neither read nor write to others who wanted to carry on their education at the university level. It was at this point that Dr. Tory first entered the scene.

One of the chief officers of the YMCA at this time was Gerald W. Birks of Montreal who had known Dr. Tory not only as a member of the McGill faculty but later as a member of the National Council of the YMCA. During the war Mr. Birks, later Lieutenant-Colonel Birks, served as the supervisor of the YMCA Canadian Overseas Forces. In 1916 he had written to Dr. Tory to invite him to come to England and try to organize a formal educational program for servicemen but Dr. Tory was unable to accept. Instead he completed a report on "the needs of men returning to Canada from the war, and what was being done to meet those needs."\* The following year Colonel Birks returned to Canada and placed the idea of an organized educational program before the National Council of the YMCA. The

\*Corbett's *Henry Marshall Tory*, p. 139.

council endorsed the invitation to Dr. Tory to visit Canadian army units and draw up a program. Dr. Tory accepted and went overseas in July 1917 leaving Dr. Kerr as acting president. After six weeks of visits to units in France and England he drew up the report mentioned above.\*

The surveys he carried on are still of interest after more than fifty years. He mentions one group of two hundred men

who came together after a religious service on an educational scheme in order to prepare them for life at home after the war. As these men had been at a religious meeting, naturally a large percentage of them were thinking in terms of religious effort. Personal enquiry among them showed that 57 of them wished to take up the study of agriculture, 40 had their minds turned toward the Christian ministry, 30 to get a business education, 18 to take up work of the character done by the Y.M.C.A., 15 the study of practical mechanics, several to teaching, while the remainder simply desired to improve themselves.

In order to expand his survey he arranged for a census of an entire brigade containing one battalion from the Maritimes, two from the central provinces, and one from the western provinces. Out of 1,860 men interviewed, 1,370 expressed keen interest in an educational program. The need was obvious and Dr. Tory had no further reason to hesitate.

His program at first called for lectures of a general character on such subjects as:

*The Allies*—France, Italy, Russia, Japan, China, Portugal

*The Central Powers*—Germany, Austria, Turkey

*The Campaigns of the War*—The Balkans, Mesopotamia, Egypt, Russia, Western Front, At Sea

*The British Empire*

*Canada*—especially postwar plans for returned veterans

*Agriculture*—especially farming in various parts of Canada

*Scientific subjects*—especially as applied in war, viz. explosives, guns, submarines, the aeroplane, etc.

Many other topics were suggested and became possible additions to the program, but the heart of the project had to be better library

\*His reference to "three months" in the first paragraph of the report is puzzling, for he appears to have gone to England in July and he told Underhill that he wrote in August, an interval of about six weeks.

books, carefully selected for educational purposes as well as for recreation. Even as early as the summer of 1917 Dr. Tory saw the need to look forward to the end of hostilities and the difficult period of demobilization. For this period he planned a still more formal curriculum.

I would strongly recommend that plans be put on foot to plant an educational institution into one central camp, a University in Khaki—say the Khaki University of Canada—where practically all branches of study that could possibly be offered would be offered and with the Extension Department going out to every other camp in the country.

Specifically he recommended an agricultural college, a matriculation course, a business college course, work of college grade in history, literature, languages, engineering, a normal training course, medical instruction, legal studies, an extension department, and a department of religious work. The best staff and equipment should be obtained and universities throughout Canada should be prepared to grant credit for academic work successfully completed at Khaki University.

After filing his report, Dr. Tory returned to Canada but only until the end of the year, for he was invited by the YMCA council to go overseas again as director of the program he had so ably outlined. It was an experience Dr. Tory had had before with respect to the University of Alberta and would have again with respect to the National Research Council and finally with Carleton College.

In the meantime the educational work of the YMCA and the Chaplain Service was growing and improving. In France the University of Vimy Ridge had been set up under the Rev. E.H. Oliver of the Chaplain Service from the University of Saskatchewan and Mr. Ernie Best of the YMCA. Classes were organized in a number of camps in England working chiefly in army and YMCA huts at such centres as Witley, Shorncliffe, London, Seaford, and others. It was not all clear sailing. After all, the war was being fought bitterly in France and Flanders and both the army and the government had other things on their minds. Dr. Tory's well-known impatience to get official approval for his plans bothered him so much that in the spring of 1918 he wrote to Colonel Birks who was then in Canada trying to raise money for the YMCA, protesting the delays. Colonel Birks showed the letter to Sir William Peterson, principal of McGill. Then fate took Sir William to England on the same ship as that carrying Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden to London for a meeting of the



War Cabinet. The result was that on the morning after his arrival the Prime Minister called Dr. Tory, General Sir Richard Turner, and others to a meeting and, with the consent of the YMCA, Khaki University became a part of the Canadian army in the summer of 1918. Dr. Tory became Colonel Tory, Director of Educational Services, with Major Gill, professor of Engineering from Queen's, as his deputy for England and Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver as his deputy for France.

The program had a number of important centres in army camps, but three others became particularly useful—University College, London, which turned over its buildings for evening classes; the University of Bonn in Germany; and a concentration camp in Ripon, Yorkshire, which became the main campus of what was still called the Khaki University of Canada though the executive offices for the whole project remained in London. It was from here that the *Beaver* began publication on 14 December 1918 as "a live weekly for Canadians in Khaki dealing with demobilization and reconstruction."

Once the university program was organized Dr. Tory looked about for department heads and found some excellent men of whom four were from the University of Alberta: A.E. Ottewell as Director of Extension, Killam as head of Mathematics, Sonet as head of Modern Languages, and Burgess as head of Drawing. Others include G.M. Wrong from Toronto for History, H.J. Rose, a graduate of McGill studying classics at Oxford for Classics, MacDonald from the University of New Brunswick for English, Rennier of Birmingham for Physics, and Cowper of London for Chemistry. These professors and their colleagues could only offer the first two years of university work, but arrangements were made through British university authorities to permit others to carry on their studies at such universities as Edinburgh, London, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Dr. Tory's own reports and other official documents give a good picture of what Khaki University achieved, but one of the best summaries is that of the Rev. W. Everard Edmonds in *The Edmonton Journal* of 30 August 1919. He said in part:

No review of education progress, during the past year, would be quite complete without some reference to the Khaki University of Canada which, born on the bloody battlefields of Europe, may yet be regarded as a child of Alberta.

A few statistics quoted by Mr. Edmonds show something of the magnitude of the effort:

Great difficulty was experienced in getting books in the early days of the movement, but this was largely overcome after the signing of the armistice by the energy and enterprise of Captain Gilmour, who took with him to France fifteen tons of books and pamphlets, another twenty tons being sent by mail. Over 250,000 books and fully 1,500,000 pamphlets were used, 67,000 books having been imported from Canada and the United States. . . .

The last interim report of the director shows that over 50,000 soldiers have received class instruction through the various departments of the Khaki University. Since the beginning of 1918 the number of extension lectures totalled 1,484, the aggregate attendance at these lectures being 641,137.

E.A. Corbett sums up the nature and influence of the Khaki University in these words (op. cit. p. 156).

There was scarcely two years between Dr. Tory's original survey in the summer of 1917 and the closing of the Khaki University in the early summer of 1919. And yet, this "University" can claim an important place among Canadian educational institutions. It had a large share in three important results: (i) the development of educational programmes among the armed services of many other countries; (ii) the maintenance of a healthy morale in the Canadian Army during the difficult period of demobilization; (iii) and the encouragement of a great many Canadians to continue their education which otherwise they might have abandoned. There can be no doubt that the enduring benefits of the scheme owe more to the vision, enthusiasm and administrative ability of Dr. Tory than to any other individual.

There are, however, two postscripts. The first has to do with the funds left over from the operations of Khaki University, which were disposed of in a manner described by Dr. Tory in response to an inquiry from the president of the Returned Men's Club of OAC at Guelph. In a letter dated 28 December 1921 Dr. Tory writes,

I beg to say that after all the hutments in England and France owned by the Khaki University had been sold and monies in the hands of the Young Men's Christian Association paid in, there was a sum of about \$102,000 left over. The committee that had the matter in charge decided to dispose of it in the following way:

It was divided into eight and one half shares of \$12,000 each of which one share went to each of the four Western Universities—British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba—two shares to the Universi-

ties of Ontario—one to the University of Toronto, one-half to Queen's, one quarter to Western and one quarter to McMaster; one share to McGill University and one and one half shares to the Universities of the Maritime Provinces divided among Dalhousie University, Mount Allison University, Acadia University, the University of New Brunswick, and the University of King's College. The money had been distributed to these institutions. The conditions attached to it are as follows:

That the money be used for a scholarship fund to be known as the Khaki University and Young Men's Christian Association Memorial Scholarship Fund, the money to be invested and the revenue from the account to be given in scholarships under the above title, the amount to be assigned to the individual scholarship and the particular use to be left with the University authorities, subject only to these conditions:

1st. That the scholarships shall be used for undergraduate purposes.

2nd. That in awarding scholarships, preference be given to the sons and daughters of the soldiers of the Great War.

For the moment, however, the University is authorized to use the fund for soldier students who saw service overseas, and who are in actual need of money to complete their course, it being understood that when the loans are returned the money will be invested and the income put to the use stated above.

In a period when scholarships and bursaries were few in number this fund was of tremendous help to many deserving students.

The other postscript concerns the benefits in staff recruitment that grew out of Khaki University. In a letter to one of his closest associates overseas, Captain David Corbett, Dr. Tory wrote on 29 May 1922:

Since you were here Cameron has ceased to be connected with the Extension Department and has become Librarian of the University and is doing very well indeed.

Dunn is still with us and remains assistant in the Department of Pharmacy.

We appointed a new man in Psychology last year, Mr. MacPhee,\* and to my surprise found he was one of the men the Khaki University sent to Edinburgh.

McGibbon and Campbell, two of the men we used at Ripon, are with us, one in Political Economy and the other in Mathematics.

\*This was Earle D. MacPhee who, after twenty years in business in the United Kingdom, returned to Canada as Dean of Commerce at UBC and later collaborated with Senator Donald Cameron in establishing the Banff School of Advanced Management.

Killam and Sonet and the others of the staff who were with us at Ripon are still with us here. . . .

Ed Corbett is with us now on the University staff as Secretary of the Department of Extension . . . I think that he has really found himself.\*

Khaki University yielded many dividends to the University of Alberta over many years, though the strain on Dr. Tory, particularly after his return to his home campus, was very great since he was at the same time concerned with his plans for great developments in new buildings and new programs and also involved in clearing up the affairs of Khaki University; but in spite of all this he stated many times that though he would not wish to go through such a strain again, he did think it was all worthwhile.

\*Note: Incidentally, this same letter has two comments on other matters which may be of interest:

I am sending you herewith a photograph of our new Medical Building. This is one of the most beautiful buildings in western Canada and I doubt if there is a more complete machinery for the teaching of medicine anywhere than we now possess in this equipment. . . .

By the way a new golf links has been opened just west of the university grounds, about five minutes' walk from my house, and I mean to swat the elusive ball morning, noon, and night so as to get out of doors.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

# *The Post-War Years: 1919-1923*

Although the full impact of the postwar period did not begin until the fall of 1919, there were significant new developments almost immediately after the Armistice. Plans were begun to create new departments of Mining, Economics, and Soils, but the first big step was the introduction of a program of training in Agriculture for invalided returned soldiers. The course was to last five months with new students admitted monthly; the first class, comprising forty-two students, registered at the beginning of December in a practical program of Field Husbandry, Animal Husbandry, and Horticulture. The leading spirit in this development was Dr. Ernest A. Howes, the dean of Agriculture. Dean Howes was one of those outstanding staff members personally selected by Dr. Tory in the early years of the university. He was a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, a branch of the University of Toronto, who had come west as principal of the School of Agriculture at Vermilion. His enthusiasm for his subject was unbounded. Dr. Broadus wrote a brief sketch of him in *The Gateway* of 9 February 1917, including these words,

He would be “reminded of a story” at his own funeral. He would stop St. Peter at the celestial gates to tell him an anecdote, and after he got in, he would gather a lot of young angels about him and convince them that the paradisaical parks ought to be sown to alfalfa.

It was he, along with Dr. Tory, who recruited such splendid staff members as Sackville, Sinclair, and Bowstead in Animal Husbandry; Thornton in Dairying, Strickland in Entomology; R. Newton,

Neatby, Fryer, and Henry in Field Crops; Wyatt and J.D. Newton in Soils; and Macgregor Smith in Agricultural Engineering.\*

So the first major rehabilitation efforts of the university were instituted as soon as the war was over. Veterans were returning in a steady stream throughout the 1918-19 session and began picking up the threads of their studies in official or unofficial fashion. Many resumed their interrupted studies at Khaki University and at least two medical students, John W. Scott and Morley A.R. Young, carried on their clinical work in Glasgow.

Dr. Tory had sailed for England from New York on 7 January 1918, leaving Dean Kerr as Acting President with an administrative committee including Dr. Alexander and Mr. Race, the Registrar. During Dr. Tory's absence many administrative matters were of course passed to Dr. Kerr for decision. One concerned the discussion of an amusing problem—that of a telegram from London to the University of Alberta asking “when Dr. Tory was likely to arrive” and signed “Gen. Canef.” A thorough search of militia lists failed to identify this officer by name, and since there was no return address, no reply could be sent. Dr. Tory, writing to Dr. Kerr on 25 February from London, was equally puzzled. No one seemed to suspect that it might have been from the general officer commanding the Canadian Expeditionary Force!

Dr. Kerr's concerns were chiefly with regard to new responsibilities and the appointment of staff to meet them. One was the appointment to the provincial laboratory of a provincial analyst, with a background in chemistry, a post which Mr. Kelso filled, first on a temporary basis, and then officially. Another need was for a new appointment in the Department of English, preferably someone competent in Anglo-Saxon. Dr. Tory had apparently seen Mr. R.K. Gordon in Toronto and promised him a teaching post either in Khaki University or in Edmonton but made no official recommendation. He had also conveyed to Professor Burt the distinct impression that he (Burt) was to be acting head of the History Department of which

\*Dr. J.D. Newton, in his memoir on the Department of Soil Science (1973), said of Dean Howes:

He was a most informal speaker, and when I listened to him speaking at a meeting, I always felt as though he were talking to me directly. . . . This was in sharp contrast to the manner of speaking of some other members of the university staff. . . . For example, Dr. Boyle . . . spoke deliberately and impressively and of him Dean Howes once remarked . . . that when Dean Boyle made even a simple observation he made it sound like the Doxology.

Dr. Tory himself was still the nominal head. Dr. Kerr found himself in these two cases, as later in many others, at a distinct disadvantage trying to confirm administrative decisions which Dr. Tory appeared to have made in passing but without confirmation. In Gordon's case the confirmation came in writing from Dr. Tory on 2 April to the great benefit of the university then and for many years thereafter.

Another significant appointment at this time was that of Miss Mabel Patrick as the first instructor in the new field of Household Economics. Dr. Kerr was very reluctant to make decisions on such matters without Dr. Tory's personal approval and said, "It is only in cases of dire necessity that I shall take the responsibility of recommending the Board to make appointments." In Miss Patrick's case, however, he had few qualms because he was sure Dr. Tory would be pleased. So far as we know, he was.

Later, with Burt in England, the need for someone to teach history was urgent, and a lengthy correspondence took place between Kerr and Tory on the subject. Dr. Tory had taught history when the university first opened and he did not propose to have any changes take place in the curriculum without his personal approval. In the end he agreed to the appointment of Morden H. Long, a Rhodes Scholar, who was currently teaching at Victoria High School. Another vital appointment took place when Major J.J. Ower was released from his military duties in France to come to the university as Provincial Serologist and as special lecturer in Biology under Dr. Lewis, professor of Botany. Before this could be accomplished, however, a great deal of time had been lost because the army was extremely reluctant to let Dr. Ower go.

A topic of great concern to the government and to the university was that of teacher training in Edmonton. The government was anxious to establish a Faculty of Education at once, but action was deferred in view of the great complexity of the matter. Whatever the decision should be, the man who stood out as a candidate for the position of dean was G.F. McNally of whom Dr. Kerr wrote to Dr. Tory on 10 August 1918,

He is a man of exceptional good temper who never seems to have a crisis on his hands and while everybody seems to like him, he also secures the respect of those who have to do with him. He will complete his doctor's degree at Columbia during the coming session. He is however quite critical of many things at Teachers' College and in connection with Ameri-

can educational methods generally. He had none of those tiresome catch-words that so many men in Education use with such appalling glibness.

In view of Dr. McNally's distinguished career in Alberta over the subsequent forty years, Dr. Kerr's assessment proved to have been singularly wise, but it was not until 1945 that the Faculty of Education was established and a dean appointed.

Although Dr. Tory remained at his post in England throughout the early months of 1919, he never lost his close contact with the university as is shown by a letter of eight pages he wrote to Dr. Kerr on 8 January regarding plans for the return of faculty for the 1919-20 session. In it he reiterated his confidence in Dr. Kerr's judgment and commented in detail on the probable return of such staff as MacEachran, Cowper, Killam, Burt, Sonet, Rankin, I.F. Morrison, Burgess, and others.

Dr. Kerr was able to secure approval of the Board of Governors and the government for a scale of salaries which were, in his words, competitive with those of the universities of Toronto and Manitoba and which were, with a few exceptions, satisfactory to the staff. The scale was:

Instructors	\$ 900-1,400
Lecturers	1,500-2,100
Assistant professors	2,200-2,700
Professors	2,800-3,500
Heads of departments	2,800-3,800

Throughout the early part of 1919 Dr. Kerr in Edmonton and Dr. Tory in London continued their correspondence, marked by a growing urgency about decisions to be taken by the university. There was the matter of converting classrooms in Pembina Hall to residence rooms, the construction of a new laboratory for Mining Engineering and similar purposes, the plans for a new building for Medicine to accommodate the proposed full six-year program, and other construction projects. The government was particularly sympathetic to such developments because it was anxious to provide employment through public works and the university seemed to be the place where such expenditures could best be justified.

There was similar concern about staff. Dr. Boyle was in demand in a number of quarters and could not decide whether to return as head



of the Physics Department or not. Captain Robert Newton, after a distinguished period of service in the army, was invited to accept a post in Agronomy but felt he should first complete his doctorate. Dr. Tory was doing his best to get Dr. McGibbon to come as professor of Economics, but, like Boyle, he was besieged with offers though he did finally accept a post at the University of Alberta. Burgess was anxious to return to the university but there was a question about the demand for instruction in architecture. In any case the university would need a supervising architect for the buildings soon to be constructed and Burgess would fill the need perfectly. Burt wanted an immediate promotion to a professorship and Dr. Tory was sympathetic, but Dr. Kerr felt that this would be quite unfair to Killam in Mathematics and Gordon in English who were equivalent in age and qualifications to Burt and for whom no such promotion was possible. At home Dr. Alexander was his usual restive self, and he and Dr. Kerr failed to agree on several matters to the point where Alexander had begun articles with a local law firm. Lewis in Botany continued to be cantankerous as usual and, according to Dr. Kerr, had even gone so far as to write Boyle to advise him not to come back to the University of Alberta. Collip in Biochemistry was anxious to get an immediate promotion and an increase in salary as well as the new Chair in Physiology.

The government had assigned to the university the responsibility for supervision of nursing education throughout the province and urged speed in advancing plans for medical education and the appointment of a dean of that faculty. The urgency of action in this matter had been confirmed by the recent influenza epidemic which had caused so much illness and so many deaths throughout Alberta and indeed the whole of Canada. Plans for the new technical institute in Calgary were going ahead rapidly and there was serious concern at the university as to how this might affect plans for Mining Engineering.

In short, the situation was normal, considering the agonizing decisions that had to be made, and made quickly. Through it all, Dr. Kerr maintained an appearance of calm, though the burden on him must have been enormous. Throughout the long months of his acting presidency he demonstrated a dedication to the university and to the President, Dr. Tory, that marked him as one of the most loyal and able servants the university ever had. His subsequent service as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science and finally as President provided further evidence of these qualities.

Dr. Tory's own capabilities are also clearly revealed in this correspondence between Dr. Kerr and himself, as in other sources. He was always looking and planning ahead, and he was always insistent on nothing but the best in the qualifications of the faculty. His letter to Dr. Kerr of 1 May 1919, reveals both of these qualities:

With regard to the Medical Building, I sincerely hope that no action will be taken forcing our hands . . . until we can get time to give very careful consideration to it. Before we put up even a section of the medical building a plan will have to be drawn showing a large future expansion of such a building . . . I will look into the whole problem here and will get such information about medical buildings as I can get on this side.

With regard to the dean of the Faculty of Medicine, I have only this to say—that there is no man at present on our staff that I would think for one moment of appointing. I think that should be made absolutely clear both to the chief Justice\* and to those who are pushing the Medical Faculty. Rankin and I have been going over the whole question here and I am looking around to see whether a man could be found capable of taking hold of the question of medical education and developing it in a scientific way. The proper man should be head of the department of Internal Medicine, or else simply an educational specialist who would give his whole time to administrative duties.

Dr. Tory sailed from England on 11 July and arrived in Montreal on 21 July where he continued his search for faculty. It was as disappointing in eastern Canada as it had been in England, for highly competent men were in demand everywhere both for university posts and in many other areas. Salaries had gone up and McGill was paying \$3,000 for assistant professors instead of the range from \$2,200-\$2,700 that had so recently been approved for the University of Alberta. The prospects for enrolment for the fall of 1919 kept increasing and the need for staff was desperate, but Dr. Tory refused to compromise his own standards except for temporary appointments. His return home was a great relief to him and to Mrs. Tory—and of course to Dr. Kerr.

With the return of the veterans and the operation of the university on a peace-time basis once more, it was clear that growth would take place in numbers as well as in the breadth of the programs offered. There was also to be a significant change in its emphasis and its basic curriculum. This was foreshadowed in a meeting of the Senate held

\*Chairman of the Board of Governors.

on 26 October 1917, when Mr. W.M. Davidson, B.A., of Calgary said,

that he would like to see a course of instruction in public affairs placed in the University curriculum, and asked whether he should give notice of motion. . . . It was suggested rather that he talk over his plan with the President and have it brought before the University Faculty for discussion and thence brought forward to the Senate in the usual way.

Some progress must have been made along these lines during the following year but Mr. Davidson was still not completely satisfied. At the meeting of the Senate held on 13 December 1918, he moved, seconded by Mr. G.H. Ross, LL.B.,

that in the opinion of the Senate the time has arrived when the University of Alberta should in the course of study offered pay more attention to subjects which are directly related to public affairs and industrial activities of this province. Therefore the Chancellor be asked to name a committee from members of the Senate and if he deems wise to add thereto others interested in education, giving instruction to such committee to report to the Senate at an early meeting.

Action on this motion was deferred pending President Tory's return, but then things began to happen.

Perhaps the new mood of the university was characterized by a special Convocation held on Saturday, 13 September, for the purpose of conferring an honorary degree on His Royal Highness Edward, Prince of Wales. The prince had won the affection of everyone by his periodic visits to the trenches during the Great War, and in his tour of the Empire he personified all the dash and glamour of youth and charm and the optimism for a new and brighter future for everyone. His visit to the University of Alberta and his honorary doctorate provided a fitting signpost toward a new era.

The enrolment for 1919-20 had grown to 1,106, an increase of seventy-nine percent over the previous year and nearly two-and-a-half times the prewar record. Arts and Science students had increased in number by ninety-nine percent, from 233 to 463 in one year, Medicine had grown to 170, and other faculties had increased to a lesser degree. Fortunately the staff had also increased in numbers with new appointments, while existing members of staff had returned from war service and many had improved their qualifications. Some of the new members were to play important roles in

the work of the University of Alberta and in other universities or in government service throughout Canada. These included in particular such men as Duncan A. McGibbon, professor of Economics; Dr. J.J. Ower, professor of Pathology; R.S.L. Wilson, professor of Civil Engineering; Dr. F.A. Wyatt, professor of Soils; Robert Newton, assistant professor of Field Husbandry; F.A.S. Dunn, lecturer in Pharmacy; and D.E. Cameron, Assistant Director of Extension.

Promotions went to Dr. Allan Rankin, professor of Bacteriology and Director of the Provincial Laboratory, who became Dean of Medicine, and Professor H.H. Gaetz who became Director of Pharmacy. Other promotions went as well to Dr. Geneva Misener in Classics, Dr. R.K. Gordon in English, James Adam in Drawing, Dr. S.D. Killam in Mathematics, Dr. J.B. Collip in Biochemistry and Physiology, A.L. Burt in History, C.A. Robb in Mechanical Engineering, I.F. Morrison in Structural Engineering, E. Sonet and J.B. Bickersteth in French, Stanley Smith in Physics, M.H. Long in History, and A.E. Cameron in Mining Engineering.

In addition to all these the faculty included such outstanding men as deans Kerr and Howes, and a number of senior professors such as Lehmann in Chemistry, Lewis in Botany, Alexander in Classics, Broadus in English, Revell in Anatomy, Boyle in Physics, Allan in Geology, Burgess in Architecture, Coar in German, Sheldon in Mathematics, MacEachran in Philosophy, Cutler in Field Husbandry, Dowell in Animal Husbandry, and Mabel Patrick in Household Economics. There were several young men, too, whose names would become familiar to generations of students—Sandin and Stover in Chemistry, Campbell and Cook in Mathematics, and several others. The university could at least claim to be well equipped for the new surge of development from the point of view of teaching staff.

The problems of space, however, were critical, especially for the Faculty of Medicine. Medical schools were crowded everywhere in Canada, and with the great increase in enrolment in the first year of its course in medicine, the University of Alberta was in urgent need of greatly expanded space for the basic medical sciences as well as for access to the necessary hospital facilities for the clinical teaching which the university must soon provide itself. The appointment of Dr. Rankin as dean looked forward to this expansion, but a large medical building had to be planned and built as quickly as possible if the good reputation already gained should not be lost.

The Faculty of Agriculture was also rapidly gaining an outstanding

reputation for practical and scientific research. Among the most important projects were nutritional studies in swine, sheep, and beef cattle and the keeping of precise records on all animals on the farm, including dairy cows. The members of the Department of Field Husbandry were equally active in such areas as plant breeding, soil testing (soon to be turned over to the new Department of Soils), and general ecology. Both of these departments were extremely active in maintaining close contact with the provincial schools of agriculture and with farmers and ranchers throughout the province. Admission for students was based on two years work at the schools of agriculture without ordinary matriculation, but after the war students with matriculation standing also sought admission directly from high school and this was approved. Students from the schools of agriculture did three years further study for their degree while the students enrolling directly from high school did one year of preliminary work at the university followed by the regular three years further study. With a program of such breadth and depth, the Faculty of Agriculture soon achieved a wide reputation among similar institutions in Canada and abroad.

One of the most active groups on the campus had been the Mathematical Club which had met fairly regularly from October 1913, when it was established by Dr. Sheldon, through to April 1916, when meetings were suspended due to the war. It had included among its members and on its program a number of faculty members interested in the broader fields of science, and its members formed the nucleus of a new and wider group known as the Science Association.\* The first move to set up a science association, seems to have occurred when President Tory and twenty-two of his colleagues in the science departments met as charter members either on 12 November 1919, or between that date and the date of the first meeting of the association held on Tuesday evening, 25 November. The first meeting of the association took place in the physics lecture room of the Arts Building and the record of its activities is brief but interesting. Its first action was to approve the proposed constitution and by-laws, though the first published statement of what these were seems to have been issued in 1926. There were to be two main sections,

\*This is the name used in the official minute book, though Dr. Tory regularly used the name Scientific Association—for example in his report to the Senate on 12 May 1920 and in his letter of 30 March 1920 to the Honourable Charles Stewart, Prime Minister of Alberta.

A and B, the former consisting of the "Mathematical, Physical, General-Chemical and Geological Sciences," and the latter consisting of the "Biological, Medical and Biochemical Sciences." (A section C was added on 24 October 1924, comprising the economic and psychological sciences.) The officers elected at the first meeting were:

President	Mr. Boyle
Secretary	Mr. Collip
Treasurer	Mr. Cameron (A.E.)
Chairman, Section A	Mr. Killam
Secretary, Section A	Mr. Morrison
Chairman, Section B	Mr. Lewis
Secretary, Section B	Mr. Collins

Other business included approval of the request of the "Math-Science Club" to merge itself with the Science Association, together with its records and funds and that "members be designated as Mr., Mrs., or Miss as befits the case in official communications and records of the Association."

A great deal of informal discussion must have gone on during the winter because when the next general meeting of the association was held on 15 March 1920, the members were prepared to discuss in considerable detail "the problems in Alberta to which the attention of research men should be turned." Short papers were read on the subject by Dr. Tory, Professor Allan of Geology, and Professor Cutler of Field Husbandry. After discussion of these papers the members unanimously endorsed three resolutions.

1. That the Association set out the pressing problems of research for the province in a document to be presented to the Provincial Government.
2. That in the opinion of the Association the time has arrived for additional pressure to be brought to bear on the Federal Government to transfer the administration of the Natural Resources to the Provincial Government.
3. That the establishment of a provincial Meteorological Service be urged upon the Provincial Government.

The drafting of a document to present to the provincial government was left to a committee comprising President Tory and Messrs. Allan, Cutler, Robb, and Boyle. This was a major task but Dr. Tory

was not one to waste time, and the document with its covering letter was sent to the provincial "Prime Minister" on 30 March 1920. Dr. Tory's covering letter reads as follows:

30th March, 1920.

The Honourable Charles Stewart,  
Prime Minister of Alberta,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing to you a memorandum prepared by the Scientific Association of the University of Alberta with respect to certain problems, the solution of which in their judgment, should be undertaken. I deem the matter of sufficient importance to present it to you for consideration by the Government. I am sending a copy of it to each member of the Board of Governors of the University.

The Scientific Association of the University of Alberta was formed in the Autumn, immediately our men all returned from overseas. It has, for its main object, the promotion of research in the Province. May I add that in selecting men for the University staff we have always made an effort to obtain men who had already had experience in research work.

A number of meetings of the Society have been held during the winter for the purpose of enquiring into and classifying problems of an economic nature that seem to us pressing for solution. One outstanding fact has forced itself upon our attention, namely, the glaring insufficiency of our knowledge concerning many of the great factors upon which the ultimate success of our Province depends. Great losses have already occurred, due to lack of such knowledge. That our Natural Resources are of enormous value cannot be doubted, but they are unknown and unclassified, and it is impossible to develop them properly until such knowledge is obtained.

In the memorandum we have set out by name a set of these problems. A fuller description of them will be found in the Appendix. We have done this in order that duplication might be avoided and that the agencies available might be directed toward a definite result.

I hope you will not regard us as having gone too far when we passed a resolution with respect to the Natural Resources but we are firmly of the opinion, judging from past experience, that the information necessary to the development of our Natural Resources and the proper correlation of that development can never take place unless the Natural Resources are in the possession of the Province; the Association is unanimous in its judgment that Ottawa is too far away to be the centre of such definite enquiry as we consider should be undertaken.

May I call your attention further to the fact that these are experiments involving both laboratory and field research and can be solved only by the union of effort on the part of a group of men representing many of the sciences. The University is now, with its scientific men, in a position to undertake this responsibility.

Sincerely yours  
H.M. Tory  
President.

The memorandum itself contains a list of thirty-six problems, many of them with a number of sub-divisions, covering a broad spectrum of areas requiring study and ranging from plants, animals, soils, and farm buildings in the field of agriculture, through the use of coals, clays, petroleum and natural gas deposits and bituminous sands, to surveys of water resources and the need for meteorological observations.

Many of these areas of research were later pursued with great vigour by such men as Dr. Frank Wyatt and his colleagues in the Department of Soils, the members of the Department of Field and Animal Husbandry, and several others in such departments as Geology, Mining Engineering, and Chemistry. The university had taken a great leap forward in its determination to use its scientific knowledge and talents to serve the people of Alberta.

The meeting of the Senate which began on the morning of Wednesday, 12 May 1920, lasted all day and at 6:15 p.m. was adjourned to the following morning at 9:30 a.m. and finally concluded at 12:15 p.m. It must have been one of the longest such meetings on record (covering sixty-two pages in the minute book) and certainly one of the most important. Its agenda covered almost the entire spectrum of the university's academic life and problems, several of which deserve mention.

One topic which was to prove a hardy perennial was whether or not the university should enter into an agreement with the chiropractors in the province to conduct examinations for the right to practise in Alberta. After hearing a large deputation of chiropractors and their friends in the morning and from a deputation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the osteopaths in the afternoon, the Senate agreed that a board of examiners should be set up and that the examiners should provide the same papers in anatomy, physiology, pathology, bacteriology, hygiene, and public health as were prescribed for other medical practitioners and that President Murray



of the University of Saskatchewan should nominate two examiners from that province to cover the principles and practice of chiropractics. This disposed of the matter for the time, but not permanently. When the medical examinations were announced in the spring of 1920, a total of twenty candidates in chiropractics applied but only two appeared. Their results in the medical papers they wrote were all failures but one, and the professional examiner in chiropractics refused to mark the two papers written when he learned there were medical men on the board of examiners.

Another matter which received detailed study was the whole area of nursing education and the requirements for nurses' registration. This was not an easy matter to adjudicate, the most difficult aspect being then, as it was later, the accreditation of the smaller hospitals as being competent to offer instruction at the necessary level in such widely varied fields as materia medica and therapeutics, medical and surgical nursing, and dietetics.

All faculties in the university had undertaken a thorough scrutiny of their curricula and entirely new programs were brought forward for approval. A large number of new courses had been worked out and it was possible to provide programs that offered wide options for the B.A. and B.Sc. in Arts and covered all essential topics in the professional faculties. In Arts and Science there was a common first year which was the equivalent of Grade XII in the high schools and this was matched, with modifications, by preprofessional years in engineering, agriculture, and other faculties. Divisions were established covering all the work in Arts and Science, with Division A comprising languages and literatures; B comprising philosophy, history, and political economy; and C covering mathematics and natural sciences. A candidate for a B.A. was obliged to take one course from each division in his second year and thereafter a combination of four courses for each of the third and fourth years with relatively free options. Candidates for degrees with honours took a more concentrated program. This curriculum lasted for the next twenty-five years with minor modifications which were due partly to the abolition of entrance with junior matriculation or Grade XI standing in 1937, and the addition of one course, first to the third year and later to the fourth.

In the Faculty of Medicine an expanded program was approved covering the first four years of a new six-year program. A two-year program in dentistry was also approved. A number of programs in the Faculty of Applied Science were drawn up covering two common

years followed by special curricula for civil engineering, electrical engineering, mining engineering, and architecture. Household economics also received attention and it was agreed that, in view of the large element of science it contained, the degree should be a B.Sc. instead of a B.A. A full degree program in pharmacy was also approved.

Three combined courses were provided, one leading to the degree of B.A. and M.D., one to the B.A. and B.Sc. in engineering, and a third to the B.A. and B.Sc. in architecture. All programs called for physical education in the first two years.

With these changes and with increasing emphasis on graduate studies leading to the master's degree, the university entered on a new plateau of service and competence in the field of higher education.

Each passing year brought with it a number of new appointments of whom some remained only a short time while others became permanent members of the staff. The 1920-21 academic year saw a small decrease in enrolment as some returned veterans completed programs interrupted by the war and graduated, while others completed short courses such as that offered by the Faculty of Agriculture and left the university. There were additional new faces among the faculty, notably Professor J. Macgregor Smith in Farm Engineering, A.F. McGoun in Economics, J.W. Campbell in Mathematics, W.G. Hardy in Classics, R.J. Lang in Physics, Francis Owen in Modern Languages, Henri de Savoye in French, P.S. Warren in Geology, William Rowan in Zoology, O.J. Walker in Chemistry, Dr. Ardrey W. Downs, in Physiology and Biochemistry, and J.R. Fryer in Field Husbandry. Most of these remained on the staff until retirement or death, and their total years of service to the university and its students would be very substantial indeed.

Two others who became familiar figures on the campus were Dr. Edgar Stanfield, appointed by the government as Chief Chemical Engineer, and Dr. Karl A. Clark, appointed to investigate the Athabasca bituminous sands and to study the problem of road material.\* Their appointments form part of the story of the Research Council of Alberta. President Tory's letter of 30 March 1920 to the Prime Minister of Alberta demonstrated the interest of the university in applied research but the government had been active also. Dr. W.A. Lang,

\*Dr. Clark's pioneering work in his field was to be of enormous value in later years.

who was for many years an active member of the Research Council staff as well as its secretary, recalls that the members of the government had been anxious to assess the iron ore deposits in the province, and the Provincial Secretary, the Honourable J.L. Coté, asked Dr. J.A. Allan, professor of Geology, to prepare a report on the subject. The success of this survey and the obvious value of the report prompted Mr. Coté to appoint a committee of provincial government and university representatives to survey all the mineral resources of the province and to ascertain the probabilities of their development.

This committee met first on 21 October 1919. The members of the science departments of the university must have been aware of the existence of the committee, but felt that it required a bit of encouragement to prompt its members to faster action—hence the resolutions of the university's Science Association. In any event the government took fairly prompt action and passed Order-in-Council No. 30-21 which was approved by Lieutenant-Governor Brett on 6 January 1921. It established a body known as the Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Alberta, made up originally of five men, the Honourable J.L. Coté (chairman), Dr. H.M. Tory, Professor John A. Allan, Professor Norman C. Pitcher, and Mr. John T. Stirling, Chief Inspector of Mines. Their terms of reference included the promotion of three issues: the utilization of the natural resources of Alberta, researches with the object of investigating or improving the technical processes and methods which are or might be used in the industries of the province, researches with a view of utilizing the waste products of said industries.

Members of the council were to serve without remuneration, and to

supervise and direct future work, and to arrange for the necessary staff, and to define the duties of such members, with power to enter into an agreement or agreements with the University of Alberta for the assignment of specialists to various classes of research work to be followed; and for time, materials, laboratory equipment, and other accommodation required.

Thus was launched an activity in which the university and its staff were closely involved for many years and which has been of inestimable service to the people of the province. For thirty-five years it was housed in the North Lab and continued to work chiefly through

members of the university faculty and its own small staff. In 1956, however, it moved into new quarters on the south-east corner of 87 Avenue and 114 Street and underwent a great expansion of its own staff and its research program. It still maintains close contact with the university; and the President of the university, together with the dean of Engineering, remain as *ex officio* members of the council.

The Senate, at its meeting on 11 May 1921, heard a number of reports of great interest. There was the creation of the Department of Dairying under Mr. C.P. Marker, the Provincial Dairy Commissioner, and of new departments of Horticulture and Poultry. There was the first report of the new fifteen-member Freshman Committee by the chairman, Dr. E.W. Sheldon—a committee which was to be, from the point of view of the students, one of the most important committees of the university. There was the new program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Commerce with a number of separate courses to provide for students seeking preparation for a business career. There was the report of the Committee on Graduate Studies showing a total of forty-eight candidates for the master's degree and two special graduate students. Of these, forty were pursuing studies for the M.A., six for the M.Sc., one for the M.Sc. in Applied Science, and one for the M.S.A. Thirty-three were graduates of the University of Alberta, eight of the University of Toronto, and nine were from other universities.

Perhaps the most exciting report, however, was that of Dean Rankin of the Faculty of Medicine. He was able to announce a full two-year program of studies in Dentistry with thirty-three students registered in the first year. He also announced the third year of the new six-year program in Medicine, saying in part,

irrespective of what may be done in the future, this year is so arranged that we may carry the student to the completion of his medical course, or he may choose and finish his course at either of the two affiliated universities [Toronto and McGill].

Great encouragement along these lines was given by the Rockefeller Foundation which had provided the university with a grant of \$25,000 in American funds (\$28,000 Canadian) as interest on a possible capital grant of \$500,000 in support of clinical teaching.

The need for a medical building had been obvious as early as 1919 on the return of President Tory and Professor Burgess to the university, and the board had agreed that Professor Burgess should be

assigned the task of consulting all those concerned and initiating plans for the new building. The estimates for 1920 carried a sum of seven hundred and fifty-thousand dollars toward the cost, and the most thorough discussions were held with a wide variety of people with experience in the field of medical education. Considering the complex nature of the building, plans went ahead rapidly to be quickly followed by construction.

Financing was a problem, especially in view of the economic depression from which the province was suffering. The government was also constructing a new building at this time to accommodate the Calgary Normal School and Institute of Technology and money was very tight. The university itself was also carrying on an extensive capital buildings program at the new university farm of 379 acres which had been purchased for fifty-three thousand dollars in the fall of 1920. With all these expenditures on buildings and equipment, a number of other plans had to be deferred, including a new gymnasium, a new women's residence, and a students' union building. Some of these were deferred for nearly thirty years.

When the new Medical Building was opened for use in September 1921, it contained two large lecture theatres as well as a great many classrooms, laboratories, and offices for the basic sciences of medicine, for dentistry, nursing, chemistry, zoology, and entomology and for the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health.

The other requirement for offering the complete medical program which the university had in mind was a teaching hospital. Dr. Tory had wisely anticipated this need ten years before when he had arranged to have the City of Strathcona construct its new hospital on the university campus, providing its facilities would be available to the university for teaching purposes if this should ever become necessary. The final arrangements were approved in a by-law submitted to the burgesses of Strathcona on 3 July 1911, and "the necessary documents were executed on January 31, 1912, immediately prior to the final amalgamation of Strathcona and Edmonton."\*

The Strathcona Hospital was occupied in February 1914, with eighty-four beds in use and room for sixty-six more. On 1 December 1916, the City of Edmonton leased the hospital to the Military Hospitals Commission "during the war and thereafter for a period of three months from the official declaration of peace." The university

\*For further details see Dr. Angus C. McGugan, *The First Fifty Years: The University of Alberta Hospital 1914-1964* (Edmonton, 1964).

was finally able to secure the hospital in November 1922, by issuing \$150,000 in debentures to the City of Edmonton. Shortly afterwards, in 1923, the Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment built an eighty-five-bed hospital immediately adjacent to the existing building and the entire plant came to be known as the University of Alberta Hospital and was administered by the Board of Governors of the university. The governors actually left the detailed administration of the hospital to a Board of Management comprising Dr. Tory as chairman, Dean Kerr, Dean Rankin, and Mr. A. West, the new university Bursar. Dr. R.T. Washburn, who had been Superintendent of the hospital under the SCR, became Superintendent of the University Hospital and held that post for the next twenty years. A Medical Advisory Board was formed consisting of Dr. F.H. Mewburn, Dr. J.J. Ower, and Dr. H.C. Jamieson, professor of Medicine. The staff of the hospital held joint appointments in the Faculty of Medicine and the original group was made up as follows: *Surgery*—Drs. F.H. Mewburn, Gordon Gray, W.A. Wilson, A.R. Munroe, L.C. Conn, H.H. Hepburn, A. Blais, E.C. Smith, and Evan Greene; *Medicine*—Drs. H.C. Jamieson, H.B. Logie, Irving Bell, D.B. Leitch, C.W. Hurlburt, and W.H. Scott; *Pathology*—Dr. J.J. Ower; *Eye, ear, nose, and throat*—Drs. R.B. Wells and C.V. Jamieson; *Laboratory*—Dean Rankin (Bacteriology), Dr. J.B. Collip (Biochemistry), and Dr. J.J. Ower (Pathology).

They were an outstanding group and, along with other appointments made shortly afterwards such as Dr. R.M. Shaw in Bacteriology and Hygiene, and Dr. Egerton L. Pope in Medicine, they helped ensure that the training of medical practitioners was first class from the outset. Arrangements had been made for completing the full program by 1925 and in that year the first class of eleven students received their M.D. degrees from the University of Alberta. Dr. J.W. Scott in his *History of the Faculty—1913-1963* reports that a few still left at the end of their third year to transfer to McGill and Toronto, but the numbers soon lessened as the reputation of the school increased. Within a few years the University of Alberta was itself providing clinical instruction for students who had taken their basic medical training at the University of Saskatchewan. In the last fifty years the reputation of the Faculty of Medicine has grown under Deans Ower, J.W. Scott, and W.C. MacKenzie, and its graduates have included some of the leading medical practitioners in the world.

The university was also making new appointments in many other

fields and almost without exception they show Dr. Tory's skill in the assessment of candidates for positions on the faculty. Throughout 1921 and 1922 these are some of the new names which appear: J.E. Bowstead in Animal Husbandry, John Macdonald and Earle D. McPhee in Philosophy, Ralph F. Shaner and N.J. Minish in Anatomy, H.J. McLeod in Physics, E.H. Moss in Botany, John A. Weir in Law, H.A. Gilchrist in Prosthetic Dentistry, J.T. Jones and F.M. Salter in English, J.D. Newton in Soils, H.R. Webb in Civil Engineering, J. Percy Sackville replacing Dr. Dowell as head of Animal Husbandry, and D.E. Cameron taking over the post of Librarian on the death of Mr. Bowers. All these men in some degree left their marks on the university and its students.

New programs were being developed and old programs expanded. With the appointment of Mr. Weir in Law, the university began to phase out the old programs in Edmonton and Calgary which had been offered on a part time basis, and to provide instruction leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws only through full time attendance on the campus, beginning with the first year in 1921. A graduate program leading to the B.Educ. degree was offered under the supervision of the Committee on Graduate Studies, calling for two years of study, one of which had to be taken in full time attendance on the campus and involved the writing of a satisfactory graduate thesis. A number of distinguished teachers received this degree, including Miss Maimie S. Simpson and Dr. W.H. Swift. When the integrated B.Educ. program was approved in 1939 these earlier degrees were converted to the M.Ed.

Shortly after the university took over the Strathcona Hospital, two programs in nursing education were launched, one of three years leading to the diploma in Nursing and the other, of five years duration, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Nursing. These were in addition to the program for a diploma in Public Health Nursing already being offered.

There can be no better assessment of the status of the University of Alberta at this point in its history than that offered by Dr. Tory himself in his report to the Senate on 11 May 1922 which may be found in Appendix III.

Unfortunately his report presaged two serious developments affecting Dr. Tory himself and one of his colleagues. The first was the appointment of Professor McGibbon as Grain Commissioner for the dominion government. The Board of Governors was naturally concerned about the ability of Dr. McGibbon to carry on as head of the

Department of Political Economy along with his new responsibilities, not to speak of the propriety of his drawing two substantial salaries. For a time the problem was met by Dr. McGibbon giving up three months of his university salary and paying for the services of an assistant to replace him during his periodic absences. The problem was finally resolved in 1929 when he resigned from the university to be replaced by Professor G.A. Elliott.

Much more serious was Dr. Tory's own appointment as chairman of the National Research Council at Ottawa. The genesis of the council is described by Mel Thistle in his history of the council in these words,

Canada established a Sub-Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research by an Order in Council dated June 6, 1916; with provision for an Advisory Council modelled after the British example. The members of its Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research were named by an Order in Council dated November 29, 1916. This advisory group became better known under its short title of "National Research Council."\*

Dr. Tory's first connection with it occurred when he applied for and was awarded a grant for research in the Tar Sands near Fort McMurray, to be carried out under his direction. The grant was not used, partly because Dr. Tory became involved in Khaki University and partly because the necessary technical experts were not available. After the war the project was renewed under the auspices of the University of Alberta and the provincial research council.

In 1923, however, Dr. Tory accepted membership on the National Research Council and was asked to be its chairman, preferably on a full time basis. When news of this reached the university, the Alumni Association, members of the faculty, and members of the community generally "expressed their anxiety as to Dr. Tory accepting this post" (and leaving the University).† The problem was resolved for the time being when, after discussion with the government and the Board of Governors, Dr. Tory agreed to become Honorary Chairman of NRC with leave at stated periods to organize the research work at Ottawa while still continuing as President of the University of Alberta.

\*Mel Thistle, *The Inner Ring: The Early History of the National Research Council of Canada* (Toronto: The University of Toronto Press, 1966), p. 4.

†Board of Governors Minutes, 23 October 1923.



Nineteen twenty-three marked a slowing down in the pace of development of the University of Alberta. A great deal had been achieved in organizing new academic programs; the Faculty of Agriculture had a new farm with the necessary equipment in the way of barns, experimental herds, and other facilities; the Faculty of Applied Science had a power plant and two laboratories; the Faculty of Medicine had its new building for the basic sciences and its own teaching hospital for clinical work; the Faculty of Law under the direction of Dean Weir had entered a new and vital phase of its work, with students enrolled for three years of full-time study on the campus; there were three excellent residences and a central teaching building (the Arts Building); and a provincial Research Council had been created. The demand for additional facilities had become somewhat muted during the postwar depression in the early 1920s and in fact many students were obliged to defer their university work because of lack of funds. Dr. Tory himself had a new position to which he now turned his energies with all the vigour and enthusiasm which was so characteristic of him. His interest in scientific research had always been high and he could now do battle with problems of research on a national scale and with those people in the federal government and civil service who did not share his zeal.\*

\*For details of some of his problems in Ottawa and how he met them, see Thistle, *The Inner Ring*.

## CHAPTER EIGHT

# *Students in the 1920s*

In the years immediately following the Great War the student body was an amalgam of returned veterans and of younger men and women entering with the junior matriculation that was standard at that time. They were not a completely homogeneous group, but most of them were motivated by a strong desire for higher education and professional training. By the time the veterans had completed their program, an economic depression had begun and for a time registration remained relatively static. The figures were 1,314 in 1922-23 and 1,341 in 1923-24 of whom 131 were correspondence students, 54 were in the short course in dairying, and 116 were students in the summer session covering the academic year 1922-23. The actual numbers on campus pursuing studies leading to a degree would be approximately a thousand.

The composition of the student body as described by President Tory in his annual reports to the Senate provides a kind of continuing sociological survey of the province. In the early years of the university very few students could claim Alberta as their birth place, but by the beginning of the 1923-24 session the records show that of approximately thirteen hundred students, seven hundred, or more than half, were born in Canada. Of these, 220 were native Albertans, their number being exceeded only by the 225 born in Ontario. The places of birth most commonly given for Alberta were Edmonton—sixty-two, Calgary—twenty-five, Medicine Hat—nineteen, and Lacombe—ten. Over two hundred came from “other parts of the British Empire” including 118 from England, forty-nine from Scotland, nineteen from Ireland, eight from Wales, and four from Newfoundland. Foreign countries supplied another 250 of whom 193 were from the United States, chiefly from North Dakota, Minnesota, and Iowa, but with twenty-nine of the individual states represented. Of the

fifty-seven from other foreign countries, Russia supplied seventeen, Denmark five, Galicia five, and the Ukraine five. A total of 186 failed to specify their place of birth. The university, therefore, had a cosmopolitan group of students, though nearly all spoke English as their native language.

By far the greatest number, 404, came from farms and ranches, with 135 giving the occupation of their parents as merchants. Other parents of students included forty-two railway employees, forty-nine government employees, sixty-eight physicians, and forty-eight clergymen. Although six parents were blacksmiths, only two were garage proprietors.\* Alberta was still very predominantly an agricultural province.

The records in 1923-24 gave religious affiliation, and the Scots demonstrated their characteristic thirst for education by the fact that the largest number, 429, were Presbyterians. Methodists followed with 293, Church of England with 219, Roman Catholics with eighty-four, Baptists with eighty, and Hebrews with twenty-seven. There were twenty Greek Catholics but no representatives of the Greek Orthodox faith were listed. These figures conform to some degree with the religious faiths of the population as a whole, since, according to the 1921 census for Alberta, there were 120,991 Presbyterians, 98,395 Anglicans, 89,723 Methodists, 97,432 Catholics, 27,829 Baptists, and 3,176 Jews.†

Whatever their background, most of the students must have devoted a great deal of their time to study. Mr. D.E. Cameron, the Librarian, reported in the spring of 1924 that students used the reading room facilities of the library to full capacity. The opening of a special reading room for law students in room 206 of the Arts Building during the 1922-23 session had provided some relief and these students, by their assiduous study, had set a good example for students in other faculties.‡ Mr. Cameron's 1924 report stated,

During the last three weeks of the term the Arts Reading Room was open every day for 11-1/2 hours, and only lapsed to summer hours when the last student, after falling asleep at 9:30 p.m. on the last evening for study, wakened up at 9:35 and walked out. It is worth noting that on

\*These figures are somewhat surprising in view of the fact that there were 39,742 cars and 2,191 trucks registered in Alberta in 1923 (*Canada Year Book*, 1924). Perhaps some of the blacksmiths had become auto mechanics as well!

†*Canada Year Book*, 1924.

‡Report of Librarian to Senate, 15 May 1923.

every day there are some who will remain to the last minute, no matter what the hour is.

The equipping of the Law Library had limited the purchase of books for other departments in the previous two years, but there were 25,373 accessioned, bound volumes by this time and it was obvious that a new library would soon be necessary.

The need for larger facilities continued to grow with the passing years but would not be properly met until the opening of the Rutherford Library in 1951, nearly thirty years later. This was a continuing disappointment to Mr. Cameron who loved students and loved books. Dr. John Macdonald, a close friend, has described him in these words,

Mr. Cameron was a man of insatiable intellectual curiosity, ranging over the whole field of knowledge, with a direct acquaintance with the world of books that was a source of perpetual astonishment to his academic colleagues. For nearly three decades, no figure around the University was more familiar or better beloved than that of "D.E." The library began in a modest way and in modest quarters, but it had a librarian who would have been an asset to any university library anywhere.\*

The present Cameron Library is a fitting tribute to a great man and those who knew him never fail to renew their affectionate remembrance of him as they walk past his portrait, painted by Grandmaison, in the lobby.

But students had a great many activities besides studying. Perhaps the first major event each year was the initiation of freshmen by sophomores. It was an ordeal for most of those subjected to it and the sophomores inevitably displayed a fiendish ingenuity in devising ways to harass the new students. Initiation usually began in the early morning hours when students in the residences were hauled out of their beds and put through the various tortures arranged for that year, to be followed later in the day by a similar program for students arriving from their homes in the city. In the early 1920s this was followed by a march in downtown Edmonton streets in which the freshmen appeared in their pyjamas, wearing the decorations the sophomores had devised for them. The male students were subjected to

\*John Macdonald, *The History of the University of Alberta, 1908-1958* (Toronto: W.J. Gage, 1958), pp. 32-33.

the worst treatment, but the initiation of women students into the Wauneita society also had its own stern features.

In 1924 there was a new spirit of dignity on the campus and the initiation of that year reflected the change in mood, one of the chief differences from former years being the cancellation of the downtown march. The President, the Provost, and Dr. Sheldon, chairman of the Freshman Committee, all expressed appreciation at the change though they still felt there was some room for further improvement.

This was emphasized by the case of one freshman, D.H. Rice, who chose to defy the sophomores and refused to submit to their orders. These orders included the following: "to shave a V-shaped figure on the back of his head, wear a light skull cap in appropriate colors . . . roll up trousers . . . put on a green tie and add a pennant and ribbons to his attire." Having attended Camrose Normal School and taught in Alberta schools for four years, Mr. Rice felt these commands were beneath his dignity and he simply ignored them. When called before the Sophomore Court he refused to appear and refused again when hailed before the Student Court which had the chief responsibility for student discipline on the campus, though an appeal was possible to the University Committee on Student Affairs. Early in the New Year, Dr. MacEachran, the Provost, wrote to Mr. Rice to try to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the whole impasse and induce Mr. Rice to accept the subpoena to appear before the Student Court. Apparently he ignored this invitation as well and simply left the university.

*The Edmonton Bulletin* dealt with the whole matter editorially and induced Mr. M.R. Levey (who had won The Military Medal as a machine gunner in the war), as president of the Students' Union, and Mr. G.J. Bryan as chief justice of the Student Court, to write a summary of the matter in *The Gateway* setting out the whole case from the student point of view. In the same issue there was an editorial on the subject and a statement from the members of the freshman class supporting the Student Court generally and the initiation procedures in particular.

There were several important issues—the first dealing with the whole matter of initiation, the second on the authority of Sophomore Court, and the third on the role of the Student Court. Of these the last was perhaps the most important for it involved the whole matter of student responsibility for governing their own affairs. If there had been a little less rigidity on both sides, the matter could have proba-

bly been solved, but it kept the question of initiation before the university community and the public and resulted in continual debate on the matter. It did not, however, result in initiation being abolished since it was too much a part of the whole university system, not only at the University of Alberta but at other universities throughout Canada and the United States. The tradition had one virtue, at least, that of identifying freshmen to the upper classmen and to each other and creating a kind of unity among the freshmen themselves which might have been difficult to achieve otherwise. In this period of the university's history the various classes or years were recognized groups identified as freshman, sophomores, juniors, and seniors, and the identification of the freshman class was an important part of this whole system.

The Literary Association comprised a number of activities including the Dramatic Society, the Debating Society, the Orchestra, the Mandolin Club, and other groups which varied from time to time. The Dramatic Society was particularly active in the 1920s with guidance from such people as Dr. W.G. Hardy of the Department of Classics and Elizabeth Sterling Haynes.\* Edmonton had two theatres, the New Empire and the Metropolitan, and excellent touring companies played regular engagements. On 9 December 1921, the society entertained Marie Lohr and her company at tea. One of the guests was a promising young English actor named Herbert Marshall, known later to millions as a star of the motion picture world. Verna Felton was another frequent visitor with her company at the New Empire, while Jane Aubrey played at the Metropolitan. With talent of this order to serve as models, the students in the Dramatic Society were able to produce the plays of A.A. Milne, J.M. Barrie, and other playwrights of the time with a high degree of skill.

The Writers' Club attracted many members, too, and such writers as Barbara Villy, Edmund J. Thompson (later principal of St. Stephen's College), "Rache" Dickson (Horatio Lovat Dickson, who became a director of Macmillan and Company of London, England), and, later, Edward McCourt, well-known Canadian novelist and professor of English at the University of Saskatchewan, produced short stories and poems of a high calibre. The club, too, entertained visi-

\*Elizabeth Sterling Haynes was prominent in dramatics in Edmonton at this time. She was a sister of Dr. Wallace Sterling, for many years President of Stanford University.

tors of international stature including Sir Philip Gibbs, Sir Henry Newbolt, Vachell Lindsay, and Bliss Carman.

The Debating Society probably involved a small number of students but it was very active and attracted a great deal of attention, particularly after Professor A.F. McGoun of the Department of Political Economy donated a trophy for intercollegiate debating competition. The University of Alberta held its own reasonably well against debaters from the universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, winning the McGoun cup in the first year of competition, with teams made up of George Bryan, Joe O'Brien, Jim Mahaffy, and John Cassels, while later teams included Max Wershof, Ron Martland, and the Fisher twins, Charles and Sid. George Bryan became a leading member of the Alberta Bar in Edmonton, Max Wershof became a member of the Canadian diplomatic service, Ron Martland a justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Jim Mahaffy a leading Calgary lawyer and businessman who was at one time on the university Board of Governors, John Cassels became a member of the Canadian government service, and the Fisher twins became outstanding in the electronics industry.

These and later teams debated not only against students from Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but from as far away as Nova Scotia and England. One of the biggest debates in the history of the university occurred 1924-25 when Bryan, O'Brien, and Mahaffy debated against a team from Oxford in the Empire Theatre before an audience of eighteen hundred people. One of the members of the Oxford team was Malcolm MacDonald, son of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, who returned to Canada as British High Commissioner from 1941-46. This particular debate was organized by a young law student by the name of Clarence Campbell, later a Rhodes Scholar and for many years head of the National Hockey League. Campbell was himself a member of the 1926 team along with Walter Herbert and James Morrison. Debating itself was one of the important extra curricular features of the education offered at the university for those who participated, whether in intercollegiate or intramural contests.

The French Club was one of the most active on the campus with regular meetings and the annual production of a French play. Dr. Edouard Sonet was the sponsor and put into its programs all the energy for which he was famous. *The Gateway* listed among "Things which Never Happen at the University of Alberta" one memorable statement: "Professor Sonet speaks in a whisper," and Harry Lister, who was for many years a caretaker in the Arts Building, often said

he should have credit for French 2 because he heard so many of Dr. Sonet's lectures through the classroom door as he worked up and down the corridor.

There were other clubs associated with various departments and faculties such as the Agricultural Club, the Applied Science Club, the Pharmacy Club, the Law Students Association, the Commerce Club, and the History Club. Still more opportunities for obtaining experience on student executives were offered through the Waunetia Society, and the organizations of the classes by years, as well as in the various athletic clubs and teams. One of the activities of the "Ag. Club" was the organizing of a stock judging team to compete at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. One outstanding team, entered in 1925 under the leadership of Professor R.D. Sinclair, with W.D. Gentleman, C.K. Johns, T.P. Devlin, M. McAra, and L.B. Thompson as members, won against all competition with "Tommy" Devlin as the Canadian individual champion.

Many others won experience in student affairs in those great days. There was Marjorie Sherlock who was vice-president of the Students' Union, an honours graduate in English, winner of an IODE scholarship to Oxford and later Librarian during the years when the Rutherford Library was being planned and built. There was Helen McQueen, vice-president of the Literary Association, and in more recent years president of The Friends of the University of Alberta. There was Percy G. Davies who held a number of positions including that of adjutant of the COTC. He ultimately became president of the Students' Union and, in due course, a leading member of the Alberta bar. There was Shirley MacDonald, president of the Literary Association and for many years a member of Canada's diplomatic corps, and Jack Marshall who served on *The Gateway* and in many student offices before entering business in Edmonton. The university was a training ground not only for scientists and scholars but for men and women of affairs.

*The Gateway* became an outstanding student newspaper under such editors as Wilf Wees, Mark Levey (known to a later generation as Dr. M.R. Marshall, head of the university's Department of Ophthalmology), George V. Ferguson (later editor of *The Winnipeg Free Press* and *The Montreal Star*), J.W. McClung, Bruce J.S. Macdonald, Wesley T. Watts, and Walter Herbert, with such assistants as Barbara Villy (later a well-known Alberta novelist), Claire Manning (who became a prominent Calgary businessman and a member of the University of Alberta Board of Governors), Armour Ford (prominent



member of the Edmonton bar), Ernie Wilson (a future barrister, soldier, and justice of the Supreme Court), and Betty Mitchell (later a prominent leader in drama in Calgary).

During the war, one of the most popular cartoon figures was a British Tommy known as Old Bill. A famous cartoon showed him in a muddy shell-hole commenting to his pal, "If yer knows of a better 'ole, go to it." Not surprisingly, *The Gateway* joke column in the years after the war was captioned "The Better 'Ole." In the issue of 2 December 1921, however, a new caption appeared: "Casserole" with the first item reading, "If yer knows of a better 'ole than Casserole, go to it." The name stuck except for one issue when the column was headed "The Knot-hole." "Casserole" continued to be the most popular column in the paper for many years.

One issue which must have ranked very high in student journalism appeared on 21 April 1923, with a number of major features. Page one carried a long article on a new discovery by Dr. J.B. Collip related to insulin research which won him a share in the Nobel Prize, plus a beautiful drawing of the new Medical Building by Professor William Rowan. The latter pages carried a long report of Professor Burt's address on the League of Nations, an article on "The Eternal Near East" by H.A. Dyde, and a full report on an address by Vernon Barford to the Philosophical Society on "Moods and Emotions in Music." In the field of student affairs there was a detailed report on the services rendered by Claire Manning in a wide variety of student offices.

Subsequent members of *The Gateway* staff included Max Wershof; Matthew Halton, who became one of Canada's most distinguished correspondents and radio broadcaster during World War II, Ken Conibear; Hugh Morrison; Larry Alexander; Emrys Jones, later professor of Drama at the University of Saskatchewan; Elsie Young who, as Elsie Park Gowan, became known to many in Edmonton as author, actress, and teacher; and Felp Priestley, who was to become a distinguished professor of English at the University of Toronto.

On 1 March 1928, *The Gateway* appeared with a modified front page headed:

#### THE GETAWAY

PERVENSITY OF ALBERTINA, WOOZYDAY, FEBREWERY 33

the first, and one of the most amusing, of many later Special Editions.

*The Gateway* has served not only as a faithful reporter of events on the campus and an arena for discussion of student affairs, but as a training ground for future writers, journalists, and leaders in Canadian affairs.

The various executive offices in the Students' Union are perhaps the most demanding of all student positions in the university. It has been generally agreed that students should be responsible for administering their own affairs, including discipline through the Students' Court, subject to supervision by the Committee on Student Affairs and, ultimately, the Board of Governors. The importance of self-regulation to the students was described by Roland Michener, the valedictorian for the graduating class of 1920, in these words:

There is another side to University life that is just as important and this is the life of the campus with all its activities and associations. Our community life, for we are a fair-sized, almost autonomous community, will compare favourably with that of any university that I know. Not only have we been able to utilize the results of the experiences of other institutions, we have added something to these in a few distinctive features of our own . . . Our system of student government is unique in university history and is largely due to the generosity and foresight of the President, Dr. Tory. We have been given full powers of self-discipline outside of the classrooms. The result is that not only do Albertans have full realization of responsibility that comes from holding various offices under the Students' Union, but they are trained in procedure. Their executive instincts are developed and they are not afraid to take the proper share of community life as they have been used to it here.

Mr. Michener's career as a Rhodes Scholar and later as Speaker of the House of Commons, Canadian High Commissioner to India, and Governor-General of Canada, provides evidence of the truth of his statement made over fifty years ago.

In spite of these glowing words, student self-government suffered a temporary eclipse in the following year and reform was urgently needed. The new president, elected in the spring of 1921, was Harold R. Thornton, a student in the Faculty of Agriculture who later became professor of Dairy Science. *The Gateway* of 28 February 1922, in its column "Cross-Sections" made this statement:

The Hon. Perrin Baker said: 'I am proud that one of our own farm boys is President of the Student Body'. So are we, and if the legislators run the Government as efficiently as 'Tubby' runs the union, the Province will be as proud of them as we are of Tubby.

This tribute came at the end of Mr. Thornton's term of office and demonstrates the confidence the students had in him. The prospect at the beginning of his term, however, was not so bright, as he describes it in his memoir in the university archives, dated 23 June 1969.

Immediately on my return to the University in September, 1921, I was called to a meeting in the office of the University President, Dr. H.M. Tory. Also in attendance were the Provost, Dr. J.M. MacEachran, the Bursar, Mr. A. West, and the Registrar, Mr. C.W. [*sic*] Race.

At this meeting I was completely stunned to learn that the Students' Union had manoeuvred itself into such a position that the University was seriously considering the withdrawal of all privileges and responsibilities contingent on the prevailing system then known as 'Student Self-Government'. The reason given was the ineptitude of the students in the government of themselves and their irresponsibility in both financial and disciplinary matters. I was told that the students were to be given one more chance, but an either-or ultimatum was handed down, either an immediate demonstration of reasonable and satisfactory responsibility in the management of their own affairs, or a complete withdrawal by the University of student self-government. . . .

It is probable that certain events coming to light during the 1921 summer inter-session may have culminated in the University's decision. It is ironical that this should have happened coincidentally with student agitation for extended power, responsibility, and privilege for the Students' Union.

The ultimatum left me no choice but to investigate thoroughly and present the findings and possible alternatives to the student body.\*

Mr. Thornton's first task was to resolve the financial situation, which he was able to do with the help of the Students' Union treasurer, Mr. Wilfred Wees, and the co-operation of the administration. Throughout the year there were a few problems of student discipline, but these were met, while at the same time a new sense of responsibility on the part of the students themselves was brought about. A new Students' Union constitution was drafted and approved with the help of a former student, Mr. J.D.O. Mothersill, then practising law in Edmonton. The regular meeting of the whole Students' Union in Convocation Hall every Tuesday morning at 11:00 a.m. was abolished and replaced by an arrangement whereby meetings

\*H.R. Thornton, "The Survival of Student Self-Government" (The University of Alberta Archives, Accession No. 69-84).

would be at the call of the council when justified by sufficient union business. Another change, significant of the times, was the removal of the regulation that students must wear academic gowns to class. An interesting feature of this ruling was the expressed desire of certain seniors to continue wearing gowns as a mark of their imminent graduation.

Perhaps the achievements of the year 1921-22 on the part of the Students' Council can best be summed up in the words of the Provost in his report to the Senate on 11 May 1922.

It has always been our policy to encourage students to assume as much responsibility as possible for regulation of their own conduct. I am glad to say that during the present session substantial progress has been made along these lines. This is true not only of the men and women in residence but of the student body generally. Those students who have occupied posts of responsibility have taken their duties seriously and the loyal support they have received from all concerned has been particularly marked during the present session. We have, of course, always certain difficulties to face, but it is particularly gratifying to know that the students have already on their own initiative considered plans to deal with these difficulties at the beginning of the coming term.

A new constitution has been published and is on sale at the bookstore. All freshmen will be required to provide themselves with a copy and familiarize themselves with our system of government, so that it is hoped that there will be a much better understanding and closer co-operation in the future.

The work of the Committee on Student Affairs has, as in previous years, gone very smoothly and the harmonious relation which has existed between student representatives and University officials on this committee has, I feel certain, contributed in no small degree to the good will which exists between students and members of the teaching staff, generally.

The work of the Students' Union is, I think, worthy of special mention, this year. The President was Mr. H.R. Thornton who is receiving his degree in the Faculty of Agriculture this Convocation. When he assumed the duties of his office, he took over a considerable debt (about \$2000). The financial report for the year shows a substantial surplus (\$600).

An examination of all the reports furnished by the various departments under the Students' Union to the Committee on Student Affairs indicates that they have all been run in a conscientious and business-like manner and they have all met with a large measure of success. . . .

J.M. MacEachran  
Provost.

President Tory, in his report to Convocation, paid a similar tribute to the students of that session for having retrieved the good name of the Students' Union.

The success of student self-government continued through the subsequent decade with participation by many students in various activities of the university. Robert L. Lamb, J.W. McAllister, M.R. Levey, Percy G. Davies, Ernest B. Wilson, D.J.W. Oke, Miss Anna Wilson, and Mr. Donald Cameron held the position of president of the Students' Union through the remainder of the twenties, and all brought credit to themselves and the university and gained valuable experience for subsequent service to the nation.

Many of these students also gained distinction in academic work and won major awards. The list of Rhodes Scholars included W.F. Dyde in 1913, H.G. Nolan in 1915, and H.A. Dyde in 1917, followed by A.B. Harvey, D.R. Michener, W. Dunham, G.V. Ferguson, S.P. Hamilton, R.L. Lamb, J.M. Cassells, E.H. Gowan, Clarence S. Campbell, Ronald Martland, George F.G. Stanley, to Hugh W. Morrison in 1930. The IODE Post-graduate Overseas Scholarship instituted after the war was awarded to Bertha Lawrence in 1922, J.W. McClung in 1924, James Brown in 1926, Marjorie Sherlock in 1927, followed by Marian Gimby, Matthew Halton, and Margaret Roseborough, while the 1851 Exhibition Science Research Scholarship was won in 1923 by J.F. Lehmann, in 1925 by Charles Leonard Huskins, and in 1929 by D.O. Sproule.

Nearly all these students had served their fellow students either in student government, *The Gateway*, debating, or athletics, and nearly all in subsequent years justified their winning of these major awards.

Athletics had always been popular at the university from its earliest years though the physical facilities often left much to be desired. As early as the fall of 1919 the board executive authorized the expenditure of fifteen hundred dollars for a fence around the athletic field east of 116 Street, between 87 and 89 Avenues, and a further seven hundred and fifty dollars to construct bleachers for 510 spectators. The field was the scene of many memorable football games and track meets and has remained in use ever since though the bleachers and the board fence began to disintegrate by the early 1940s.

One of the greatest needs was for a covered rink for skating and hockey, and a successful, major fund-raising effort was organized by the students under a committee chaired by Dr. W.G. Hardy of the Department of Classics. The rink, designed by Professor Burgess, was finally built in 1927 on the south-west corner of 87 Avenue and

114 Street. Many individuals and corporations throughout the province made generous donations as did the provincial government. Basketball, gymnastics, and other winter sports of this kind were accommodated in the gymnasium at the rear of Athabasca Hall.

The tides of success for the Green and Gold teams in intercollegiate and local competition ebbed and flowed but always provided pleasure for the players and the spectators alike. Jimmy Bill, the university printer, doubled as athletic coach for football and men's basketball in the early 1920s; Dr. Hardy coached hockey; and Mr. William T. Tait coached track and field. Mr. Tait had accompanied the Canadian track team to the Olympic Games in London in 1908 and was the brother of Canada's great record holder in the mile.

The men's basketball team held the provincial championship in 1922 and 1923 defeating such teams as the Edmonton Eskimos and the Calgary All-Stars. The women had some success, too, with a win against the University of Manitoba in 1923, led by Helen Beny who scored fourteen of Alberta's twenty points, and the team later went on to win over the University of Saskatchewan. There was one local team, however, that proved too much for them—the Commercial Grads, under the coaching of J. Percy Page, which was the greatest women's team in the history of the game. Gladys Fry, who was captain of the university women's team in 1927, was also at one time a leading member of the Grads.\*

Perhaps the biggest year in this decade for athletics was 1928-29. Mr. Tait had developed an outstanding group of athletes to compete for the Cairns Trophy in track and field and, for the first time, to challenge the University of Manitoba which had held the supremacy for eight years ever since the Cairns Trophy had first been put into competition. The men's team was made up of Fritz Werthenbach, Harold Wright, R.M. Glasgow, Mickey Crockford, Len Cockle, Bill Cutsungavich, Ben Lyons, and Norman McLeod. They won over

\*There was one notable occasion on which the Grads suffered a defeat. It occurred in the Varsity Gym on Saturday, 28 February 1925, in the second game of a three-game series against the Varsconas, a team organized and captained by Helen Beny, which included several women who had previously played on university teams. The Varsconas won by a score of twenty-two to eighteen led by May and Kay Mountfield, Gladys Fry (later a star on the Grads team), and Lucille Dobson. Although the Grads had won the first game in the series and later won the final game, their defeat on this occasion created a great sensation. *The Edmonton Journal* headline of 2 March 1925 read "Basketball History was made Saturday when Grads suffered defeat," and *The Edmonton Bulletin* proclaimed "Newly formed basketball club defeats World's Champs."

Manitoba and Saskatchewan by a large margin. The women's team of Gwen Roxburgh, Gladys Fry, Ethel Barnett, and Doris Calhoun were competing for the first time in intercollegiate track and field and, although they did not win in their competition, they gave a good account of themselves as individuals, and the Cairns Trophy came west to Alberta for the first time.

The year 1928 brought to the campus a former football player by the name of Wally Sterling who had registered for a master's degree in history. (Sterling later became president of Stanford University.) He was assigned the task of coaching the football and basketball teams, succeeding Jimmy Bill who had served the university in this capacity so well for so many years. The team was fortunate in having as its captain one of the best football players ever produced by the University of Alberta, Fred Hess, who must have come close to breaking all individual scoring records during this memorable year. Other members of the team were Mickey Timothy, Mal MacCallum, Keith MacDougall, Ken Thompson, Dudley Menzies, Bill Shandro, Herbie Hutton, Johnnie McLean, Bill Siebert, Gurth O'Brien, Bob Prittie, Herman Hayes, Al Hall, Gus Runge, Eric O'Brien, Barney Barnett, and Bruce Brown. This team won the Hardy Trophy by a clean sweep of all the games on the Prairies and later went on to beat the UBC team as well.

The 1920s produced a great many wonderful graduates as is indicated by the fact that so many of them subsequently received honorary doctorates from the university for their achievements in later years. The list, with a few from earlier years, includes Hazel Rutherford McCuaig, L.Y. Cairns, F.P. Galbraith, C.H. ("Punch") Dickins, H.A. Dyde, Darrel Froman, Roland Michener, Betty Mitchell, Helen Beny Gibson, George V. Ferguson, Wilf Wees, Matthew Halton, Yuichi Kurimoto, George R. Stevens, Ronald Martland, W.H. Swift, Barbara McLaren, J.W. Scott, H.L. ("Rache") Dickson, J. Wallace Sterling, George F.G. Stanley, J.G. MacGregor, C.C. McLaurin, W.A. (Bert) Lang, O.S. Longman, W.F. Hanna, and others. There were many other graduates of those years who have been honoured in other ways and the university is justly proud of them—as it is of many more of its graduates of subsequent years.

## CHAPTER NINE

# *Consolidation: 1923-1928*

The last five years of Dr. Tory's regime were years of consolidation rather than years of significant growth. One important addition to the roster of affiliated colleges was made in 1927 with the opening of St. Joseph's College on 89 Avenue opposite the Medical Building. It was established under the authority of the Roman Catholic Church and operated by the Christian Brothers, with Brother Rogation as the first rector. Dr. Helen Beny Gibson of Medicine Hat has placed in the university archives a letter which she received from Brother Rogation, dated 26 September 1927, which begins:

Dear Miss Beny:

His Grace, the Archbishop [O'Leary], came over to the College this morning and said the first Mass in our beautiful Chapel and blessed it. He had breakfast with the staff and expressed himself as delighted with everything and hopeful that the College would perform real service to the Church and State. Most of my staff are with me now. Last Friday evening Brother Philip and Brother Aloysius came with me to Dr. Tory's for dinner and then spent the evening with him and Mrs. Tory.

We have quite a large registration and things are looking very promising for the opening which takes place on the 4th.

The new college provided much needed residential facilities for almost one hundred men students and a chapel for worship as well as a number of classrooms. Catholic students might receive university credit for work taken at the college in two courses, Christian apologetics and Catholic philosophy, which served as an alternative to the university's own first-year course in philosophy. Members of the Christian Brothers were, in some cases, approved as instructors in the regular courses offered by the university. By similar agreement



the university recognized for credit a course in Old and New Testament literature offered by St. Stephen's College, the former Alberta College South, which acquired its new name on the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches in 1925.

Other buildings opened in the last half of the 1920s include the covered rink, an addition to the University Hospital, a plant pathology laboratory known as the West Lab, and a number of smaller buildings chiefly for work in agriculture. Dr. Robert Newton in his memoirs\* tells how the site was chosen for the West Lab in 1928. The proposed building was not large and was to be built of frame and stucco with attached greenhouse. The workmen were out clearing a site with teams and scrapers just west of the North Lab when D.E. Cameron came by and asked Dr. Tory, who had also arrived on the spot, what was going on. When Cameron learned that a new laboratory was going up there he protested that the site had been reserved for the new library—or if not, it should have been! Dr. Tory promptly walked off further west and, pointing to a knoll south of Pembina Hall, he told the workmen to put the lab there. Dr. Newton felt that this location would be a mistake for two reasons—it would put a rather unattractive building on a very prominent and desirable site, and it would be rather remote from the other offices of the Department of Field Crops in the North Lab, but Dr. Tory's word was law and there the building was built. As a postscript to this it may be recorded that the Donald Ewing Cameron Library now stands on the site selected by Mr. Cameron for a new library in 1928, and the site of the West Lab is now occupied by the magnificent new Students' Union Building.

In 1928 construction began on one of the most attractive buildings on the campus, the new Normal School built for the Department of Education. This building later housed the university's Faculty of Education, then the departments of Extension and Drama and Rehabilitation Medicine. It was renamed Corbett Hall after E.A. Corbett, who served for years in the university's Department of Extension and in 1936 became Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. When the new integrated B.Ed. course was introduced, many students found themselves obliged to walk from the Education Building at the south end of the campus to other build-

\*Robert Newton, "I Passed This Way" (University of Alberta Archives, Accession No. 71-87).

ings at the north end, and to do it in the short interval between classes. The stretch of 114 Street between the two ends of the campus became commonly known as “the four-minute mile.”

Another building of importance to many generations of university students was the Tuck Shop built in 1924 by Vic Eyre and Charlie Warren. It was described in *The Gateway* as “a large and commodious and uniquely designed bungalow . . . in the place of the former small and somewhat shabby-looking biscuit box of former years.” It was decorated with pictures of athletic teams and other appropriate features of university life and was probably the most popular student rendezvous for nearly fifty years. Shortly after it was built it was acquired and operated by Mr. Samuel McCoppen who had been an undertaker and it was known for a while as “McCoppen’s Undertucking Parlour.”\*

Two other important facilities were completed during this era. One was the Memorial Organ in Convocation Hall, installed in 1925 at a cost of \$13,100. The organ was dedicated on 11 November 1925, at the same time as the bronze plaque listing those members of the university community who died in World War I and the murals listing those who served in this conflict. The inaugural recital was played by Mr. Arthur H. Egerton with a performance shortly afterwards by Ernest MacMillan, a young man described then as Canada’s foremost organist. Mr. L.H. Nichols of the Physics Department was named University Organist, a post which he filled with distinction until his retirement.

The other facility was the studio of CKUA (the UA standing, of course, for University of Alberta) which began broadcasting on 21 November 1927, as a function of the Department of Extension, with H.P. Brown as announcer. It received help in technical problems from Mr. G.R.A. Rice of CJCA, later manager of the Sunwapta Broadcasting Company which operates CFRN and CFRN-TV, and Mr. Wardlaw Porteous of the Department of Electrical Engineering. The programs were varied and interesting and included such features as organ recitals by Mr. Nichols, the “Homemaker’s Hour” arranged by Miss Patrick, the “Question Box,” and the “Music Hour” which has been a regularly scheduled program for over forty years—probably the longest running radio program in Canada.† Not only

\*From a memoir by Miss Hazel McIntyre, who had been a student at this time and later joined the staff of the School of Household Economics, succeeding Miss Mabel Patrick as director.

†The “Music Hour” was assisted by a generous grant from the Carnegie Corporation to purchase a record library.

was the new station heard all over Alberta but its programs were picked up as far afield as Ketchikan, Alaska; Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia; Washington; Idaho; California; Montana; and Kansas.\*

The university suffered serious loss in the death of several distinguished members of its staff about this time. One was Professor H.H. Gaetz, Director of the School of Pharmacy, whose death was reported in the first issue of *The Gateway* in 1923. In a relatively short span of life he had been an early booster for the town of Red Deer, had served as its mayor, and had been president of the Union of Alberta Municipalities. In his professional field he had been president of the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association and was the obvious choice to become the university's first professor of Pharmacy and Materia Medica. As a member of the university community he was revered and loved by all who knew him.

Another loss came three years later with the death of Cecil E. Race, the Registrar, who had been the chief administrator, not only of student records but of financial matters as well until Archie West became Bursar in 1920. He, too, ranks high as one of the great servants of the university in the early years of its development. (Dr. E.W. Sheldon, professor of Mathematics, served as Registrar until 1928 when A.E. Ottewell assumed that office.) In the same year the university lost its first chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Stuart, who had filled this office with competence and dignity for eighteen years. His term was completed by Mr. Justice Beck, and in April 1927, the members of Convocation elected Dr. A.C. Rutherford as the new Chancellor, a post he held until his death in 1941.

A still more tragic loss was that of Professor Douglas Killam who died by drowning while on holiday in the Maritimes at the age of thirty-five. Dr. Killam had a brilliant career as a student at Mount Allison University and later at Göttingen and was one of the brightest lights among the group of young men Dr. Tory had brought to Alberta in the university's early years.

Others were lost by resignation, or simply by failure to renew sessional appointments. These included people such as Barker Fairley, Sam Laycock, Earle MacPhee, R.M. Wiles, and others who later had distinguished careers elsewhere. As Dr. Tory noted in his report to the Senate in May 1926, there was a:

\*Eugene Brody, in his radio production "Sixty Plus: The History of the University of Alberta," described the origin of CKUA in great detail and estimated the total cost at seventy-five hundred dollars.

keen demand in industrial life for scientifically-trained men. Salaries in universities all over Canada and America are too low, and before ten years have elapsed the pressure of industrialism upon our men in the universities will have become so great that the whole problem of university salaries will have to be reconsidered.

The scale of salaries had been going up slowly but steadily, and in 1927 it had reached this level:

Professors	\$3,500-4,500
Associate professors	3,000-3,500
Assistant professors	2,500-3,000
Lecturers	1,800-2,500
Instructors	1,200-1,800

Dr. Tory had great gifts of prescience but even he failed to anticipate the Great Depression, which was only three or four years away, during which salaries would actually be reduced and new appointments would be few.

Many of the younger members of the faculty were urged to complete their doctorates by leave of absence, particularly in the summer months, and men such as W.G. Hardy, P.S. Warren, R.B. Sandin, R.J. Lang, Francis Owen, A.J. Cook, E. Sonet, John Macdonald, and E.H. Moss "won their doctorates in this strenuous fashion, thus bringing distinction both to themselves and also to the institution they so competently and faithfully serve."\* This advanced study proved to be a wise investment for the staff and for the university.

One area in which it was particularly difficult to retain staff was that of Political Economy where such men as professors McGibbon, McGoun, and Drummond served the University of Alberta well but were too soon lured away to other posts. However, it is a tribute to Dr. Tory's reputation and his leadership that so many outstanding people remained at the University of Alberta from choice when opportunities were offered to them to go elsewhere. He was always quick to recognize exceptional ability and to ensure that it was given scope for development and rewarded. Furthermore he was anxious that the work of his ablest colleagues should be known to a wider public, and on one occasion when the university was acting as host to the members of the legislature, Dr. Tory arranged for reports by Dr. Collip, Dr. Boyle, and Dr. Robert Newton on their research. These three men would have been a credit to any university in the world

\*Report to the Senate, May 1926 by Dean W.A.R. Kerr.

and Dr. Tory knew it. In fact, when he became president of the National Research Council in 1928 he induced Dr. Boyle and Dr. Newton to join him in Ottawa as members of the council staff.

Several new members of the staff who were appointed in the mid-1920s were destined to serve the university faithfully and well over many years. They included R.L. Rutherford in Geology, A.W. Matthews in Pharmacy, G.B. Taylor in Physics, M.E. Lazerte in Philosophy and Education, Miss Winifred Hughes in Zoology, Norman Stover in Chemistry, Dr. H.E. Rawlinson in Anatomy, Dr. A.W. Henry in Plant Pathology, Dr. O.S. Aamodt in Field Crops, W.E. Cornish in Electrical Engineering, Brother Philip in Philosophy, Brother Aloysius in Spanish (both from St. Joseph's College), Dr. E.H. Boomer in Chemistry, E.H. Moss in Botany, and Hazel McIntyre in Household Economics. Miss Anne Shave was also appointed instructor in Household Economics but soon left to be married to Wallace Sterling, then instructor in History and coach of the university athletic teams.

Three particularly significant appointments were made in Dentistry, those of Dr. H.E. Bulyea, Dr. H.A. Gilchrist, and Dr. W. Scott Hamilton. All three served successively as head of Dentistry as it grew from a department and school within the Faculty of Medicine to an independent faculty. Shortly after the appointments of these men, a young student enrolled in Dentistry, who would himself succeed Dr. Hamilton as dean, Hector R. MacLean. A large number of clinical appointments in Medicine were made in those years and the list is a most impressive one, including Drs. Harold Orr, Heber Jamieson, and J.O. Baker, in addition to those listed in Chapter 7.

Dr. Tory's last five years as President must have constituted a period of great stress for him. In the first place, his position as chairman of the National Research Council made heavy demands on his time and necessitated many trips by train to Ottawa, often for periods of several weeks. Furthermore, those years were a time of financial stringency in the province with cuts in the university budget. The grant for 1924-25, for example, was only \$414,868 on current account, down sixty thousand dollars from what it had been two years before. At the same time the important work being done in the Department of Extension and the Faculty of Agriculture required an increase of ten thousand dollars for each of them. There were constant problems of overdrafts at the bank amounting at times to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. In the year ending 31 December 1926, the university had a deficit of over nineteen thousand dollars

and in the same year the deficit at the University Hospital was approximately sixty thousand dollars, so the President was obliged to make great efforts to secure greater support and at the same time reduce expenditures.

The difficult times were reflected in student enrolment, especially in the field of graduate studies, although Dean Kerr was able to report that in 1924-25 the University of Alberta stood first in Canada in the ratio of graduate students to total registration. The figure for Alberta was eight percent followed by Toronto with seven percent and McGill with five percent, though in actual numbers there was a decrease from 113 in 1923-24 to 108 in 1924-25, and there were only seventy-two in 1925-26. Dr. Kerr assumed that the forty-eight master's degrees awarded in 1924 and 1925 had "temporarily exhausted our constituency."

One significant statistic on the student body which revealed the growing maturity of the province was that the number of students giving Alberta as their place of birth in 1925-26 surpassed those from Ontario by 291 to 257. England ranked third with 102, followed by Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Scotland, British Columbia, and Ireland, in that order. There were still a great many from the United States, 175 in all, and others from as far away as Japan, Persia, and the Argentine. Even in those days the university must have had a cosmopolitan air. Most of the students still came from farm and ranch backgrounds, 262 as compared with ninety-three sons and daughters of merchants, and sixty-three whose fathers were members of the clergy. With the appearance of the United Church of Canada, the religious affiliation with this body surpassed all others at 438, but continuing Presbyterians still came second with 263, followed by the Church of England with 212, the Roman Catholic Church with seventy-eight, and the Baptists with seventy-two.

Dr. Tory had worked with zeal and competence for the university during the first twenty years of its life and left an indelible mark on it. Not only had he seen many fine buildings constructed on the new campus, but more important, he had built strong faculties and schools and set a standard of excellence which admitted no compromise and which was to endure long after he had gone. His particular genius for selecting good men and women for the faculty was one of his greatest characteristics. He insisted on having the final word on all appointments.

He formerly announced his resignation to the Senate on 14 May and to the Board of Governors on 15 May 1928, to become effective

on 1 June of that year, although his decision to accept the presidency of the National Research Council must have been known earlier. There were many tributes paid to him by the Senate, the board, the government, and in the press, including *The Gateway*. In the Senate, Chief Justice Harvey, Chairman of the Board of Governors, moved that Dr. Tory be asked to accept an honorary degree. In seconding the motion, Dr. D.G. McQueen said that “as the years passed, the University and the Province would realize even more and more what President Tory had accomplished for the University since its inception.” The motion was carried and Dr. Tory received the degree at the Convocation on the following day.

Of all the tributes paid to him, one that must have been cherished through the years occurred one evening nearly five years before his resignation, on 16 October 1923, when the news of his appointment as chairman of the NRC was received and there seemed to be a possibility that he would leave the university. On that evening a group of students from the residences staged an impromptu march with torches to the President’s house and presented him with an address of appreciation followed by a program of songs and yells. *The Gateway* reports that Dr. Tory “responded suitably” and that Sir George Foster, who was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. Tory and had been asked to speak, congratulated the students “on knowing a good thing when they saw it as is shown by the rousing cheers for the President.”\*†

\*Member of Parliament, a former professor of Classics, responsible for setting up the National Research Council.

†Dr. Tory’s interest in the University of Alberta continued until his death. On one occasion in the early 1940s, Dr. Alexander and I met Dr. Tory in the hall of the Arts Building of the University of Western Ontario when we were attending meetings of the Learned Societies. Dr. Tory promptly stopped Dr. Alexander and asked him to tell him all about the University of Alberta. Dr. Alexander at that time was on staff of the University of California at Berkeley and had been away from the University of Alberta for several years, so he told Dr. Tory that I would be in a better position to bring him up to date. Dr. Alexander then went to the meeting he and I were planning to attend while Dr. Tory took me into a vacant classroom and we talked about the University of Alberta for over two hours. (WHJ)

## CHAPTER TEN

# *The Wallace Years: 1928-1936*

Dr. Robert Charles Wallace came to the University of Alberta as its second President with a most impressive list of credentials. He was born in the Orkney Islands in 1881, graduated from the University of Edinburgh in geology and went to the University of Göttingen where he earned the Ph.D. degree, followed by the D.Sc. from Edinburgh in 1912. In the meantime he had gained experience in teaching in secondary schools and at St. Andrew's University before coming to the University of Manitoba in 1910 as professor of Geology and Mineralogy. His own interests and the needs of the province led him into a great deal of field work with a view to the development of the natural resources of Manitoba, so much so that he took leave of absence from the university for three years to become Commissioner of Northern Manitoba. His interest in education was strong and constant. He also served as President of the Manitoba Educational Association and assisted as a member of the committee to revise the school curriculum. His eighteen years of service in Manitoba in all levels of education, in research, and in administration, as well as his fine personal qualities, made him an ideal candidate for the position of President of the University of Alberta, succeeding the man who had founded the institution and built it into one of Canada's leading universities in two decades.

*The Gateway* issue of 5 October 1928 devoted almost the entire front page to Dr. Wallace, including a biographical sketch, a welcome from the editor, Dr. Wallace's printed message to the students, and a report of his address to "the largest freshman class on record." There was also in that issue an announcement of his installation at a special Convocation to be held on 10 October at which the Honourable R.B. Bennett, leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons, would give the Convocation address and receive an honorary degree from Chancellor Rutherford.



Dr. Wallace came to a university which already had established faculties of Arts and Science, Agriculture, Applied Science, Law, and Medicine; schools of Nursing and Pharmacy; and programs in dentistry, architecture, education, commerce, household economics, and graduate studies. Its work in Extension was a model for all Canada and it had its own radio station. The physical plant was excellent although the need for more space was becoming acute. There was a library of about thirty-two thousand five hundred volumes with study areas for students in the Arts Building where the library was located and special reading rooms for medical students in the Medical Building, agriculture students in the North Lab, and law students on the second floor of the Arts Building.

The university had a group of outstanding faculty ably supported by a cadre of non-academic staff. The students were as fine a group of young people as could be found anywhere in the world and their interest in all aspects of university life was high—not only in their academic studies but in sports and other extra-curricular activities as well. Relations with the government and the people of the province were good and, although the financial situation had been difficult in recent years, prosperity seemed to be returning and the future looked very bright indeed.

Two important changes in the staff occurred coincident with the arrival of Dr. Wallace. Mr. A.E. Ottewell became the Registrar on a full-time basis replacing Dr. Sheldon who had been carrying on the duties of that office since the illness and death of Mr. Race. Mr. Ottewell had been a member of the university's first graduating class in 1912, winning the gold medal in classics followed by the master's degree in psychology and philosophy. As secretary and later as Director of the Department of Extension he had travelled over most of the province from the United States boundary to the Peace River country and, according to *The Gateway* of 5 October 1926, he had worn out seven Ford cars in the period 1913-28 during which he had two years off for war service. There must have been few students who came to the university whose communities Mr. Ottewell had not visited at some time in his career.

Mr. Ottewell's successor as Director of Extension was Mr. E.A. ("Ned") Corbett, a man dedicated to the cause of adult education and possessed of a rich sense of humour. He was also a gifted writer and was later the author of *McQueen of Edmonton*; *Blackfoot Trails*; *Father, God Bless Him*; and *We Have With Us Tonight*, as well as his biography of Dr. Tory. He was to retain his position of Director of Ex-

tension during the whole of Dr. Wallace's presidency before becoming Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education in 1936.

There were, or appeared to be, few major problems facing the new President, but there were two matters of urgent concern to the students. The first had to do with the organization of student government which had outlived its original structure. Up to 1928 the legislative authority had rested with the Students' Union as a whole made up of all students, but this was proving to be impracticable, and a committee had been set up to recommend a change in the constitution. This committee of students, comprising Reg Hamilton, D.P. McDonald, Shirley MacDonald, Reg Oke, and Ronald Martland, recommended that the Students' Council be reduced from twenty-one members to sixteen and that it be given legislative as well as executive powers, with the union as a whole meeting only twice a year and at special meetings as called. The other proposal was that the Students' Court be drastically changed to become a disciplinary council. The court had worked reasonably well in early years but more recently it had become an arena for the histrionics of law students and most of the real handling of problems of student discipline was carried out quietly by the Provost with the advice of the Deans' Council which Dr. Tory had established a few years before. In the end the changes in the Students' Council were approved and the Students' Court was abolished in what *The Gateway* described as "the most eventful Students' Union meeting which Convocation Hall has ever witnessed." The changes took effect on 1 January 1929.

The other matter of concern to students was that of fraternities. Dr. Tory had no use for them, referring to them as "secret societies." Each student on entering the University of Alberta solemnly pledged that he would not become a member of such a group. As early as January 1927 the mood was beginning to change and fraternities were being established at universities all across Canada for social and residential purposes. *The Gateway* carried a lively discussion beginning with a letter from Carl Clement suggesting that it was time the ban on fraternities be lifted. He was supported by R.V. Clarke and Rache Dickson but opposed by J.V.H. Milvain and H. Lynch-Staunton. *The Gateway's* policy was opposed, and an editorial on 4 February 1927 condemned fraternities as a menace to democracy, to student government, to equal rights, and impartial justice, and accused them of leading to clashing loyalties.

But the movement in support of fraternities could not be stopped,



Alexander Cameron Rutherford, first Premier of the Province, father of the University of Alberta Act 1906, and Chancellor 1927-41.

Photographs courtesy of The University of Alberta Archives and Photographic Services, unless otherwise noted.



An architectural rendering of Dr. Tory's plan for the development of the University, looking north. The High Level Bridge can be seen on the right, and the first residences are at the left of the central mall, with a proposed Convocation Hall at the far end of the mall.



The Class of 1912. *Left to right:* G. D. Misener, York Blayney, J. M. Waggett, T. C. Colwell, F. S. McCall, Dr. Alexander, J. R. Drysdale, L. Y. Cairns, unidentified (? J. Adam), A. E. Ottewill, E. T. Mitchell, A. L. Carr, Stella Ruttan (Russell), Agnes K. Wilson (Leviotdale), Mary Elizabeth Lloyd (Elsley), Ethel Anderson. (Photograph courtesy of Ethel Anderson)

Premier A.C. Rutherford at the plough during the sod-turning ceremony for the Arts Building in September 1909. Dr. W.D. Ferris holds the reins, and to his left are Dr. W.A.R. Kerr and Dr. J.M. MacEachran. This was to have been the first University building, but disagreement over the plans led to a long

delay. Athabasca Hall was the first building to be finished and the Arts building was not opened until 1915.





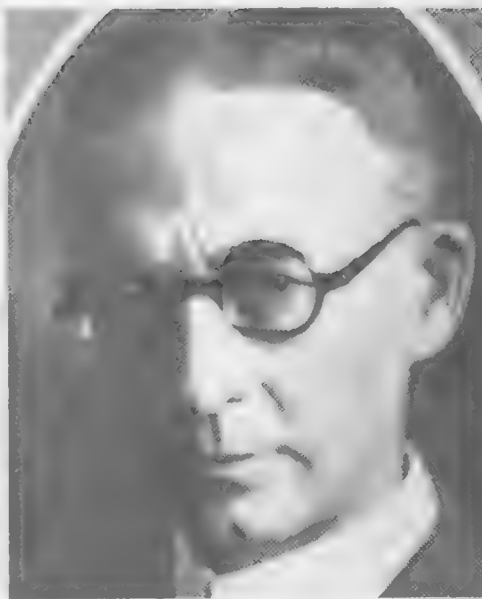
The site for the Arts Building in 1912 with the High Level Bridge under construction at right.



Athabasca Hall in 1912.



John Malcolm MacEachran, 1909-45\*  
Head of Philosophy 1909-45  
Provost to the University 1914-45



Edward Kemper Broadus, 1908-37  
Head of English Language and  
Literature 1908-37



William Hardy Alexander, 1908-38  
Head of Classics 1908-36  
Dean of Arts and Science 1936-38



Edouard Sonet, 1911-47  
Department of Modern Languages





Robert William Boyle, 1912-14; 1921-29  
 Department of Physics 1912-14  
 Dean of Applied Science 1921-29



Albert Edward Ottewell, 1912-46  
 Director of Extension 1912-28  
 Registrar to the University 1929-46



Cecil Scott Burgess, 1913-40  
 Head of Architecture 1913-40

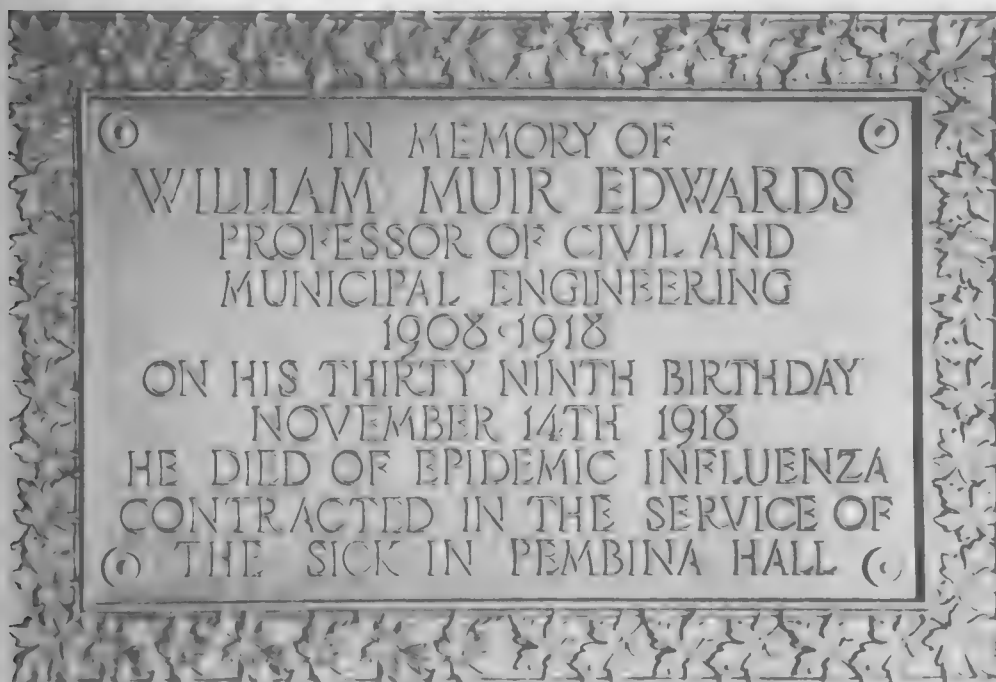


Samuel Douglas Killam, 1913-23  
 Department of Mathematics

\* Years of service to the University. Square brackets around a date indicate an approximate year.



The faculty of the University 1913-14. *Front row (left to right):* MacEachran, Kerr, Broadus, Tory, Alexander, Edwards. *Back row:* Sheldon, Fairley, Race, Lewis, Burgess, Allan, Lehman.



This plaque in memory of Professor Muir Edwards can be seen in the entrance to Convocation Hall approached from the Arts Building.



William Muir Edwards, 1908-18  
Department of Civil Engineering



The University of Alberta Tank Contingent, 26 April 1918. *Back row (left to right):* M.J. O'Brien, W. Sykes, C.J. Spratt, H.M. Fife, A.D. MacGillivray, W.S. Cupples. *Middle row:* J.E. Kirk, J.E. McCallum, R.F. Jackson, T. Marsden, G. Hollies. *Front row:* J.W. Scott, J.H. Ogilvie, G.H. Steer, A.L. Burt, M.A.R. Young, W.R. Howson.



The Crest of the Khaki University.



This bronze plaque was mounted at the entrance to Convocation Hall to commemorate staff and students who died in the Great War of 1914-18.



Robert Kay Gordon, 1913-50  
Head of English 1936-50  
Acting Dean of Arts and Science  
1943-45



Ernest Albert Howes, 1915-40  
Department of Field Husbandry  
Dean of Agriculture 1915-1940



Ernest Wilson Sheldon, 1912-47  
Head of Mathematics 1912-47



James Bertram Collip, 1915-28  
Head of Biochemistry 1922-28



Ibrahim Folinsbee Morrison, 1912-54  
Department of Civil Engineering



John Andrew Allan, 1912-49  
Head of Geology 1912-49



Frank Archibald Wyatt, 1919-47  
Head of Soil Science [1919]-47



Allan Coats Rankin, 1914-45  
Department of Bacteriology  
Dean of Medicine 1919-45



John James Ower, 1919-51  
Department of Pathology  
Acting Dean of Medicine 1939-44  
Dean of Medicine 1944-48



Morden Heaton Long, 1918-53  
Head of History 1918-52



Heber Carss Jamieson, 1916-50  
Department of Bacteriology



Norman C. Pitcher, 1919-45  
Head of Mining Engineering 1919-45





In 1919 the Prince of Wales visited the University. He is seen here leaving the Arts Building with President Tory.



An aerial view of the campus in 1919, seen from the east.

and in 1928 the Students' Union requested that the clause forbidding membership in secret societies be dropped. The Committee on Student Affairs studied the matter in Dr. Wallace's first year as President and, through Dr. J.M. MacEachran, Provost and secretary of the committee, made the following recommendation to the Senate on 14 May 1929.

University of Alberta,  
Edmonton, May 10, 1929.

Mr. A.E. Ottewell,  
Secretary of the Senate,  
University of Alberta.

Dear Sir:

The Committee on Student Affairs beg to submit to the Senate the following recommendations:

1. That the following declaration at present required of all students applying for admission to the University be abolished:

"I, the undersigned, hereby promise, without mental reservation, that I will have no association whatever with any secret society in connection with this University, nor be present at the meetings of any such secret society so long as I am a member of the University of Alberta."

2. That in the event of permission being given by the University to organize Fraternities and Sororities within the University, a Standing Committee be appointed by the Board of Governors and the Senate to exercise supervision in regard to the following:

- a. Deciding what Fraternities or Sororities should be admitted.
- b. Deciding as to the adequacy of financial arrangements in connection with each Society proposed for organization.
- c. Laying down certain regulations respecting the admission of members. In this connection it is recommended that Freshmen and other students under the jurisdiction of the Freshman Committee be not admitted.
- d. Requirement of same standard of Scholastic standing of Members as that required of Athletic and Debating teams.
- e. Supervision in a general way of the conduct of Fraternities and Sororities.
- f. The right of the University to bring about the cancellation of the charters of any Fraternities or Sororities not properly conducted.

Yours very truly,  
J.M. MacEachran,  
Secretary, Committee on Student  
Affairs.

The recommendation was approved by the Senate and the way was opened for the establishment of fraternities and sororities.

After a few good years in the field of student government, there came the inevitable bad year with the president of the Students' Union being forced to resign. He was replaced by Miss Anna Wilson, the vice-president, whose brother Ernest had been an outstanding Students' Union president in 1926-27. Once more it was important that the student body demonstrate their ability to choose able and responsible officers. To serve as president during the next academic year three men were nominated: Ted Manning from Arts, Don MacKenzie from Law, and Donald Cameron from Agriculture. Each of them had an excellent record of experience in student activities and any one of them would have served admirably. In the end, as they had done eight years before, the students chose the candidate from Agriculture and Donald Cameron was elected.

The farm boy from Innisfail who had helped found the Junior United Farmers of Alberta, had been director of the Year Book at the university, and had held many other student offices, demonstrated as president those same qualities which later made him a great director of Extension, developer of the Banff School of Fine Arts, and co-founder of the Banff School of Advanced Management. Eventually he was appointed a member of the Canadian Senate.

Nineteen twenty-nine was a hectic year in many ways, both on campus and in the wider world, marked by the beginning of the Great Depression of the thirties, as well as by problems in student affairs. Senator Cameron recalled one of these problems in his student days when he spoke at the retirement banquet given in his honour at the Banff School on Sunday, 15 August 1971. Elsie Park Gowan, who had helped build an outstanding program of drama at the school, was an honoured guest. As a student, she had been president of the Literary Association in 1928-29 and head of the Dramatic Society in 1929-30. Following the production of a major play she decided that the cast should have a party "over town" against all the regulations of the student body. Donald Cameron, as president of the Union, had to fine her fifteen dollars for this breach of discipline but Elsie passed the hat and the fine was paid.

At that time, according to Senator Cameron, she expressed the view that this "Aggie from Innisfail" would never understand nor appreciate fine arts and she predicted a gloomy future for him. Perhaps her gibes in their student years helped turn Mr. Cameron into the greatest friend of the fine arts in Canadian history, just to show her how wrong she was! In any case, the association of these two as stu-

dents provides one more example of how the opportunities at university prepare young people for distinguished careers in later life.

In academic affairs the chief development was the establishment of a curriculum for the new new School of Education leading to the high school teacher's certificate. Practice teaching was an important part of the program and the demonstrators in the field were carefully chosen by the university and paid an honorarium for their services. The first list is a roll of honour of Edmonton high school teachers of that time: C.O. Hicks in trigonometry, D.L. Shortliffe in algebra, R.S. Sheppard in geometry, A. Younie in physics, H.E. Tanner in chemistry, Miss K. Teskey in French, J.G. Niddrie in Latin, H.R. Leaver in literature, Elmer Luck in English composition, and Miss Mary Crawford in history.

Changes occurred in the curriculum of various branches of Engineering to enable students to keep up with the progress being made in technology. In May 1930 the Senate approved the offering of programs leading to the Ph.D. degree; however it was to be many years before the first Ph.D. could be awarded.

A continuing problem on campus was lack of space as the enrolment grew from 1,331 in 1928-29 to 1,432 in 1929-30 (including Summer School). Most of the increase was in the Faculty of Arts and Science. Although the situation was serious in most faculties and departments, perhaps the most hard pressed was the Library. Larry Alexander, associate editor of *The Gateway*, made the following forecast of the situation in the issue of 5 December 1929:

Brief History of the University  
1929-1950  
by L.L.A.

1929 Overcrowding in University residences—Geology class holds lab in corridors of Arts Building—Christian students invited to lecture on Soul-Saving—Non-Christians commit suicide in despair.

1930 Government promises new library building.

1931 Chemistry class holds lab in Covered Rink.

1932 Ventilation system in Arts Building enjoys prolonged rest—ten students suffocate in lecture—critic says feature stories in *Gateway* are rotten.

1933 Government considers plans for new library—critic says jokes in *Casserole* are putrid.

1934 Five students suffocate in lecture-room—all reference books

missing from Library—drawing-labs moved to University Farm Buildings.

1935 Foundations for new Library commenced—Thirty-eight students killed in crush at back door of Med. Building.

1936 Plans for New Library Building altered—students complain of meals in Residences.

1937 Beds placed in corridors of Arts Building to accommodate overflow from residences—correspondent says news articles in *Gateway* are terrible.

1938 Forty students suffocate in lecture—repairs to ventilation system promised—beds placed in Med. Building.

1939 Plans for new Library Building revised—all books missing from Library—childishness of University students arouses ire of City Council.

1940 Fifteen students sleeping on roof of Arts Building die of exposure—Plant Pathology Lab. burned down by infuriated Architecture student—correspondent attacks editorials in *Gateway*.

1941 Beds placed in Convocation Hall—Chemistry lab moves to dining-hall in Athabasca.

1942 Athabasca Hall burned down by fire originating in Chem. Lab.—students sleep in tents on Campus.

1943 Government says library will be ready next year—Varsity Hockey Team wins city championship.

1944 Ventilation system repaired—forty-five students suffocate in lecture.

1945 Assiniboia Hall collapses—fifty-six students die of exposure.

1946 Government says library will be ready next year—critic pans advertisements in *Gateway*.

1947 City Council deplores rowdiness of University students—thirty students suffocate in lecture—Arts building torn down to remedy defects in ventilation system.

1948 Four hundred students sleep in Covered Rink—Government says library will be ready next year.

1949 Statistician calculates chances of University students dying from exposure to be 96 in 100—City Council passes resolution prohibiting students from leaving Campus.

1950 Canadian Pacific Railway builds large hotel for accommodation of resident students—Work on library building suspended.

The mood was one of humorous exaggeration, but the author was absolutely right in his prediction that the construction of the new library building would be repeatedly deferred over the next twenty years.

The University athletic teams of 1929-30 and 1930-31 suffered a periodic lull in their previous success in intercollegiate competition, but the activity of other extra-curricular groups remained high. The debating team made up of Eric Gibbs, Don MacKenzie, "Felp" Priestley, and David Sigler won the McGoun Cup in 1929-30 with a clear sweep over Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while Herb Surplis and Max Wershof defeated a team from Québec in the competition sponsored by the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

There were disagreements in these years between *The Gateway* staff and the Students' Council, but these were not as serious as were those reported as occurring between the council at the University of Toronto and the staff of *The Varsity*. One project which aroused a great deal of interest at Alberta was that of introducing a levy of seven dollars on each of the students beginning in 1930-31 to cover the cost of a gymnasium which had been advocated for the previous ten years. Though plans were drafted, the advent of the Depression made it impossible to proceed with construction for more than twenty years thereafter.

There were, however, some improvements in facilities during this time, chiefly for the Faculty of Agriculture. When the space at the south end of the campus became inadequate for the needs of the university farm, due in part to the space taken up by the new Normal School, the Red Cross huts, and other developments, the university acquired over two hundred acres for a new farm. The land was about two miles south of the campus adjacent to a tract of land which had been acquired in 1920. This involved a move in 1930 of several buildings from the south end of the campus to the new location—chiefly a hog barn, a horse barn, and a sheep barn. New buildings were also required and several were erected, including a grain elevator capable of holding seventy-five thousand bushels, a judging pavilion, an all-steel dairy barn, a steer fattening shed, an implement shed, and nine cottages for the farm staff. When work was completed the facilities were among the best in Canada. The faculty was

also winning acclaim throughout the province in such fields as soils and field crops, while the staff of Department of Animal Husbandry distinguished themselves each year especially with their exhibits of cattle at the Royal Winter Fair in Ontario and other livestock exhibitions.

Another important addition on the campus in the same year was the new south wing on the University Hospital, with accommodation for 122 beds, bringing the hospital's total capacity to 375. The cost of construction was approximately one hundred and eight-five thousand dollars, with an additional sum of fifty-one thousand dollars for equipment, including improved x-ray facilities. This space assisted greatly in student clinical training and permitted the development of a number of specialties including treatment for patients suffering from tuberculosis, genito-urinary disorders, and psychiatric problems. These advances brought the university to a new plateau of service to the community and a new level of education for its medical and nursing students.

At the same time, the operation of the hospital was transferred from the university Board of Governors to a separate board of whom half of the members were appointed by the governors of the University of Alberta and half by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The changes in management were decided upon partly because of the growing load of responsibility on the university's own Board of Governors, and partly because of the increased load which the hospital generated following the opening of the new wing in 1930. Financing had been a problem in the years when the university board had operated the hospital, and it continued to be so under the new board, which took over at the beginning of the Depression. It was not until 1940 that the hospital was able to show a surplus instead of a deficit, though the superintendent throughout those years, Dr. R.T. Washburn, was able to keep the hospital operating efficiently and even to add to the facilities and the service to keep abreast of advances in medical practice.

There were minor improvements on campus which made life a little easier for students and faculty, such as an increase in the space for the bookstore operated by Charlie Hosford in the basement of the Arts Building, the replacement of board sidewalks by concrete, and the widening and gravelling of the roads behind the residences and between the Medical School and St. Joseph's College. But the era of new buildings for the university was over for at least the decade of the thirties.



Although physical construction was at a standstill, it was still possible to produce new academic programs, and it was a great credit to President Wallace that he had the courage to attempt so much in the face of almost overwhelming financial difficulties. The basis of his policy was to follow Dr. Tory's example in the careful selection of faculty, and many of those who came to the university during his presidency show the success he had. He was able to induce Dr. Percy Talbot, the Provincial Veterinarian, to take on the additional burden of becoming professor of Veterinary Science in the Faculty of Agriculture. The new School of Education, under the leadership of Dr. M.E. Lazerte, was strengthened by the appointment of Dr. H.E. Smith, like Dr. Lazerte a future dean of the faculty. Mr. E.S. Keeping was appointed to the Department of Mathematics, and Dr. H.R. Thornton, one of the university's own graduates, was named professor of Dairying, succeeding Mr. Marker, the first professor. Political Economy and Commerce were re-established by the appointment of Professor G.A. Elliott and Mr. Harry W. Hewetson in Economics, Mr. F.G. Winspear in Accountancy, and Mr. L.Y. Cairns as Lecturer in Commercial Law. Following the resignation of Dr. Collip to go to McGill, Dr. John W. Scott served as acting head of the Department of Biochemistry, as well as Director of Student Medical Services. When he secured leave of absence in 1929 to further his qualifications in Medicine, he was succeeded by Dr. George Hunter as professor of Biochemistry, while Dr. Minish carried on the supervision of Student Health Services.

Another important addition to the university community was the appointment of a group of men to the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology on the campus. These included Dr. G.B. Sanford, as Director of the Laboratory, Mr. W.C. Broadfoot, and Mr. M.W. Cormack, all of whom worked closely with their university neighbours. Mr. Broadfoot, who had been one of the original members of the Regina Pats hockey team, coached the Golden Bears and acted as a judge in many track and field meets.

Dr. Tory, in his new position of president of the National Research Council, was in urgent need of men of proven competence in the field of research and he secured two of these from the University of Alberta—Dr. R.W. Boyle, Dean of Applied Science, in 1929, and Dr. Robert Newton, professor of Plant Biochemistry and head of the Department of Field Crops, in 1931. Dr. Boyle was succeeded as dean by Professor R.S.L. Wilson, head of the Department of Civil Engineering, and Dr. Newton by Dr. O.S. Aamodt. Dr.

R.R. Procter began his long career in Radiology at the University Hospital in 1930. Dr. John W. Shipley became head of the Department of Chemistry, succeeding Dr. Lehmann who had retired. Dr. Ross W. Collins was appointed assistant professor of History; M.M. MacIntyre, assistant professor of Law; Donald Cameron, lecturer in Extension; Robert M. Hardy, lecturer in Civil Engineering; Geoffrey B. Taylor, Assistant Registrar; and R.W. Adshead, Accountant.

Other important appointments through the first half of the 1930s included Dr. W.H. Scott as assistant professor of Medicine, Dr. John W. Scott as lecturer in Medicine, and Dr. Kenneth Hamilton as lecturer in Clinical Medicine. G.M. Smith came from the University of Toronto as professor of History in December 1931, succeeding Professor Burt who had taken a position in the United States. On 28 December 1931, the university suffered a great loss in the death from blood poisoning of Dr. Harold M. Vango, associate professor of Forensic Medicine and assistant professor of Pathology. He was replaced by Dr. J.W. Macgregor as Assistant Pathologist in the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health and lecturer in Pathology. Miss Grace Duggan began her career in Household Economics in 1931, and Joe Fisher became lecturer in English. Dr. E.H. Gowan returned from Oxford to become lecturer in Physics, Dr. James Calder became assistant in Pediatrics (without salary), Ralph Collins (who was to become Canada's Ambassador to China in 1971) was appointed assistant in English, and Reg Lister, the chief caretaker in the residences, was given a special appointment with responsibility for enforcing liquor regulations among the students in these halls.

In 1934 Dr. James Shoemaker was named professor of Horticulture, succeeding Professor Harcourt who had retired, and R. Winslow Hamilton became assistant in Accounting. The following year saw Dennis Healy named instructor in Modern Languages, and Dr. Kenneth Neatby became professor of Field Crops replacing Dr. Aamodt who had resigned. Professor Lewis went on leave to the University of Cairo and Professor Broadus took sick leave. Other new staff members appointed in the last years of Dr. Wallace's presidency were Andrew Stewart as lecturer in Political Economy, Bradley Pett in Biochemistry, Clarence Tracy in English, and R.G.H. Cormack in Botany. The calibre of the new staff matched that of appointments made in previous years.

These were difficult financial years, indeed. When the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors met on Monday, 27 February

1933, President Wallace reported on a meeting he and the chairman had had with the full cabinet on the previous Saturday afternoon regarding the budget for 1933-34. The Depression's grip on the province held on relentlessly and the budgets of departments and institutions supported by the government had to face still further reductions on top of those already made in previous years. Employees, including university faculty, had no increases in salary, and their existing salaries were reduced at the rate of seven percent for those earning up to \$1,000, twelve percent on salaries from \$1,000 to \$2,000, and fifteen percent on those above \$2,000. Many staff members during this period received promotions "with no increase in salary," but at least with an improvement in their status and the promise of better things in the future. The list included such staff members as William Rowan, W.G. Hardy, O.J. Walker, R.J. Lang, J.D. Newton, R.L. Rutherford, A.W. Matthews, and many others.

The government had also decided that they could no longer support the Research Council directly and suggested that it be taken over by the university. The budget proposed for 1933-34 was \$375,000 for the university, plus \$15,000 for research, a total of \$390,000, down \$100,000 from the previous year. The President had pointed out that the university had already raised the fees and simply could not raise them again, but in the end, of course, the budget was accepted and Dr. Wallace devoted his efforts to living with it.

So successful was he that the university was able to achieve a surplus of \$1,031.07 for the 1932-33 fiscal year, and over ten thousand dollars in 1933-34. This was done even though charges for room and board had been reduced from thirty-two dollars a month to twenty-seven dollars a month, and board alone to eighteen dollars a month. As a further assistance to students, they were permitted to pay their tuition fees, now at eighty-five dollars a year for first and second year, and \$110 for subsequent years in Arts and Science, in two instalments. Other fees payable at the beginning of the year for all students were three dollars for registration, thirteen dollars for the Students' Union, five dollars for Medical Services, five dollars for caution money and five dollars for the library—a total of thirty-one dollars.

The financial scene was the worst it had ever been in the university's quarter century of existence, but it was not entirely without a bright spot or two. In 1933 the Carnegie Corporation of New York made a gift of \$30,000 to the university, to be administered through the Extension Department, in order to stimulate the cultivation of

the drama and the appreciation of music and art in the rural districts of the province, the money to be used over a period of three years. The stimulus provided by this welcome gift led not only to a broad program of extension activity in these fields but to the summer program in Banff which culminated in the Banff School of Fine Arts and Centre for Continuing Education. The Carnegie Corporation also relieved the problem of the library by a grant of \$5,000 a year over three years for undergraduate reading in the liberal arts and sciences. The amounts were small even for those days, but the help and encouragement they gave was enormous. One further offer, that of \$50,000 for a university library building, could not be accepted because the government simply could not find the necessary matching funds.

Another source of help, under the Ultimate Heir Act, was the Escheated Estates Fund made up of money and property left by persons who had died intestate and for whom no heirs could be found. The act provided that in such cases the university would be the ultimate heir and the money so received should be used to establish a capital fund. The fund's interest would be used for assisting needy students through scholarships or bursaries. This wise legislation proved to be of tremendous benefit. Unfortunately the board decided in 1935 to exchange a number of Dominion of Canada bonds of the value of twenty-three thousand dollars for Province of Alberta bonds, and bought more with about seven thousand dollars in cash. This was a mistake and the fund had a few difficult years in consequence.

Further help for students came from a variety of scholarships provided by individuals, of which the largest groups were derived from the Robert Tegler Trust. Professional societies, such as the Alberta Dental Association, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Alberta, and the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association, provided many awards to students in their respective faculties.

Notwithstanding its severe financial strain, the university's academic growth did not lag. Although the university had two affiliated colleges on its own campus, St. Stephen's and St. Joseph's, and working relations for matriculation with other institutions across the province, it did not have any arrangements for work done at a level beyond the first year, which was at that time the equivalent of Grade XII in the high schools. An opportunity to effect such arrangements came with the request from Mount Royal College in Calgary, an institution operated by the United Church of Canada, for permission

to offer courses at the second-year level in affiliation with the university. This request led to the establishment of a committee of the Senate to look into the whole matter, with a view to establishing a general policy rather than dealing with a single request on an *ad hoc* basis. The committee filed its report to the Senate on 10 October 1930, with the endorsement of President Wallace, Dean Kerr, Dr. Sheldon, and Dr. E.W. Coffin, Principal of the Calgary Normal School, but with only partial endorsement by the fifth member, Mr. G.H. Ross.

The report's preamble referred to the tendency to make a sharp division between the work of the first two years, which served as a kind of "capping-stone to the high school course," and the more specialized work of the senior years, particularly the three years of honours work, which represented "real University training." Reference was made to the study carried out by President Harper of the University of Chicago on the situation in Illinois, which had led to a number of small religious colleges, and some major high schools in the state, affiliating with the University of Chicago as junior colleges. This practice had spread and was now in effect not only across the United States, but in Canada as well. The report concluded:

The undersigned members of the committee after reviewing the situation have decided to recommend that it is desirable in the interests of higher education in Alberta to look forward to a policy of affiliation of junior colleges, but only under the following conditions:

1. *Staff:*

- (a) *Number of staff:* a minimum of six teachers giving the major part of their time to junior college work.
- (b) *Qualifications of staff:* University graduates with special training in their special fields and at least one year of post-graduate study.

2. *Organization:*

Junior college work may be associated with the work of the high school but must be dissociated both in organization and in buildings from the work of the primary grades.

3. *Equipment:*

Library and laboratory equipment to be reasonably adequate in the subjects taught in the junior college.

4. *Examinations:*

The examinations in the two years of the junior college to be the regular

university examinations or as an alternative the grade XII departmental examinations and the regular university examinations of the second year.

The conditions of entrance and of advancement to the second year to be those which obtain in the university.

5. *Financial Support:*

Except in the case of high schools which may obtain junior college affiliation and receive the regular departmental grant, junior colleges to be affiliated on the basis of private financial support only.

Under these conditions, the undersigned members of the committee are satisfied that the interests of higher education in Alberta will gain by university affiliation of denominational institutions or high schools that may be prepared to comply with, and to maintain, the conditions which are laid down as obligatory. In cities in southern Alberta in particular, this policy will in time provide an opportunity for a limited number of students who may not desire to go beyond the junior years of university work, to reach a higher stage of education than might otherwise be readily available within their means, because of distance from the university.

We recommend that when Mount Royal College is prepared to meet the conditions above outlined, which it is not now in a position to do, the application should then be considered favorably.

R.C. Wallace

W.A.R. Kerr

E.W. Sheldon

E.W. Coffin

I am in agreement with section 4 of the conditions outlined in the above report. I am not in agreement with the other conditions for the reason that I do not consider it the concern of the University where or under what conditions the work is taken. I would eliminate sections 1, 2, 3, and 5 from the recommendations and admit to third year work any student who passes the necessary examinations of the second year or the equivalent thereof. Under such a policy there would be no need for junior colleges or high schools being affiliated with the university. Such affiliations are not helpful to a university and are not desirable.

G.H. Ross

Since some members were absent the report was circulated and taken up again at the meeting of 18 December 1930. In moving the

adoption of the majority report, Dr. Wallace pointed out that there were only 157 students from Calgary registered at the university, as compared with 505 from Edmonton, and that with an affiliated college in Calgary more students would be able to complete their two junior years at home, and would then transfer to the University of Alberta, instead of going to other universities in Canada or elsewhere. Chief Justice Harvey then said that "the purpose of a University is to extend the benefits of higher education to as many people in the province as possible, and junior colleges would assist in the fulfilment of this purpose." The motion was then made and carried.

Approval of the general terms of affiliation for junior colleges was followed by the admission of Mount Royal College to this status and in November 1931, Dr. Kerby, the principal, was able to report that there were seventy-two students registered in day courses and thirty-two registered in night and Saturday morning courses at Mount Royal, making a total of 104 students taking courses leading to the B.A. or B.Sc. in Arts.

The importance of this development would be difficult to assess fully, but there is no question that it enabled many students to begin university work at home in Calgary who could not otherwise have done so, especially in the difficult years of the Depression. Among their number were A.A. Ryan, who later became professor of English and Provost of the University of Alberta; L.A. ("Chick") Thorsen, later professor of Civil Engineering at the university, Chairman of the Board of Mount Royal College, Chairman of the Board of the University of Calgary, and Chairman of the Alberta Universities Commission; and "Mac" Jones, a prominent Calgary lawyer and later Chairman of the Board of the University of Calgary.

The Mount Royal faculty were usually young, but included such brilliant scholars as F.E.L. Priestley and John Garrett in English, Charles Burchill in history, and, later, Mary Slattery and Leslie Neatby in classics. The standard of achievement of their students was high and in one year, 1935, Mount Royal students secured higher grades in their final examinations than their counterparts at the university in those subjects taken in common.

One matter which caused the university concern during these years was that of standards for instructional staff and facilities in the schools of nursing throughout the province. Nearly every hospital relied heavily on its training school to provide assistance in nursing at a relatively small cost, although these student nurses often failed to meet the minimum standards laid down by the university. The

members of the university Senate were conscious of the importance of keeping as many nursing schools open as possible, and in 1930 they laid down precise instructional requirements for nursing and medical staff and provided for annual inspection of hospitals undertaking the training of nurses. Hospitals were given five years, from 1 January 1931, to meet these minimum requirements, but the implication was clear that those who failed to do so would lose their right to operate their schools. The Senate also brought to the attention of the legislature the need to raise the admission requirements for nursing schools above the level of Grade VIII, then in effect, especially since the six major hospitals required Grade XI standing. The smaller hospitals were only permitted to operate schools in affiliation with larger hospitals and, in many cases, were only part of the program.

The university completed its first quarter century in 1933, and, although it was in the midst of the greatest financial difficulties in its history, it nevertheless decided to mark the occasion in fitting manners. The Senate approved the conferring of honorary doctorates on four of the men who had served the university with distinction from its earliest days: Dr. W.H. Alexander and Dr. E.K. Broadus, who had been appointed in 1908, and Dr. W.A.R. Kerr and Dr. J.M. MacEachran, who had joined the faculty in the following year. The Senate also authorized the delivery and subsequent publication of four public lectures on "some of the outstanding contributions to thought and to knowledge which have been the gift of the last quarter century."\* The first lecture was by Dr. W.H. Alexander on "The Higher Learning: Twenty-five Years of Conflict"; the second by Dr. E.K. Broadus on "English Poetry During these Twenty-five Years"; the third by Dr. F.J. Lewis on "Concepts of the Living and the non-Living World"; and the fourth by Dr. J.M. MacEachran on "Twenty-five Years of Philosophical Speculations." They were splendid lectures and have a place in the cultural history of our time.

We tend to think of the present as a period of conflict, and the past as representing stability and repose, but 1933 was a year in which Stalin in Russia, Mussolini in Italy, and Hitler in Germany were not only dominating the political life of their respective countries, but laying their heavy hands on universities as well. It was the year

\*Quoted from R.C. Wallace, Foreword to *These Twenty Five Years* (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1933).



which saw Franklin D. Roosevelt become President of the United States, and set in motion all the changes he brought into the life of the American people. Dr. Alexander was very conscious of all these influences when he said in his lecture:

The University's environment today is not a pleasant and well ordered society . . . but a turbulent surge of human struggle in which everything that the past regarded as axiomatic is being called in question. It is a conflict which exists not simply in the concrete form in which we most frequently conceive it, but far more subtly in every single mind to a degree commensurate with the individual's ability to grasp the extent to which the old is being challenged *à outrance* by the new in every phase of the social, political, and economic order.

After surveying the developments and changes in universities over the centuries he expressed the fear that "the University idea is choked with the supposed obligation of fulfilling a material destiny," and deplored the tendency to open the opportunity for a university education to too many young people. But he was able to say in conclusion:

I am thus left at the end of twenty-five years of service in this university much chastened in spirit and much disillusioned, but not wholly discouraged. For the university idea cannot fail from the earth unless man decides to surrender his highest idealisms, and revert, earthy as he may be, to a yet more primitive clay. It may suffer its partial eclipses, but it will, I believe, never go out in darkness.

This was Dr. Alexander's view in 1933. He probably would have felt much the same nearly fifty years later.

These lectures covered their four topics on a broad field, but the university also thought it worthwhile to publish a document on the University of Alberta itself, with a brief historical background and an assessment of the state of the university's various departments and faculties after its first twenty-five years of existence. This slim volume of just over fifty pages was published under the title *The University of Alberta 1908-1933*, with no foreword, and no reference to the identity of the author or editor. Dr. John Macdonald has recalled that it was prepared by a committee of which he was chairman, and was based on material supplied by the various departments. These contributions varied widely in nature and scope and the committee came to the conclusion that no individual names should be used, as the first paragraph of the text states.

On May 16th of this year [1933] at the annual Convocation twenty-five years of academic work of the University of Alberta will have been completed. At the close of a quarter of a century it is fitting to look back, to evaluate what has been done, and to lay plans for the future. In the following pages an account is given of some of the contributions which the University has made during the past twenty-five years in teaching, public service, and research. It is not a complete picture. The personal reference has been omitted. The things that will endure are the values that have been created. It is on these values that the emphasis has been placed in this estimate of the University of Alberta in the first twenty-five years of its history.

The editors speak with pride of the faculty and the alumni.

It has been recognized by the people of the province and in still wider circles that on the staff of the University there were men who could give assistance as expert advisers in their particular fields. Reference will be made later to the work in mineral resources, utilization of coal, bituminous sands, power development, waste gas, and soils. In these fields members of the staff of the University have been directing forces. In problems of taxation, banking, transportation, grain grading, and marketing, nutrition, penal reformation, eugenic control, retarded development, medical jurisprudence, detection through hand-writing, clinical judgement, and in the control and conservation of natural resources, fundamental service has been given to the province and to Canada by members of the University staff . . . they have given prestige to the University in the University world.

Of the alumni they had this to say:

The University of Alberta, having been in existence for only a quarter of a century, practically all of its 2166 graduates are under forty years of age. Indeed, two-thirds of them are not over thirty. About 70% are at present living in Alberta, and only about 8% are permanently resident outside of Canada. Many of the men and women of the small group who had graduated by 1916 have already won distinction and have been prominent in the conduct of municipal and provincial affairs. The more numerous and more recent graduates will, one need not doubt, play their parts well also. Graduates are to be found all over the province, in town and country, performing the daily, almost unnoticed professional tasks of teaching in church and school, of medicine and dentistry, of law and engineering. Some twenty graduates are members of the University staff, and about thirty others are at work in universities, colleges, and research institutions in Canada, Great Britain, and the United States. Half

a dozen represent Canada in foreign countries as Trade Commissioners. The Civil Service, business, journalism, each has its quota.

The publication goes on to refer in detail to the on-going work and objectives sought in each of the faculties and departments, and provides an interesting and valuable bench mark for the history of the University of Alberta.

Two years after the university's twenty-fifth anniversary, one of the most vigorous election campaigns took place which was ever witnessed in the province. The economic depression was world-wide in 1935, but it seemed to strike with special force on the prairies, where drought combined with depression to bring financial ruin to farmers, ranchers, and many businessmen as well. The income available to the government had dwindled to the point where severe cuts were necessary in all departments, including the university, and the interest payable on government bonds was first cut in half and then suspended. The mood of the population was one of despair, and the promises of the newly-organized Social Credit Party offered at least some grounds for hope through the economic reforms they proposed to put into effect if elected.

The election campaign was hotly contested, though the initiative clearly lay with the Social Credit Party, rather than with Premier Reid and his United Farmers of Alberta in the legislature and supporters throughout the province. As early as November 1934, the participation of university staff members in politics had come to the fore when Dr. Alexander had taken part in a by-election campaign in Calgary on behalf of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CFF) Party. Several members of the community, including members of the Board of Governors, took exception to this, so Dr. Wallace drafted a policy statement on the matter for the board's consideration at their meeting of 4 January 1935. In effect the ruling would debar a full-time member of the faculty from participating in partisan politics in the provincial field. This in itself became to some extent a political issue "which could not be settled in the best interests of the University in the heat of a political contest."\* As a result the board modified its stand by the following resolution:

As the ruling by the Board of Governors on January 4th of this year with reference to participation of members of the University staff in politics

\*The views of Premier Reid and Mr. Brownlee, former Premier of Alberta, as expressed to the Board of Governors meeting 10 April 1935.

appears to have created situations which in the judgement of the Board cannot be satisfactorily settled in the best interests of the University immediately before a political contest and as it has been represented to the Board that its present application to the one member of the staff whose name has been before the public is working a hardship on the party he represents by interfering with their plans theretofore made it is agreed that the operation of the ruling be suspended for the present year.

The "one member of the staff" in question was, of course, Dr. W.H. Alexander whose statements to the press and the Committee of the Legislative Assembly on the board resolution of 4 January were regarded as containing an "imputation of bad faith against the board," so the President was requested to take the matter up with Dr. Alexander and report at the next meeting. What happened between Dr. Wallace and Dr. Alexander is not known. No report was ever recorded in the board minutes.

The Social Credit Party won an overwhelming victory in the election campaign. Its leader, Mr. William Aberhart, who had not himself run as a candidate, contested and won a by-election and took his seat in the house as a member and as Premier of Alberta initiating a regime which was to last for thirty-six years.

Dr. Wallace's last year as President was one of continuing problems of finance, staff, and space. He was able to report to the Senate in December 1935 that, in his opinion, "there was a little less financial difficulty so far as the students are concerned, than in the past few years." He noted as evidence of this the instance of three students from one family entering the university together that fall. At the same time admission to certain programs had to be restricted due to lack of space and facilities. Applied Science was particularly hard pressed with 120 registered and adequate space for only eighty. Medicine could only accommodate thirty in the final year for clinical teaching and Dentistry had to limit its admission to the second year to fifteen students.

Dr. Wallace's final recommendation to the Senate had to do with the establishment of the Western Board of Music to conduct examinations jointly with the departments of education and the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. The board comprised the three university presidents, the three deputy ministers of Education, and three outstanding musicians, one from each province. Mrs. Gladys Egbert of Calgary was chosen to represent Alberta. Thus began an institution which has grown with the years and has been of

the greatest value in stimulating the study of music in western Canada.

In the summer of 1936 Dr. H.J. MacLeod resigned as professor of Electrical Engineering to accept a similar position at the University of British Columbia. This was a serious loss to the university, but a still greater one came with Dr. Wallace's own resignation to accept the position of Principal of Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario.

Dr. Wallace, with characteristic thoughtfulness, took the trouble, in July 1936, to prepare a "Memorandum with Reference to the University of Alberta" addressed to no one in particular, but available for his successor, the Board of Governors, or anyone else who might be involved in the university's affairs after his departure. The first item dealt with The University Act. He expressed the view that the President should be appointed by the Board of Governors rather than by the government. This change was to await another thirty years for implementation. His second point had to do with a closer relationship between the alumni and the administration, with alumni representatives on the board. This proposal, too, waited a long time before it was put into effect.

Dr. Wallace was very concerned about the salary budget which he noted was one hundred thousand dollars below the scale adopted in 1929, of which approximately sixty thousand dollars represented deductions and forty thousand dollars were deferred increments. He had ensured that a careful record of these items was kept on file in the business office with respect to each member of the staff to be ready when the time came to bring the salaries back to their proper scale. Another concern was the Research Council of Alberta and those members of the staff who had previously received honoraria for their contributions to the council's work. He looked forward to the time when the council would be reconstituted and the cases of these men given proper consideration.

Dr. Wallace had come to the University of Alberta with high hopes for a happy and successful tenure of office as President, but the economic difficulties he had to face made his regime an unhappy one in many respects. Students had to withdraw before completing their studies, enrolment dropped, and the development of new facilities had to be suspended. Faculty were overworked and underpaid, though their lot was still much better than that of the great majority of their fellow citizens. In spite of all his problems, Dr. Wallace maintained a high measure of courage in the face of adversity and ac-

tually accomplished a great deal in keeping the university active in its role as an institute of higher education and in constantly improving its programs. He was devoted to the university during his tenure of office, but, to a native Scot and a strong Presbyterian, the call to Queen's must have been irresistible and he accepted.

There were many tributes paid to him when his resignation was announced, but the editorial in *The Gateway* of 2 October 1936 may be taken as representative of the view of the university and the community. It was presumably written by the editor himself, Mr. Frank G. Swanson, and read as follows:

Through the departure of Dr. Wallace for eastern Canada the University of Alberta has suffered one of the most severe setbacks in its entire academic history. A man of wide interests, tireless energy and unusual ability, Dr. Wallace has played an important part in the development of this University to a point where it is recognized as one of the leading educational institutions in the Dominion.

Feelings of the student body of the University, however, were mixed when the announcement of his appointment to the principalship of Queen's University was made last summer, for it was recognized that a well-merited honour had been conferred upon one who had laboured tirelessly in the interests of this University . . . Alberta's loss is Queen's gain.

## CHAPTER ELEVEN

# *Students in the 1930s*

The University of Alberta was blessed with a truly remarkable group of students in those days of economic depression and world-wide political and social change leading to the outbreak of World War II. The committee who prepared *The University of Alberta 1908-1933* described these students in the following way:

Not for generations have students addressed themselves to the study of political and economic structure of world society as they have been doing in the past few years. And the mood has not been that of high hope and enthusiasm, as has characterized some of the student movements in the past. It has been realistic and practical in temper, born of the feeling that all is not well, and that no structure is sacred and protected from analysis. It is not to be wondered at that the young men and women who suffer most severely from the incidence of economic depressions should concern themselves with its causes and possible remedies. They have been facing conditions very different from those which confronted the students in the universities who met the demands of the war with such high courage and devotion. They may be expected to show a similar regardlessness of self in their approach to the problems of their own age.

Student government continued its normal course with constitutional and by-law changes occurring every year as each new executive tried to justify its existence by seeking to improve the machinery of government. Chief responsibility continued to lie with presidents of the Students' Union. The men who held office in those years were effective leaders in student affairs: Al Harding in 1930, M.E. (Ted) Manning in 1931, followed by Art Wilson, Hugh Arnold, Art Bierwagen, E.E. (Ted) Bishop, W.G. Scott, R.A. MacEwen, J.A. Maxwell, and, in 1939, J.P. Dewis.

Their chief opposition in the work of the council came, as usual, from their critics on *The Gateway* staff, nearly all of whom held other student offices or participated in other student activities at one time or another, and many of whom had distinguished academic records. Margaret Moore, for example, who was editor-in-chief in 1932-33, was also secretary of Women's Athletics and captain of the women's hockey team. Ken Conibear, editor in 1929-30, was chosen Rhodes Scholar in 1931, followed by Edward A. McCourt in 1932. Others who were active in producing *The Gateway* included Larry Alexander, Noel Iles, Wilbur Bowker, Bruce Whittaker, Jack Chalmers, Ruth Bowen, F.J. ("Skiv") Edwards, and Ted Bishop, all of whom had remarkable careers as students and in student affairs.

The roster of winners of the Rhodes Scholarship includes the names of men who contributed to student life to a high degree, while maintaining academic excellence: Stanley Rands in 1933, R.L.D. Fenerty in 1934, Donald R. Wilson in 1935, Mark McClung in 1936, Jack Garrett in 1937, and Neil German in 1938. The outbreak of war made it impossible for Mr. German to hold his scholarship and no appointments were made until after the war, in 1946. During the same period the Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire (IODE) Post-graduate Overseas Scholarship enabled many other outstanding students to carry on their studies in England: Maude Riley, Kenneth Argue, Cyril Nisbet Tingle, Helen Sorenson, Doris Carscallen, Patricia Parker, and William Harold Epstein, while D.M. Healy won a university bursary for graduate study in France at the University of Grenoble. Of these students, Donald Wilson later became head of the Department of Medicine at the University of Alberta, while Ken Argue joined the faculty in the College of Education and Dennis Healy joined the Department of Romance Languages.

In the field of national politics, movements in other countries had their impact even on students at the University of Alberta, far from the scenes of action. Art Bierwagen wrote a series of articles in *The Gateway* on "The European Crisis," Professor Corbett of the Department of Extension gave a lecture to the engineering student society on Sir Basil Zaharoff, the "armament king," and *The Gateway* reported that Matthew Halton, a former editor and winner of an IODE overseas scholarship, had been forced to flee from Germany where he was writing a series of articles on the Nazi movement and Hitler. In the same issue, that of 3 November 1933, the front page headline read "Nazi lecturer barraged by students' questions" followed by an account of an address on "New Germany" by Dr. C.R. Hennings,



who was then on a lecture tour of Canada. In the same issue Jack Garrett gave a detailed review of *Cry Havoc!* by Beverley Nichols, concluding that the author based his attack on war on emotion rather than on reason.

In the following week the university received a visit from Dr. Alfred Zimmern, professor of International Affairs at Oxford, who gave a series of three lectures in Convocation Hall concluding with the proposal that the people be educated to outlaw war and replace it by a prompt and universal economic and financial boycott.

In February 1934 the university was host to Don Mario Colonna, Duc di Rignano, and Signorina Amy Bernardi who gave three lectures on Italy and the fascist regime of Benito Mussolini, the substance of them being that the government had been able to resolve most of the political and economic problems Italy had experienced following the Great War. A few days later Professor Strickland, professor of Entomology and officer commanding of the Canadian Officers Training Corps, addressed a packed meeting of the Philosophical Society on "A Dual Menace to Youth—Militarism and Pacifism." Before the month of February 1934 was over the university was the scene of a lecture on "Russia As I Have Seen It" by the eminent journalist, Carl Ketchum, and another on "Problems of the Pacific" by Dr. T.Z. Koo. These are only examples of the extra-curricular opportunities for education available to the students and a sign of their keen interest in world affairs. Alberta might seem to have been remote from the mainstream of world affairs, but its students knew that in the event of war they might become personally and deeply involved at very short notice.

In the meantime debating was at its height and many Alberta students took part, not only in intramural debates but intercollegiate as well. In 1934 several participated in a national series of debates through the Canadian Radio Broadcasting Commission. The names of many will be remembered: Cam Kirby, Harold Riley, Art Bierwagen, Ed McCormick, Mark McClung, Charles Perkins, Albert Duncan, Cecil Collier, Leonard Bercuson, Jack Garrett, Tom Costigan, Ralph Collins, Bill Epstein, Morris Shumiatcher, Burt Ayre, Helen Ford, Hugh John MacDonald, Vic Chmelnitsky, Paul Malone, Jack Brennagh, Del Oviatt, Bruce Macdonald, and many others.

In the dramatic arts there was activity in both the legitimate theatre and in musical drama. The plays produced in this decade included *Journey's End*, *Alien Corn*, *See Naples and Die*, *R.U.R.*, *The*

*Wind and the Rain, The Taming of the Shrew, The Importance of Being Earnest, and Dangerous Corner*—a remarkable range of excellent plays. They generally received good reviews and the work of individual students in acting, directing, costuming, and staging was given warm praise. Larry Davis, Tim Byrne, Eileen Sterling, Parker Kent, Emrys Jones, Alan Macdonald, Margaret Aldwinckle, Harper Prowse, Mary Sutherland, Audrey Michaels, Ronald Mitchell (director on staff), Elsie Park Gowan, Gertrude Ellert, Edith Spencer, Frances Gust, Fred Bentley, Lorraine Colgrove, and many others were outstanding. In the Glee Club, Mrs. J.B. Carmichael was a perennial and popular director and produced many successful productions, such as *H.M.S. Pinafore* in 1935. Jim Saks, Jack Bradley, Margaret Hutton, Paula Mayhood, Atha Andrew, and others had leading roles, and Vernon Newlove often served as manager. In addition there was an active Philharmonic Society with both chorus and orchestra.

Athletics were carried on with vigour and success. There was a wide variety of women's teams. Gladys Fry, Josie Kopta, Helen Ford, Doris Calhoun, Liz Holmgren, Evelyn, Ethel, and Irene Barnett, Jean and Amy Cogswell, Gay Ross, Winnie Algar, Rosamund Dobson, Jennie Filipkowski, Mary Frost, and Mary McConkey starred in basketball; several of these women were track stars as well and were helped in this area by others such as Bea Gillespie, Joan Hudson, Alice MacDonald, and Nellie Thresher. Other women's sports were tennis, swimming, and both field and ice hockey.

In men's athletics the biggest attraction was football and many names were famous in these years: Dud Menzies, Ken Thompson, Al Hall, "Wild" Bill Shandro, Wilf Hutton, Gordon Wynn, F.J. ("Skiv") Edwards, Pete Rule, Mickey Timothy, Jack Cameron, Lloyd Wilson, Harper Prowse, "Buzz" Fenerty, "Jawn" Dorsey, Al Donaldson, Len Park, Wes Henricks, and many others. In basketball, Bill Shandro was a star player and later coach, as was Arnold Henderson, with such playing stalwarts as "Addy" Donaldson, Mert Keel, Bill Pullishy, Hal Richard, Clair Malcolm, Jack Shipley, Jack Lees, and Olie Rostrup. The Golden Bears Hockey Team was one of the greatest ever and had many stars: "Dooley" Ross, Guy Kinnear, Jack Dunlap, Bob Zender, Dave McKay, Don Stanley, the Costigan brothers, Bud Chesney, Bill Stark, and Stan Moher as coach.

In swimming, Don Wilson was outstanding during all his undergraduate years, while in track and field Edward McCourt and Gor-

don Wright won many awards in intercollegiate competition. Boxing and wrestling were popular sports and in the great year of 1936 Lou Goodwin, Rod Pike, Earl Buxton, Ed McLachlan, Graham Jones, Denny Hogan, Bob McCullough, Reg Dowdell, and Mel Taylor all won their Block A awards in boxing, while Tom Patching, Joe Paskanak, Jack Wickett, and Laddie Schevchin earned theirs in wrestling. Later, Denny Hogan and Neil German won honours in boxing for Alberta in their tournament against the University of Saskatchewan, but perhaps the greatest of them all was Les Willox who was unbeatable as a light-heavyweight and went on to become one of the top boxers in the Canadian Armed Services during World War II.

The Canadian Officers Training Corps had always attracted the interest of students and as early as 1931 it had a total of seventy-one candidates who qualified for their A and B certificates in that year, a figure which surpassed that of any unit of its kind in the British Empire subsequent to the First World War. Much of the success of the unit was due to its senior officers, Lieutenant-Colonel F.A. Stewart-Dunn, Lieutenant-Colonel E.H. Strickland, and Lieutenant-Colonel P.S. Warren, all of whom had served with distinction in the first war. In 1935-36 the unit had an enrolment of forty-three officers and 192 other ranks and in that year forty-three percent of the entire training strength completed their certificates as officers compared with an average of fifteen percent for all other university contingents in Canada. This splendid record made it possible for the University of Alberta to supply many officers who achieved great distinction in World War II including W.S. Ziegler, O.B.E. and D.S.O.; J.R.B. Jones, D.S.O.; John Dougan, M.C. and Bar.; and many others. This, too, helped form the basis of an outstanding corps in the early years of the forties after the Second World War had begun.

Apart from the achievements in academic work and extra-curricular activities, there was one event on the campus scene which had most unfortunate results and which deserves an extended commentary for the effect it had on the whole university community and even farther afield. This was the Powlett case.

A perennial feature of the registration period each fall was hazing or initiation of the freshmen by the sophomores. It was often carried out in the spirit of fun but at times it could develop into a pitched battle between the two groups and become very rough. Few freshmen looked forward to the experience with pleasure for they knew that the sophomores, who were better organized and who always took the initiative, would inevitably come out on top. The women

students had their own initiation rites in the Wauneita Society but it was the men's initiation which contained the greater potential for harm not only because of its rigorous nature but because it took place in public and attracted the attention of everyone both on the campus and in the city. Hazing was criticized and defended, praised and condemned, but it went on every autumn with predictable regularity not only at the University of Alberta, but on almost every university campus in Canada and the United States. Those who were opposed to the rougher aspects of initiation predicted that some day a student would be severely injured, since minor injuries happened nearly every year. In October of 1932 their concern proved justified.

In the fall of that year the initiation went forward as usual with no serious objection apparent, for *The Gateway* of 7 October 1932 carried an article on its front page headed, "Benefits of Initiation Accrue in Friendships," which concluded with these words, "Sophomores, you have done us a real service. Our appreciation will increase with time—accept our heartiest thanks." It was apparently not written with tongue in cheek, having a note of sincerity about it, yet in the following week on Saturday evening, 8 October, the Students' Council passed this motion:

That the word Initiation and the system of initiation as has been carried out in the University by men, be abolished and that hereafter a fitting ceremonial be conducted by the students to introduce new students to the life of the university. Carried.

The minutes contain no background material to provide a reason for this decision. Dr. Arthur M. Wilson, who was president of the Students' Union then, recalls that the general feeling against initiation came to a head about that time and that it might have been this climate of opinion rather than any specific incident which had induced the Students' Council to take the action it did. It is interesting to note, however, that the meeting itself took place on a Saturday evening following the conclusion of the initiation ceremonies of this year and without the president of the union in attendance. In short, it had all the appearance of an urgent, emergency meeting with only two items on the agenda (the second approved the rugby budget as presented by the athletic executive), and no mention of other items.

An editorial in the subsequent issue of *The Gateway*, that of 14 October, praised the decision of the Students' Council and expressed

the hope that the women students would do the same. In fact the women did so through the action of the Wauneita Society shortly afterwards. (The editor that year was Margaret Moore and she may be presumed to have written the editorial.) The Powlett case may have had something to do with these actions though there is no evidence in the records of *The Gateway* or the Students' Council to support this view.

The first official mention of the case is to be found in the minutes of the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors which, under date of 21 October 1932, record the following:

C.A. Powlett, second year Arts and Law student, suffered a nervous breakdown after initiation and had to be taken to the University of Alberta Hospital, and W.S. Johns, a first year medical student, had received a fractured shoulder. Accounts to be paid through the Students Medical Services Fund.

The matter was also before the Senate, and its minutes for 2 December 1932 contain a letter from the Provost, Dr. J.M. MacEachran, to the Chancellor and the Senate on the Powlett case, comprising a report and recommendation from a special committee set up to consider the case itself and its implications. Portions of this letter show the general attitude toward initiations as carried on at the University of Alberta.

Initiation has never been recognized as belonging to regular student activities and has never come before the Senate or the Senate Committee on Student Affairs. Though it has always occasioned considerable anxiety to the administrative authorities of the University, . . . it has been tolerated much in the same way as other student pranks are tolerated. . . . A great majority of students have enjoyed initiation and believed that it contributed something valuable to student life. I have always felt consequently that the arbitrary suppression of initiation would probably result in something worse, and at the same time seriously interfere with the good-will and co-operation of the students, which in this University have always been invaluable in matters of discipline. I have, however, always had with the students a very definite understanding that they would exercise every care with regard to the personal safety and self-respect of those initiated. . . . The very regrettable occurrences during the initiation this year, however, have brought the students to a clear realization of the difficulties which the University authorities have always faced . . . and they have on their own initiative

taken appropriate action. The Students' Union has unanimously decided to abolish the initiation of the freshmen.

The recommendations were that the Senate express its appreciation of the students' action and confirm it, "thus establishing a definite University regulation against its being re-introduced at any time in the future." A small committee of the Senate was set up to investigate the occurrences of October and to report their findings along with any recommendations deemed advisable.

This investigation was duly carried out and the report presented to the Senate at the meeting of 15 May 1933. The committee, comprising Mr. H.H. Parlee (chairman), Mr. H.G. Nolan, and Dr. W.G. Carpenter, held hearings for two days in mid-December, 1932, at which Mr. Powlett's father was present by invitation. Their findings were that Mr. C.A. (Armand) Powlett was "a nervous, highly strung boy" who "was rather dreading the initiation before he came to the University, and talked about it on Sunday in his home in Calgary, on the train on the way to Edmonton, and while being driven from the station to the University." Further they found that "at no time did Powlett offer resistance to the Sophomores in their initiation proceedings, or complain of his treatment, that he was not subjected to any initiation which resulted in bodily injury, nor such as would have seriously disturbed him had he not been of such a highly idealistic and sensitive nature undergoing a violent conflict of emotions." They found also that the initiation, which went on throughout the whole week, culminating on Friday evening, was suspended, as far as Powlett was concerned, after Wednesday night, but should have been suspended earlier, had anyone realized the effect it was having on him.

In view of the fact that initiations were now discontinued, the Senate felt that no further action on its part was required. The Board of Governors, on the other hand, was faced with the consequences of Powlett's illness, and the meeting of the Board Executive of 5 January 1933 recorded that the bills from the University Hospital, the attending physician, and from the Homewood Sanatorium in Guelph had reached the figure of \$1,782.65. The student's father, late in 1932, filed a statement of claim against the university and against the Chancellor and the President personally. Sydney B. Woods, K.C., led for the Defence and Mr. L.Y. Cairns was chosen to act as Counsel for the Chancellor and the Senate. Mr. H.A. Dyde represented the President and the Board of Governors. By 24 November 1933,

the bills for legal services, medical services, and other costs had risen to nearly sixteen thousand dollars and the province passed a special warrant in the amount of twenty thousand dollars to meet them on behalf of the university.

As far as Mr. Powlett's suit against the university was concerned, it came before Mr. Justice Ives of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court in October 1933 with Mr. Powlett, Sr., suing for damages on behalf of his son and costs on his own behalf. Eminent Counsel appeared for both sides and the hearings lasted for several days, attracting wide interest throughout the province. The university's defence was on the grounds that as an instrument of the Crown or arm of government, it could not be sued and, in any case, it was not responsible for hazing, and that the plaintiff was not of sound mind before the event. However, the judge found that the university was a public body with wide powers of discretion and that it had failed to fulfil its contractual obligations to the defendant. He awarded the parent plaintiff \$4,000 plus \$2,860 to cover disbursements and the "infant plaintiff" \$50,000.

The University then appealed and the case was heard by a panel of five judges of the Appellate Division. The majority decision was that the judgement be upheld but the damages to the "infant plaintiff" were reduced from \$50,000 to \$15,000, since it appeared at that time that he was almost fully recovered from the effects of the initiation. Further appeals were considered by both sides but were not carried out. C.A. Powlett did recover but did not return to the University of Alberta.

The matter received wide publicity and resulted in an inquiry from the secretary of Columbia University, New York, to whom President Wallace replied in a letter dated 14 November 1933, stating the legal position as of that date in these words:

The Trial Judge found that a contract existed in law between the University and the student and his father; that the contract had been violated by the action of the students concerned; that the University had been negligent and that the action of the students was responsible for the mental condition which ensued. The case is now under appeal and the motion is to transfer direct to the Supreme Court of Canada.

Apart from this unfortunate episode the thirties were good years for the students in spite of severe financial hardships and the gloomy international scene. They began their university life in the Great De-

pression and ended it with the beginning of World War II, but those circumstances forced them to create their own amusements largely from their own resources. How well they did so is recorded in the hundreds of names of students who achieved experience in student government, debating, newspaper writing, in athletics, and in the fine arts—all in addition to an excellent education in the liberal arts, in science, and in the professions. The eminence these students won in later years attested to the value of their education and above all to their own splendid qualities of courage, perseverance, resourcefulness, and good sense.



## CHAPTER TWELVE

# *The Kerr Years: 1936-1941*

Dr. W.A.R. Kerr undertook his duties as Acting President under what appeared to be the best of auspices. The worst of the Depression seemed to be over and the full-time enrolment reached a new high of close to two thousand students. When his appointment as President was confirmed early in October it received the unanimous approval of the cabinet, who made the appointment, and of the Board of Governors, who were consulted in the matter. The students' reaction was similar. A group of them, led by Students' Union president Bill Scott, marched to Dr. Kerr's house, sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and gave him "three cheers and a tiger." *The Gateway* editor, Mr. Frank Swanson, invited the new President to publish a message to the students and wrote a warm and glowing endorsement of the appointment in the leading editorial of the issue of 9 October 1936. The faculty shared this view, for Dr. Kerr was not only an outstanding teacher and scholar, but he had gained a reputation as an administrator as Dean of Arts and Science from 1914 to 1936 and as Acting President in 1917-19 while Dr. Tory was in England as head of Khaki College. His loyalty to the University of Alberta and its ideals was unquestioned and was confirmed in his message to the students when he asked them "to join with the teaching staff and myself in pulling every one of us his weight, thinking of the general University interest first and of self afterwards."

The installation ceremony was held in Convocation Hall on the afternoon of Thursday, 5 November 1936, with Chancellor Rutherford in the chair. The Honourable William Aberhart, Premier of the Province, spoke of Dr. Kerr's high regard for the university and its members, and the Honourable Horace Harvey, as Chairman of the Board of Governors, presented Dr. Kerr to the Chancellor for the act of installation.

Attendance was so great that a loud speaker was set up in Arts 142 so that some of the overflow crowd could at least hear the speakers if they could not see them. (There were complaints later that Convocation Hall had become too small for such occasions because many students and visitors could not gain admission to the ceremony.) Dr. Kerby, the principal of Mount Royal College, arrived late and had to stand at the back of the gallery throughout the proceedings.

The Honourable E.C. Manning, the Provincial Secretary, was more fortunate, since he had found a seat in the audience. However, Dr. Hardy recognized him and arranged for him to join the procession and take a seat on the platform.

Dr. Kerr's new appointment left vacancies in the office of the dean of Arts and Science and in the Department of Modern Languages of which he had been chairman. The first of these positions was filled by Dr. W.H. Alexander who had been at the university since its first year and who was not only a leading scholar in his field of classics but was one of the most stimulating and popular lecturers on the campus. His appointment as dean was confirmed at a special meeting of the Board of Governors and announced at noon on Thursday, 5 November, just prior to the special Convocation for Dr. Kerr's installation. When he was introduced on the platform as "Dean Alexander" the students and others broke into spontaneous applause, for to most of them this was the first news they had received of his appointment. The position of head of the Department of Modern Languages was filled by Dr. Edouard Sonet,\* who had joined the university staff in French in 1911 and had been on the faculty ever since except for his service as liaison officer between the French and British forces from 1914-18.

The great esteem in which these two scholars, Dr. Alexander and Dr. Sonet, were held was not confined only to them, for the faculty and staff during Dr. Kerr's administration was considered to be an exceptionally fine one. We are fortunate that Miss Esther Miller, who was a member of the Registrar's office for many years and spent a total of thirty-seven years on the staff from 1928 to 1965, has recorded her impressions in a memoir she prepared for the university archives in 1969. These are some of her comments:

Mr. Ottewell [the Registrar] was an excellent chief, giving each member

\*Mrs. Ruth Bowen interviewed Dr. Sonet at his home in Victoria when he was in his ninetieth year and has recorded a number of his stories for the university archives. They are delightful.

of his staff (there were five girls in all) full rein over her domain . . . but his door was always open if we needed assistance or advice. He wore very thick glasses, but it was a mistake to presume he missed anything. . . . His pipe was always at the ready, and we knew when he was under pressure . . . for the mounting pile of burnt matches in the ash-tray was in direct relation to the weight of the problem.

Dr. E.W. Sheldon, Head of the Department of Mathematics and Chairman of the Freshman Committee, was, of course, our most constant visitor. We cherish his memory because of his unfailing courteous kindness. . . . He challenged our thinking to its utmost and always his twinkling blue eyes lighted the way.

Dr. W.H. Alexander's quick wit and sparkling humour endeared him to all who knew him.

Not to have had the privilege of taking English 2 from Dr. E.K. Broadus is like omitting the main course from your dinner. . . . I would sit transfixed as his finger moved over the page [of his class register], pause, then, "Miss Miller, would you rescue Cordelia from the tower." Ah, the delicious terror of it all. Later in the Registrar's office we still held him in some awe but were delighted with his sallies, as one day when he was submitting supplemental examination returns, he stood at the counter and said (to himself): "Oh, come on Broadus, be a sport—raise him from 48 to 50," and before our astonished eyes, he did.

Dr. W.A.R. Kerr was a special favourite of mine, first as a Professor of Modern Languages, then as Dean of Arts and Science, and briefly as President. He was a "gentleman" of the old school, and his door was always open to the secretary who sought advice on admission problems.

Dr. A.W. Downs, Head of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, was perhaps the greatest perfectionist on the staff.

Dr. John Macdonald . . . quiet and filled with wisdom in any area.

Dr. J.M. MacEachran [as Provost] always fair with students.

Dr. E. Sonet who danced and kindled all the fires as he entered the office.

Dr. R.K. Gordon with his quiet dignity.

Dr. J.F. Coar of Germanic Languages, scholarly and kind, who spurred us to dreaming when few people were able to travel to Europe, by saying in one of his lectures, "You have not lived until you have seen Rheims Cathedral in the moonlight."

Miss Miller had further comments, always kindly, on many other members of the faculty in Dr. Kerr's time, and concluded her list with special words of appreciation for Mrs. Bella Donnan in the Printing Department, and for Harry and Reg Lister and Scotty MacLean in the Caretaking Department. She concludes her memoirs with these words:

Could I but live again! The choice would be the same. For where is there a more brilliant assembly of searching minds, looking into the far reaches of the human and physical world. There are those who shine more brightly than others, but to be in their midst for a little while reaching a little farther than the grasp, is indeed the soul of living.

There were many other changes in the faculty in the first three years of Dr. Kerr's administration before the outbreak of World War II, some occasioned by retirements and resignations, and some by death. Professor H.J. MacLeod had resigned to become head of the Department of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering at the University of British Columbia. E.A. "Ned" Corbett was on leave from his post as Director of the Department of Extension and later accepted the new post of Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. Dr. F.J. Lewis was on leave from the Department of Botany. Late in 1936 the university was saddened by the death of Dr. E.K. Broadus, who had been head of the English Department since 1908 and one of its most distinguished professors. Dr. Alan E. Cameron, professor of Metallurgy, resigned in 1937 to become Deputy Minister of Mines and Public Works for Nova Scotia, and Brother Philip of St. Joseph's College, who was a valued member of the Department of Philosophy, left the campus. Dr. A.R. Munroe retired as head of Surgery in 1938, and in October of that year Dr. Nor-

man Stover, associate professor of Chemistry and an outstanding teacher, died after a long illness. In the same year, Dr. W.H. Alexander, the first professor to be appointed to the new university, resigned to accept a position at the University of California. These were very serious losses to the struggling university, and Dr. Kerr exercised the utmost care in seeking replacements.\*

Mr. Donald Cameron, who was acting head of the Extension Department during Mr. Corbett's absence, was confirmed as director. Dr. R.K. Gordon became head of the English Department, Dr. W.G. Hardy was appointed Chairman of Classics, and Dr. W. Fulton Gillespie took the chairmanship of Surgery. Professor G.M. Smith of the Department of History succeeded Dr. Alexander as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science. In Botany Dr. E.H. Moss became chairman when Professor Lewis failed to return, and Professor G.B. Cullwick was brought in as head of Electrical Engineering, after a year with Professor W.E. Cornish as acting head.

To fill the gaps at the lower levels a number of new faces appeared in a variety of grades, ranging from assistant and instructor through lecturer to professor. For many, this was the beginning of long years of service to the university, and they should be noted here.

Dr. K.A. Clark of the Industrial Research Council was appointed professor of Mining Engineering, succeeding Dr. Cameron, while Dr. R.L. Rutherford came from the Research Council of Alberta to the Department of Geology as an associate professor.

Others included M.M. Cantor and Bradley Pett (Biochemistry), D.E. Smith (Psychology), Mark Levey (Ophthalmology), H.R. MacLean (Operative Dentistry), Vladimir ("Jim") Ignatieff (Soils), E.O. Lilge (Mining Engineering), W.H. Johns (Classics), D.R. Clandinin (Poultry), D.M. Healy and E.J.H. Greene (Modern Languages), F.M. Salter and Malcolm Ross (English), W.W. Preston (Civil Engineering Drawing), George Ross and L.E. Thorssen (Civil Engineering), Floyd Rodman (Physiology and Pharmacology), J.H. Whyte (Botany), George Stanley (History), Erich Mueller (German), J.L. Morrison (Chemistry), R.B. Miller (Zoology), Miss Agnes MacLeod (Nursing), W.L. Dunkley (Dairying), L.G.

\*In his annual report for 1936-38, President Kerr stated that there were ninety-one full-time staff, 106 part-time, fourteen in the Library, two in the Extension Department, two in the Industrial Laboratory, and four in the Department of Industrial Research, under the direction of the Research Council of Alberta.

Thomas (History), Ernest Raymond (Classics), Harold Johns (Physics), and others. In the Faculty of Medicine a number of names appeared, some for the first time, including Drs. Ken Thompson, G.N. Tucker, G.N. Ellis, N.E. Alexander, J.R. Vant, F.H. Mewburn, R.H. Horner, Harold L. Richard, O. Rostrup, and M.M. Sereda. It was a great group; Dr. Kerr had chosen wisely and well.

Finances were always a very serious problem and preparing a balanced budget was an almost impossible task. The revenues of the province were at their lowest figure for many years and, in 1936 the government was obliged to cut in half the payment of interest on its bonds. Since the university held a number of these bonds, its own income from this source was also cut in half. An exception was made in the case of \$500,000 which had come as a gift from the Rockefeller Foundation for support of the Medical School, since it was felt that these funds were a trust which had to be honoured in full. The government met this problem by paying the interest on the bonds at two-and-a-half percent and by giving the university a special grant for the same amount. St. Joseph's College was in even worse straits than the university, and for several years it was unable to pay either interest or principal to the university on the debt it had incurred in acquiring its property and building the college.

The size of the budget can be judged from the 1937-38 figures.

University of Alberta Current Account  
(1937-38)

(a) Expenditures	\$311,120.05
(b) Pension fund, including arrears	20,600.00
(c) Clinical services at hospital	<u>17,500.00</u>
Sub-total	\$349,220.05
Public Health Lab and Industrial Lab	32,784.97
Research Council of Alberta	<u>17,644.98</u>
Total	\$399,650.00*

The expedients to which the university was reduced can be seen from a few examples. The faculty were still suffering from the graduated salary deductions imposed in the early days of the Depres-

\*These are net figures; the operating budget, including all revenues and expenditures for this year, was \$1,089,000.

sion, and they were becoming very restive, especially as they saw such reductions being restored or partially restored elsewhere. Some recent graduates were working without pay, simply to gain experience and maintain a connection with their disciplines and with the university. The Board of Governors was concerned about its responsibility for these people in case of illness or accident and posted notices in the departments where they were employed disclaiming any such responsibility.

Another example of the university's desperation can be seen in the arrangements made for Professor Cecil Burgess of the Department of Architecture. He was one of the most revered and beloved members of the faculty, and one to whom the university owed a great debt for his services as architect in the construction of the first group of buildings on the campus. Professor Burgess was to retire on pension on 1 November 1939, but there were three students in architecture in their final year who naturally wished to complete the requirements for their degree under his guidance. The solution agreed upon between Dr. Kerr and Professor Burgess, and approved by the Board of Governors, was that he should complete his service in the spring of 1940, and that he should receive as salary an amount equivalent to the fees of his three students—probably four hundred and fifty dollars.

In spite of these difficulties and discouragements, the university remained a place where teaching and learning went on as it had always done, and new developments of an academic nature were constantly taking place. Perhaps the most significant was the virtual abolition of entrance with junior matriculation or Grade XI. This step was taken for two main reasons. The first was that more and more students were completing Grade XII before coming to university in any case, and the second had been set forth by Dr. Wallace when the change was first under active discussion in 1932: "Many students are intellectually too immature with Grade XI training to profit as they should from the greater freedom in their academic work, which is a necessary condition in a real University." He went on to say that the change would not take place at once, but would need plenty of time to permit the high schools to make provision for Grade XII work throughout the whole of the province. In the same report he dealt with "the growing importance of the Junior College—in which these two years (the first and the second) are cared for independently—to be considered as well as the increased emphasis within the University on the break between these two years and the years which follow."

The figures for enrolment over the years of Dr. Wallace's presidency show the trend. In 1927-28 there were 223 students in first year, and 295 in second. By 1934-35 the proportion had so changed that there were only 163 in first year, but 473 in second, indicating that approximately two-thirds of the students entered university at the second year level on the basis of complete Grade XII. By 1936 the change had been confirmed and the following notice appeared in blackface type in the *Calendar* for 1936-37:

### Matriculation Requirements

Beginning with the autumn of 1937—

1. Senior matriculation will be required in all instances where junior matriculation is now accepted for entrance to University, except in the Faculty of Agriculture.
2. Clear junior matriculation will be the standard of entrance to the Faculty of Agriculture, and senior matriculation will be demanded as entrance for those students who wish to proceed to the Bachelor of Science in Agriculture with honors.

Another important change was in the regulations for summer sessions. From 1919 onwards the university had conducted a summer program on a limited scale in co-operation with the Summer School for Teachers, administered by the provincial Department of Education. Students would spend about six weeks attending classes and, at the end, they would write what was called a preliminary examination. Throughout the following winter they were expected to continue their studies, keeping in close touch with their instructors, and in the spring they would write the regular university examinations in the courses. This procedure was modified somewhat by setting the final examinations in the Easter recess for the convenience of the teachers, but the whole process imposed a heavy load on students and faculty alike, and it was decided to abandon it at the same time as the new level of matriculation came into effect.

The new regulations provided that the home study would be done before the summer rather than after it, and students were, in most cases, provided with a syllabus early in the calendar year so that they might come to the university with a good background of preparation before the summer classes began. Examinations were held at the end of the session with supplementals, in the case of failure, being provided either at the time of the regular spring examination or at the beginning of the following summer. The new program appeared to be acceptable to all, and remained in effect for many years.



The Convocation of May 1938 saw ten students receive the degree of Master of Arts, and fourteen the degree of Master of Science, with one awarded the degree of Bachelor of Education, which was at that time a graduate degree. The number of students working at the graduate level had grown to the point where the committee which supervised them deserved the status of a school and the chairmanship of a senior academic officer, so it became the School of Graduate Studies and Dean G.M. Smith of the Faculty of Arts and Science was named chairman. At the same time the School of Pharmacy, which had previously been under the general direction of the Faculty of Arts and Science, was transferred to the Faculty of Medicine with respect to both its degree and its diploma programs.

As graduate studies at the university increased, the matter of the education and training of teachers was becoming of greater concern to teachers themselves, to the Department of Education, and to the university. For years the officers and members of the executive of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance,\* founded in 1917 on the basis of voluntary membership, had been seeking recognition as a professional body.† The teachers themselves were overwhelmingly in support of the idea, but opposition came from many quarters, including the United Farmers of Alberta government of the time. When the bill to provide for the Teaching Profession Act was introduced by Chester A. Ronning of Camrose in 1935 it passed by a very narrow majority, but with most of its essential elements removed. However, the days of the U.F.A. were numbered and in that same year they were routed by the new Social Credit Party, which came into power with a former school principal, the Honourable William Aberhart, as Premier and Minister of Education, and with several former teachers as members of the cabinet. One of the first pieces of legislation brought in by the new government was a series of amendments to the Teaching Profession Act, 1935, which made membership in the Alberta Teachers' Association automatic for all teachers and gave the association wide powers. At last teachers had become a recognized professional body.

On 30 April 1937, Mr. John W. Barnett, general secretary-treasurer of the association, wrote to President Kerr asking that the asso-

\*The name Alliance was changed to Association in 1935.

†For an account of its history see John W. Chalmers, *Teachers of the Foothill Province, The Story of the Alberta Teachers' Association* (Toronto: The University of Toronto Press, 1967), especially Chapter 7, pp. 125-31.

ciation be entitled to representation on the university Senate. After the letter was read in the May meeting of the Senate, President Kerr moved "that the Alberta Teachers' Association be given affiliation with the Senate of the University of Alberta and be given one representative on the Senate." The motion was passed and Dr. George D. Misener, one of the earliest graduates of the university, took his place as the ATA representative at the December meeting. He did not waste time in bringing before the Senate a proposal for raising of the level of the School of Education to that of a faculty. An extensive debate took place in the meeting of the Senate in December 1938 on a motion by Dr. Misener, seconded by Dr. G.F. McNally, the Deputy Minister of Education. The result was, of course, the appointment of a committee which, in the autumn of 1939, recommended that the School of Education become the College of Education, that the director, Dr. M.E. Lazerte, become principal, that the staff be increased, and that it should operate under its own council comprising the President, the principal, all full-time members of the faculty of the college, and five other members of the faculty appointed by the President from departments "whose fields of study are most closely related to the work of the College." These recommendations were approved and Dr. Kenneth Argue was appointed as an additional member of the staff. It was not quite what the ATA had wished, but it was at least a recognition of the importance of teacher education in the university and a step forward in the training of potential high school teachers.

The 1938-39 session was the last year of normal tranquility the university was to see for a long time. There was some overcrowding in the classrooms and the library, for no building of any consequence had taken place since the mid-1920s, though plans were under discussion for a students' union building and more space for the Faculty of Medicine and the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health. The campus still had large open spaces, and flower beds adorned the path that led from the Tuck Shop corner to the south end of the Arts Building. There were large fields for pasture to the west of the campus and plots for the Department of Field Crops to the north and the south.

In spite of an appearance of quiet and peace on campuses there was a keen awareness of the threat of war. *The Gateway* had a number of editorials on matters of concern to the nation, the university generally, and the student body in particular. One editorial concerned the University of Saskatchewan where Professor Carlyle King was

under strong criticism for statements he had made on "British foreign and domestic policies and British exploitation of colonial possessions in Asia and Africa."\* He was supported in his right to speak his mind by *The Sheaf*, the University of Saskatchewan undergraduate newspaper, and also by *The Gateway*. *The Gateway* editor, John R. Washburn, and the "Tuesday" editor, Don Carlson, took strong stands in this regard and the latter's column "Here and There" carried frequent items on such matters as international affairs. Other articles contained well-reasoned comment on such topics as imperial disarmament, the meeting Chamberlain and Daladier held with Hitler on the future of Czechoslovakia, and the actions of the Japanese at Nanking. The Canadian University Press correspondent in Ottawa, Ross Munro, wrote a number of valuable articles of general interest, including one on the visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to Canada, which was scheduled for the summer of 1939.

The Philosophical Society, at its November meeting in 1938, heard a brilliant address by Dr. John Macdonald, professor of Philosophy, on "Ideology and War," and in the interfaculty debates the Commerce Club defeated the House Ec. Club on the proposition "that Canada should refuse to join Great Britain in the event of another European War." In other public addresses of 1938-39 Sir Frederick Banting called for more funds for research in Canada and a stop to the export of her best brain power, General Griesbach spoke to the COTC on the situation in Europe as he had observed it on a recent visit, Mr. H.A. Dyde advocated strengthening of Canadian relations with the United States in his address to the Political Science Club, and Dr. W.G. Hardy gave a paper to the Philosophical Society on the ancient struggle between oligarchy and democracy. It was a good year at the university and *The Gateway* reached as high a standard of excellence as it had ever shown.

The 1939-40 session began quietly in spite of the fact that Canada had been at war since September. The headlines in the first issue of *The Gateway*, that of Monday, 2 October, referred to the registration of five hundred freshmen, the largest first-year class in history, and to the fact that the enrolment would set a new record. President

\**The Gateway*, 4 October 1938. Shortly afterwards, in November 1938, the editor of *The Sheaf*, Cleo Mowers, was forced to resign because of an article in the Armistice issue of the paper by Doug Cherry to the effect that those who died in the war of 1914-18 were "fools and dupes." *The Gateway* editor, on 18 November, set out in detail his stand on the matter of freedom of the press, concluding that "there can be no such thing . . . and perhaps after all it is just as well."

Kerr's message to the students set the policy that "until such time as our country calls us, it becomes our duty as citizens to press on with our scholastic training." But there was news of the war and its effects as well. Dennis M. Healy, who had just returned from study in France, described the people there as calm and resolute under the leadership of Premier Daladier, and such military leaders as General Gamelin and Admiral Darlan. An interview with Gerald Hutchinson reported his experiences when the *Athenia* was torpedoed and he was rescued by a Norwegian ship and taken to Ireland before returning to Canada on the *Duchess of Atholl*. Another news story told of the internment in Germany of Margaret Scotland, a 1939 graduate. Other stories concerned the suspension of Rhodes Scholarships and the expected increase in numbers in the COTC under the new commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel P.S. Warren of the Department of Geology. The German Club, on the other hand, decided to suspend its activities for what were called "obvious reasons." This action brought a reasoned protest from R.H. Blackburn in a letter to *The Gateway* and an equally well-reasoned editorial response from the editor, Don Carlson, but the decision stood.

The major wartime concern of the President and the Board of Governors was, of course, for the university as a whole and how it could contribute to the war effort. The board executive met on 15 September 1939, and on 19 September Dr. Kerr wrote to Dr. E.H. Coleman, Under-Secretary of State, as follows:

I am authorized by the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta to offer to the Government the facilities and equipment of our scientific laboratories—so far, of course, as such use would not directly interfere with our teaching work. I may say that our laboratories—chemical, physical, biological, electrical, high pressure, etc.—are well equipped and staffed by young, highly trained men who are eager in the present emergency to make their contribution to the national cause.

If there is any way in which we can assist the government the members of the faculties of this institution will feel honoured to be called upon.

Yours faithfully,  
W.A.R. Kerr

It was a prompt and generous offer of help, but the President obviously felt that it was in the fields of teaching and research that the university's proper function lay.

A number of projects in support of the war effort were instituted promptly. Professor E.G. Cullwick, the new head of the Department of Electrical Engineering, offered a course to army electricians in the 1939-40 session and later contributed to a program of training in electricity for electrical artificers and another for radio artificers in the Canadian navy. These grew into a regular program centred in St. Joseph's College with instruction offered first by university staff and students and, in due course, by the navy's own staff.

The Department of Extension made its contribution by organizing the Canadian Legion Educational Services in Alberta and offering correspondence courses to servicemen up to the level of junior matriculation as well as such other subjects as radio, accounting, and mechanics, plus tutorials in these subjects in military training centres.

Very heavy demands were made on the staff of the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health and the Industrial Laboratory in carrying out tests of a wide variety from bacteriological tests of water to tests for venereal disease. The Department of Biochemistry separated the serum from human blood collected by the Red Cross and sent it to Toronto for distribution to the Army Medical Services. As the war lengthened the pace of research increased in the departments of Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Physics, Plant Science, and Soils.

On-campus war effort aside, another immediate concern to the board was the terms of leave of absence for faculty and staff who enlisted in the armed services. A procedure was agreed upon promptly, based in large measure on the terms the provincial government had in mind for members of the civil service. The university's terms provided that a member of the permanent staff, on enlistment, should be granted leave of absence "with the assurance that his position and seniority will be fully protected, and that on his return, provided he is mentally and physically fit, and makes application within three months after his honourable discharge, he may resume the position which he held at the time of enlistment or a similar position of equal standing." Furthermore, the university would continue pension payments for such staff members providing they already came under the pension fund. (The first member of the staff to be affected by this regulation was Dean A.C. Rankin of the Faculty of Medicine, who left to become Director of Hygienic Services for the Department of National Defence. Dr. J.J. Ower was appointed Acting Dean, and Dr. R.M. Shaw became acting head of the Department of Bacteriology and Acting Provincial Bacteriologist for the period of Dr. Rankin's absence.)

Wartime increases in the membership of the COTC taxed the university's already overstrained facilities. The University of Alberta unit had an outstanding record and hoped to keep its standards at a high level, but there were many difficulties. The first was that of numbers and from this most of the other problems followed. In 1937-38 the unit comprised 240 members in all ranks, rising to 285 in 1938-39, but in 1939-40 the numbers soared to approximately seven hundred. Drill and other forms of training during the winter months had taken place in Convocation Hall, but this had been quite inadequate for the prewar numbers and was impossible in 1939. All the city armouries were fully used and no help could come from those quarters. Dr. Kerr wrote to the Honourable Norman Rogers, Minister of National Defence, to explain the situation and ask assistance in erecting a drill hall on the campus, but no help was possible in view of the tremendous demands for facilities of this kind everywhere in Canada. Left on its own, the university was forced to use the covered rink when inclement weather made it necessary to carry on parades indoors.

Not only was a drill hall needed, but more qualified instructors were also a necessity. On the outbreak of war the chief COTC instructor, who had supervised the training for ten years, was recalled to his unit in Winnipeg and commissioned for active service. Colonel Strickland, who had just retired as officer commanding, became the chief instructor, assisted by Captain H.J. Towerton, a graduate of the university in its early years and a veteran of World War I. Others were obtained from the permanent force. The training in drill in columns of three and in small arms went on with surprising efficiency, not only on the Alberta campus, but in smaller groups in Calgary and other centres.

Many of the faculty served as senior officers in COTC, in addition to Colonel P.S. Warren, the officer commanding. These included Captain John Scott as medical officer; Major West, the bursar, who was paymaster; Major G.M. Smith as second-in-command, Captain D.E. Smith, Captain D.M. Healy, Captain C.R. Tracy, Captain W.G. Hardy, Lieutenant J.H. Whyte, Lieutenant E.G. Cullwick, Lieutenant H.W. Hewetson, Lieutenant R.M. Hardy, and others. Some faculty members began service in the ranks as the war went on and there was one famous platoon which comprised such members of the teaching staff as professors G.A. Elliott, Andrew Stewart, W.H. Johns, E.J.H. Greene, Horace Jacobs, and several others, under the command of Sergeant J.T. Jones of the English Depart-

ment. The unit as a whole contained many individuals who served with great distinction on active service; two of them, Bruce F. Macdonald and W.A. Milroy, ultimately reached the rank of Major-General in the permanent force, while others won high awards for their service during the war.\*

Very early in the session of 1939-40, Dr. Kerr invited Brigadier G.R. Pearkes, VC, the commander of Military District 13 in Calgary, to come to Edmonton to discuss the role of the COTC and to advise on how it might best fulfil its obligations in training. The response was prompt and a meeting was held between Brigadier Pearkes and his staff officer, Major Lyndon, who represented the army, and Dr. Kerr, Colonels Dunn, Strickland, and Warren, Dr. J.M. MacEachran, Major West, Dean G.M. Smith, and Captain Myatt, Director of Physical Education, representing the university. The meeting had the result of giving the university the authority to do its utmost to train officers for the war effort, but did little, at first, to provide for facilities such as a drill hall, weapons, and uniforms, though these deficiencies were soon made up as the war continued. Brigadier Pearkes, though officially complimentary on the appearance and morale of the unit, expressed privately to Colonel Strickland his reservations about the standard of drill. This, too, improved rapidly as the officers and non-commissioned officers obtained experience and confidence over the months and years.

One problem for the President was one which had nothing to do with the war, but grew out of the Great Depression. Throughout practically all of the 1930s, promotions and salary increments had been suspended, and the staff had been subjected to deductions from their salaries. Although such deductions were no longer applied to those in the lower echelons, they still continued for the senior staff. Since no action to restore the regular scale of remuneration for such faculty was being taken, a number of them wrote to the President and the Board of Governors requesting a serious look at the matter. The faculty had every reason for doing so, for they were in many cases approaching retirement (a few indeed had already retired) and they were unable to arrange for adequate pensions or to accumulate sufficient savings to provide for themselves after their service on the faculty came to an end. As they said in their letter to the board, their appeal was made with the full knowledge of the chair-

\*For details on this and other aspects of the wartime role of the university and its members see Lewis G. Thomas, *The University of Alberta in the War of 1939-45* (Edmonton: The University of Alberta, 1948).

man of the Faculty Relations Committee and with the support of their colleagues. The board were aware of this situation and in full sympathy with the plight of the faculty, so took up the matter with the government. However, no additional funds could be made available from this source, so the board decided to look into the fees at other universities and see whether it would be possible to increase them at the University of Alberta. Their investigation revealed that the fees at Alberta were lower than at any other university in Canada, except for the University of Saskatchewan. Consequently they agreed to an increase averaging about ten dollars for tuition and two dollars and a half per month for board.\* With the extra money obtained in this way they were able to reduce the deductions by one-third beginning with the 1940-41 session, and it was agreed that the remaining deductions should be cleared off "as rapidly as funds could be made available."

As the board made changes, changes in its own membership took place from time to time as members resigned or retired after the statutory limit of six years. The Honourable Horace Harvey had held the post of chairman for twenty-three years. In 1940 he was replaced by Mr. H.H. Parlee, KC, a distinguished member of the bar and later a justice of the Supreme Court. Harvey's removal was taken rather precipitately by the government and resulted in some criticism, not so much of the action itself as of the way it was administered. The board continued to have problems of many kinds, some of them involving the faculty. Illness had seriously depleted the ranks, with Dean E.A. Howes; Dean R.S.L. Wilson; Dr. J.W. Shipley, head of Chemistry; Dr. Stanley Smith, head of Physics; and Miss Florence Dodd, Advisor to Women Students, all on sick leave in 1940. Dean Wilson, Miss Dodd, and Dr. Shipley were able to return to their duties, but Dean Howes died in February 1940, and Professor Smith was unable to return and died not long afterwards. Leaves for military service were granted to Miss Agnes MacLeod of the School of Nursing, C.R. Tracy, D.M. Healy, V. Ignatieff, and professors Strickland and Boomer. Dr. Kenneth Neatby left for another civilian post in Canada.

\*Fees for degrees in Arts and Science were not increased but for Household Economics the increase was from \$110 to \$120, for second and third year Commerce from \$135 to \$145, for Applied Science from \$150 to \$160, for Agriculture from \$60 to \$75 for the first year, and from \$85 to \$90 in subsequent years, and for the master's degree from \$120 to \$150 for pass graduates. Room and board per session was increased from \$210 to \$227.



To fill vacancies and to keep the university functioning, a number of junior appointments were made which were to be of great importance to the university in later years. These included M.J. Huston as sessional assistant in Pharmacy, L.E. Gads as sessional demonstrator in Civil Engineering, W.R. Salt as sessional lecturer in Entomology, Dr. A.G. McCalla as sessional lecturer in Field Crops, L.A. Thorsen as sessional instructor in Civil Engineering, and Dr. W.C. MacKenzie as sessional assistant demonstrator in Clinical Surgery. Of these men, three ultimately became deans, one an associate dean, and one a department head.

The most significant appointment in 1940, however, was that of Dr. Robert Newton as Dean of Agriculture. Dr. Newton knew the University of Alberta well, as he had joined the faculty in 1919 as assistant professor of Field Husbandry, and from 1924 to 1932 he had been professor of Plant Biochemistry and head of the Department of Field Crops. For the last four years in this post he had also served as Acting Director of the Division of Biology and Agriculture of the National Research Council, before leaving for Ottawa to become Director on a full-time basis. He and Mrs. Newton knew and loved the Canadian West and were not averse to returning to Edmonton and to academic life, though it meant a reduction in salary and leaving many close friends and associates in Ottawa. It also meant turning down an offer of a deanship at the University of Minnesota where he was well known.\* Dr. Newton's former colleagues at the university, and particularly in the Faculty of Agriculture, welcomed his return, and his year in the Dean's office "passed happily and fruitfully, with no need to initiate any special changes."

A major change in the university's contribution to the community took place in the fall of 1940 when plans were completed to raise the power of CKUA, the university radio station, from 500 watts to 1,000 watts, and to increase broadcast time from seven hours to approximately eighteen hours a day. The money required to rehabilitate the station came as a special grant from the provincial government and, in return, it claimed a share in the operation of the station. Administration was to be by a six-member board comprising three members appointed by the government and three by the university. The latter named President Kerr, Dean Newton, and Mr. Donald Cameron,

\*For other considerations affecting this decision see Dr. Newton's "I Passed This Way", a volume of memoirs that has been an important source of information for the present history.

the Director of Extension, as its representatives. The provincial government's intention was to secure a commercial licence to help meet the costs of the capital expenditure and also the increase in operating costs, but permission to have the licence changed from the educational category to the commercial was never obtained from Ottawa, nor could the license be transferred from the university to the province. Negotiations were to continue for decades on this matter without effect.

Throughout the war CKUA scheduled an interesting program of news, comment, debates, forums, and music. Many members of the university faculty participated. They received no fees for their contributions, but only the honour of being "on the air."

Although President Kerr met the many problems of his office and dealt with them as effectively as the circumstances of war and a restricted budget permitted, he was to end his long and distinguished career at the University of Alberta with an onerous problem from an unexpected source, which was completely beyond his powers to cope with. It had to do with the matter of an honorary degree.

The nomination and award of such degrees was normally a routine matter handled by the Senate Committee of Honorary Degrees which comprised the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board, the President, the Provost, the deans of all the faculties, and the Registrar as secretary. It met regularly early in the calendar year to consider nominations from all sources and to decide on the recommendations it could make to the Senate which, of course, had the final decision on the awarding of all degrees, honorary or in course. When the committee had reached agreement it was the President's function to consult the nominees to find out whether they would be willing to accept the honour and to attend Convocation for that purpose, since the degree was not normally conferred *in absentia*. One of the recipients was usually invited to deliver the Convocation address. Senate approval was a formality since the spring meeting of the Senate was usually held on the morning of Convocation itself, or on the preceding day.

In 1941 the committee met on 4 February with Chancellor Rutherford, President Kerr, Mr. Parlee, the Chairman of the Board, Deans Weir, G.M. Smith, and Wilson, and the Registrar present. It was agreed that honorary degrees should be conferred on the Honourable William Aberhart, the Premier of Alberta, Minister of Education and Attorney-General; and on Mr. C.A. Magrath, a prominent Alberta pioneer. Mr. Magrath had been active in irrigation develop-

ment in southern Alberta and had been a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Northwest Territories before 1905, the first Mayor of Lethbridge, and later a Member of Parliament and Chairman of the International Waterways Commission. The invitations were duly extended by President Kerr, but Mr. Magrath was unable to accept due to ill health. The committee met again on 2 April, with almost the full complement of members present, and after confirming the action of the previous meeting, they agreed to invite Mr. Francis Gilbert Roe, a leading amateur historian of western Canada, to accept the honorary degree of Master of Arts. It was further agreed that the Senate would meet on 12 May, but that Convocation would be postponed to 19 May "due to the attendance of men at military camp." Premier Aberhart and Mr. Roe accepted the invitation. Dr. Kerby, the principal of Mount Royal College, readily agreed to present his old friend the Premier.

The Senate duly met at 10:00 a.m. on 12 May in the Senate Chamber, with Mr. Parlee presiding in the absence of Chancellor Rutherford, who arrived at 10:40 a.m., but declined to take the chair. The first item of business having to do with the activities of the Military Committee was quickly resolved.

The next item was the recommendations from the Committee on Honorary Degrees. President Kerr, as chairman of the committee, presented the *unanimous* recommendations of the committee of which the first was that the degree of Doctor of Laws be awarded to Premier Aberhart, whose contributions to the field of education had included:

- i. the substitution of large divisions, under superintendents, for the former small school districts
- ii. a teachers' pension system
- iii. important reforms in the school curriculum including reduction in the number of formal examinations
- iv. elevation of certificated teachers into a professional class with a College of Education in the University
- v. incorporation of School Trustees as a body corporate

The recommendation concluded with the statement: "Ever since his accession to power he has shown himself a warm friend of higher education and of the Provincial University of Alberta." The second recommendation was that the honorary degree of Master of Arts be conferred on Francis Gilbert Roe.

The recommendation regarding Mr. Roe was considered first and was passed unanimously. When the motion regarding the Premier was made by Dr. Kerr and seconded by Dr. Kerby, there was considerable discussion and a motion was passed that voting be by secret ballot. When the ballots were counted it was revealed that the motion to award Mr. Aberhart an honorary degree was defeated: seventeen for, eighteen against. The Senate went on to other business on its heavy agenda, but in the afternoon, when most of the regular business had been completed, the minutes record that the chairman, Mr. Parlee, asked:

that in the interests of the University and because of the gravity of the situation, the question of conferring an honorary degree on the Hon. Mr. Aberhart be re-opened. [He said that] some mention had been made during the morning regarding communication with the recipient. This had been done and should be done by the Committee, but it remained for the Senate body to confirm the action of the Committee.

The Senate then agreed to adjourn for thirty minutes, and reassembled at 4:15 p.m. A motion was put by secret ballot to reconsider the motion of the morning and was passed, eighteen to thirteen. Then there was a motion to rescind the motion of the morning respecting an honorary degree for the Premier. Again the motion was taken by secret ballot, and again it was defeated by a single vote: sixteen to fifteen.

A motion was then passed that

in view of the discussion, a new motion take the place of the motion passed this morning; that in view of the fact that the Senate Committee did not report to the Senate until within one week of convening, that Senate is opposed to granting any honorary degrees this year and in future any honorary degrees conferred by them must be placed by them before the meeting of the Senate in the fall. Also in case of an emergency, a majority mail vote would be valid.

This was the official position of the Senate and hence of the university, but of course it fooled nobody, and although the Senate's deliberations at that time were not public, the story of the events of that day were soon common knowledge. *The Edmonton Bulletin*, in a front-page editorial on Wednesday, 14 May 1941, expressed what must have been the views of many citizens of Alberta:

## A Tactless Trick

More than two weeks ago, a competent committee of the Senate of the University of Alberta decided to ask Premier William Aberhart to deliver the convocation address on May 19.

As is customary in such cases, it was unanimously decided also to ask Mr. Aberhart to accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on that occasion.

This invitation to speak and to accept an honorary doctorate was formally conveyed to the Premier by Dr. W.A.R. Kerr, President of the University. Mr. Aberhart signified his willingness to be the recipient of both these honors. It was then announced by Dr. Kerr in the press that Mr. Aberhart would speak on May 19 and would be awarded the degree offered him.

Two days ago, the full Senate met to arrange final details of the convocation. When the matter of honorary degrees came up, the Senate rejected the recommendation of its responsible committee and, twice on two secret ballots, flatly refused to confer a degree on Premier Aberhart.

The public would like to know why. The public is entitled to know why.

Because, as the matter stands now, this absurd affair appears to be one of the most despicable tricks, one of the most tactless fiascos and one of the most undignified procedures ever to occur in the Dominion of Canada.

Apart from all political considerations, there was every reason why Mr. Aberhart should have been accorded this honor. Before he entered political life he was a distinguished educationalist. As principal of the largest high school in Calgary, he had exercised, wisely and well, a tremendous influence on the youth of the province.

After he entered political life, he so revised and amended the public school system of Alberta that it stood head and shoulders above other provincial systems in Canada and was copied, in many details, by other provinces.

The committee of the Senate that recommended Mr. Aberhart for a degree realized his tremendous service to education. The full Senate, small and full of malice, could see only a political opponent.

The Senate committee rose above political considerations. The full Senate grovelled in front of them.

Now there is no affront to Mr. Aberhart in this petty business. No matter how one may feel personally towards Mr. Aberhart, everyone should realize that the inherent dignity in the office of the premiership is so far above the mean machinations of little men that it cannot be touched by them.

But there is an affront to the dignity of the University in this sorry affair. There is an affront to Dr. Kerr who was unwittingly made the instrument of what could only have been a calculated insult to Alberta's self-respect. There is an affront to the people of Alberta who are made ridiculous throughout Canada.

We may expect politics to be played in parliaments. We do not expect nor will the public permit politics to be played in universities.

This is a miserable trick that humiliates and degrades and makes ashamed every educated man and woman in the province. The public demands a full explanation from the majority of the Senate responsible for it.

*The Edmonton Journal* made no comment, though it carried a news report, as did *The Bulletin*.

The results of the Senate's action were manifold. Naturally the Premier did not attend Convocation in McDougall Church on 19 May, nor did Mr. Roe. There was no formal Convocation address, but Mr. D.E. Cameron, the Librarian, who was always called upon in such emergencies, gave his usual excellent talk to the largest graduating class in the history of the university.

The Senate's decision was a great blow to several of those most vitally concerned, especially to the Chancellor, the President, and the Chairman of the Board. Dr. Rutherford, himself the first Premier of the Province and the first Minister of Education, had been Chancellor for fifteen years, and now at the age of eighty-four he was in failing health. He presided at the Convocation on 19 May, but died a few weeks later, on 11 June. How much the action of the Senate had to do with his death may never be known, but it certainly cast a shadow over his last days of life.

On 20 May 1941, the President wrote to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council as follows:

Dear Sir:

Please accept my resignation as President of the University of Alberta.

I am taking this step because of the recent action of the Senate in rejecting a recommendation of its Committee on Honorary Degrees, of which I am a member, to confer the degree of LL.D. on the Honourable Mr. Aberhart. This action I consider unfair and unjust.

Mr. Parlee and I, never doubting that the recommendation of the Committee would be adopted by the Senate in accord with its invariable custom and practice, invited Mr. Aberhart to accept from the University the degree of LL.D. and to deliver the Convocation address.

In my opinion, the action of the Senate leaves me no other course than to tender my resignation as President.

I have delayed sending you this letter till Convocation should be over.

Faithfully yours,  
W.A.R. Kerr

Mr. Parlee sent a similar letter on the same day, and in almost identical words.

Dr. Kerr would normally have expected to continue in office until he began his retirement as of 1 October 1944, at the age of sixty-nine. A similar arrangement had been approved for a number of senior members of the faculty in order to provide them with an adequate pension. The Premier apparently wished Dr. Kerr to continue as President and asked him to do so, but Dr. Kerr wrote on 31 July saying that he had regretfully decided he must insist on his resignation being accepted, though he would continue to occupy the post until his successor was appointed. In his reply a week later the Premier agreed that the resignation should take effect as of 31 August 1941, and that Dr. Kerr would receive three months' salary as a retirement bonus. In this letter the Premier alluded to Dr. Kerr's ill health and wished him and Mrs. Kerr many happy years of retirement. (Dr. Kerr died about three years later, in 1944.)

This particular crisis demanded the utmost in sound advice, and, in Dr. G. Fred McNally, Premier Aberhart had a very wise and devoted Deputy Minister of Education, on whom he relied heavily on all matters affecting the university. Dr. McNally, as usual, had excellent guidance to offer with his usual combination of modesty and tact, as the following letter, written two months before Dr. Kerr's retirement illustrates:

May 23, 1941

From Dr. G. Fred McNally  
Deputy Minister of Education

To Hon. Mr. Aberhart,  
Premier & Minister of Education.

I should like to make two or three observations relative to the situation precipitated by the resignation of the President and the Chairman of the Governors of the University:

(1) Realizing the character of the opponents of the recommendation of the Senate's standing committee it is not unreasonable to expect that the charge will be made that these men were forced to resign because of the displeasure of the Government. Denial on behalf of the Government would have no more effect than the President's denial of pressure in the matter of the proposal to confer the degree in the first instance. If the Government could induce Mr. Parlee either to withdraw his resignation or to accept re-appointment, we should have the most effective answer to such a charge that could be given.

(2) It seems to me that the President should be invited to remain for a definite period, on the ground that in addition to selecting a successor it wishes to study certain matters, e.g. the government of the University, whether the courses offered are the ones calculated best to serve the people of the province as a whole, whether we can afford, in war time, to continue all the faculties we have at present, and similar questions. Whether this should be one or two years would be largely for him to decide.

(3) That only a very general announcement of the plans of the Government be given publicly, but that a small committee of picked people, say 5 or 7, be named soon and asked to begin their work at an early date. The identity of this committee should be kept secret and no announcements made as to its activity or progress except through you.

I hope that some part of this may be of value to you.

These suggestions were followed in so far as was possible. Though Dr. Kerr's resignation as President had to be accepted, Mr. Parlee was induced to continue as Chairman of the Board of Governors and proved to be a splendid source of leadership and support for the new President in the difficult years of the war and the postwar surge in enrolment. The suggestion of a survey committee was also followed, and resulted in a new University Act more suited to the expanding role of the university in the province.

In looking about for a successor to Dr. Kerr, the government soon placed Dr. Robert Newton, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, high on their list. In fact he had been seriously considered as a candidate in 1936, after the resignation of Dr. Wallace, and had Dr. Kerr not been such an obvious candidate at that time, Dr. Newton might have become President five years earlier. Now that he had returned to the University of Alberta and had immediately shown himself to be an excellent leader and administrator, he was the obvious candidate for the position vacated by Dr. Kerr. The Premier, however, moved with great caution, and his approaches are described by Dr.



Newton in his memoirs. He accepted the government's invitation to become Acting President as of 1 September 1941, and in the following year was confirmed in the office.\*

At the first meeting of the Board of Governors in the fall of 1941, resolutions regarding the late Chancellor and the retiring President were approved and prepared by Dr. Newton. That for Dr. Rutherford reads as follows:

The Board of Governors of the University of Alberta desires to place on record a tribute to the memory of Dr. Alexander Cameron Rutherford. The name of Dr. Rutherford is inseparably connected with the history of the University, first as its founder, always as its friend, and for the last fourteen years of his life as its Chancellor. He brought grace and dignity to his high offices, and seasoned his acts with kindness and courtesy. The members of the Board trust that Dr. Rutherford's relatives may find consolation in reflecting that he died full of years and honour.

(In later years the University acquired by purchase, and by gift from Dr. Rutherford's daughter, Mrs. Stanley McCuaig, the splendid collection of Canadiana which he had acquired during a long lifetime of judicious selection and purchase. Still later, the new university library was named in his honour. He was the man who had founded the university in 1908, and he remained its staunch friend for thirty-five years.)

The tribute to Dr. Kerr reads:

The Board of Governors of the University of Alberta desires to place on record its appreciation of the services of Dr. W.A.R. Kerr. For thirty-two years Dr. Kerr played a distinguished part in the life and work of the University. During the five years in which he occupied the high office of President, members of the Board have had opportunity to make his intimate acquaintance, and to appreciate his worth. They respect him as a fine English gentleman, they value him as a loyal friend, and they are grateful to him for his unselfish service to the cause of higher education in Alberta. It is their sincere hope that Dr. and Mrs. Kerr may enjoy good health during many years of well-earned leisure.

Dr. Kerr's own contribution to the university extended over a period of thirty-three years as professor, dean, and President. His last years, those of depression and war, were difficult ones for the university

\*For an account of the circumstances surrounding the appointment, see Dr. Newton's memoirs.

and for Dr. Kerr, but he never lost his patience, his courtesy, or his courage. Many of the decisions he had to make in the light of financial stringency were distasteful to him, but his colleagues on the faculty and the members of the student body knew he always did his best, and that his loyalty to the university and the cause of higher education was never in question. It was a matter of the greatest regret that this fine man and his friend and colleague, the Chancellor, should have had the last days of their lives darkened by an event that brought them undeserved sorrow.\*

\*A portrait in oils of Dr. Kerr by Dr. Egerton Pope is a part of the university's art collection; a small bust by Mrs. Ella Mae Walker, wife of the professor of Chemistry, is located in the reserve reading room of the Rutherford Library, a gift of the class of 1952, together with a framed scroll certifying his award as a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, conferred by the President of the French Republic on 7 February 1935, and the medal of that order; and a smaller portrait in pastels by N. de Grandmaison hangs in the entrance to the main reading room. A portrait in oils of Dr. Rutherford by Everett also hangs on the second floor in the library. There is, in addition, an official government portrait in the Legislature Building.

## CHAPTER THIRTEEN

# *The Newton Years: 1941-1945*

Dr. Newton took over his duties as Acting President on 1 September 1941 in the midst of a growing commitment on the part of the university to the war effort and increasing difficulties due to shortages in staff and the heavy use of university facilities by the armed services. As a veteran of World War I, in which he had won the Military Cross, Dr. Newton had an understanding of what was needed from the university, and he exerted all his knowledge and experience to assure that this contribution was made. He brought many talents to his task. He was already an agricultural scientist of wide reputation, a competent and effective teacher, and a skilled and experienced administrator. He insisted on the highest standards of performance from himself and his colleagues, had great dedication to the welfare of the university and its students, and he had great courage. He was, in short, the kind of person the university needed as President at this critical time.

He immediately turned his attention to the matter of staff, where his first responsibility was to provide for replacements for the positions he had vacated. The office of Dean of Agriculture was filled by Dr. R.D. Sinclair of the Department of Animal Husbandry, while in the area of Field Crops Dr. A.G. McCalla was promoted from the rank of lecturer to that of professor. In Physics Dr. D.B. Scott and Dr. H.E. Johns were continued with increased status and responsibility, as were Messrs. Gads, Thorssen, and Govier in Engineering. Dr. H.E. Smith left the College of Education for war service, but C.A. Robb and C.R. Tracy returned.

By Dr. Kerr's final year as President most of the reductions in salary had been restored, but a new cause of conflict had replaced the old when it was decreed that a proportion of the salary of the employees of the university should be paid in trade vouchers. These were backed by the slogan "What Alberta Makes Makes Alberta," and

they could be used to purchase goods produced in Alberta from co-operating merchants. For most civil servants and others paid in this manner there were no serious problems since the vouchers could be used to pay for groceries such as meat, milk, eggs, bread, etc., and they were redeemable at the Treasury Branches which the government had established. They were, however, something of a nuisance, particularly when shopping became complicated by the food ration coupons made necessary as the war made inroads on such necessities of life as food, clothing, and gasoline.

Staff salaries were not Dr. Newton's only wartime concern. Physical accommodation became a problem as more and more buildings were taken over by the Department of National Defence for military training. The first casualty had been the covered rink which was rented to the Department of National Defence for \$200 a month for the training of the university's own COTC and Auxiliary Battalion. In 1941 the Provincial Normal School in Edmonton was taken over for military uses, followed by the three university residences and those of St. Stephen's and St. Joseph's colleges. In connection with the three university halls of residence, the Department of National Defence agreed to pay an annual rental of \$13,639 to compensate the university for the loss of revenue from room and board rates, and to pay the sum of \$10,000 to permit the university to construct a temporary cafeteria for students and staff. The university had insisted on retaining the use of the infirmary and the gymnasium in Athabasca Hall, but this proved unsatisfactory and other arrangements had to be made, including the construction of an infirmary at the south end of the back campus.\*

Another construction necessity was the building of a new and larger heating line to the University Hospital, where a new veterans wing known as the Mewburn Pavillion, had been constructed. In addition, alterations had to be made to the old Garneau High School which had been rented from the Edmonton Public School Board to offer space for the increased numbers of students in Applied Science.

Apart from the routine problems of the university, Dr. Newton was deeply involved in the matter of the proposed Survey Committee, which had been suggested by Dr. McNally in his letter to the

\*This building proved to have a much longer life than was originally envisaged, for it was later moved to a spot between St. Stephen's College and St. Joseph's College, where it served as an infirmary, then accommodated the School of Commerce, and finally, in 1971, became the headquarters of the Campus Security.

Premier in May. The time was ripe for a review of university affairs, and the Premier, as Minister of Education, was concerned about the best way to approach the problem. The action of the Senate on 12 May served as a catalyst to bring about a reaction on the part of the government. In this connection Mr. Aberhart had discussions with a great many people, but one of his most interesting talks was that with Dr. W.H. Alexander, when the latter was in Edmonton on 19 June. Dr. Alexander, who had been on the faculty of the University of California since 1938, wrote three letters to Mr. Aberhart during the summer of 1941, the first largely on the Senate, the second on the role of the President, and the third on the university in the community. These letters must have been of great interest to the Premier, as they are today.

In the first letter dated 1 July 1941, Dr. Alexander wrote:

Pursuant to our conversation of June 19 last I have devoted some reflection to some of the problems there raised and discussed, notably the question of the functions and value of the Senate of the University. I am of the opinion that the best way to deal with that body is to abolish it altogether. It never had any real value in the life of the University which could not have been achieved by decisions of the faculties themselves, and has, of course, recently shown its possibilities for mischief. Simultaneously the office of Chancellor should disappear and his powers, if any, be added to those of the president. If the objection is made that by abolishing the Senate one deprives the alumni of their representation I would settle that by providing that three of the Governors of the institution should always be graduates of the University, of whom one should ex officio be the President of the Alumni Association . . . .

The objection might be raised that under the proposed scheme there is no representation provided for the "learned societies" and the professions, at present represented by a delegate each on the University Senate. I am of the opinion that it is an error to allow these representatives of special interests to have a general vote on all Senate matters, and think that they should merely be attached to the Senate ad hoc for the purpose of discussing regulations and examination returns affecting themselves. The pernicious features of their being allowed a general authority to vote have been sufficiently demonstrated this spring.

If the Senate is abolished, according to my previous suggestion, I would say that these representatives of the special societies should be authorized to appear as duly appointed delegates to that faculty of the university most nearly corresponding to their line of work at the time when degrees are being considered. This may be cleared up by offering an example. The representative of the Law Society would attend, not at

Senate as in the past, but at the final meeting of the university's Faculty of Law, and there function as critic or collaborator or what not. The value to these several societies of their connection with the University is so great that I do not think, after the first holler, that they would greatly object to the method of association with the University which I have just suggested.

I believe that the whole scheme I have propounded above, subject to certain changes which the local situation might demand, would work out well and serve the purpose of putting power where it should rightly belong and not in the hands of persons likely to use their connection with the University for small and petty personal ends.

Very sincerely and  
respectfully yours,  
W.H. Alexander.

On 5 August he had this to say:

Dear Mr. Aberhart:

In the course of my long conversation with you last June one of the questions that came up was that of the authority of the President of the University; it was your opinion, I believe, in view of the unfortunate evidence of lack of authority (or shall we say "prestige"?) existing in the University of Alberta, that the position of the President should be strengthened. I, somewhat on the contrary, was of the view that the Faculty should in some way be drawn more into the work of administration. I should like to resume discussion on this point.

There cannot, I think, be any question that in the President the whole force of administration must *ultimately* reside; that is to say, in the last analysis it is through him that all recommendations for appointments, advancements, and dismissals must come to the Board of Governors. Such a heading-up or concentration seems inevitable in order that responsibility may be fixed. Yet to give the President that absolute authority without check (and the present occupant claims, I understand, that he has it) other than what the Board of Governors may exercise is, I suspect, a very dangerous thing. It is dangerous both for the President and for the Faculty, and also for the Board and the Government. An arbitrary and self-willed man might, armed with such powers, inflict incalculable injury.

That is why I suggested to you that when the University Act is revised, as I should think it must soon be, provision should be made for the appointment of a committee of the Faculty in every case where the question arises of an appointment, a dismissal, or a promotion within the

university staff. Personally I think that this should not be a permanent committee because permanent committees tend to become fossilized; I would think that the plan followed here whereby the President appoints *for each case* a committee of five full professors, is much safer. Such a committee investigates fully and, I believe, very conscientiously the question committed to it. . . . Consider too how much better the feeling is among our university staff here in Berkeley towards the President in the matter of staff changes than was ever during my thirty years at Alberta the feeling towards Drs. Tory and Wallace. Tory's arbitrariness was redeemed by the fact that he was a good judge of men even if he knew nothing about their subject, but Wallace made some bad breaks and was very cheasty about any comments on them.

As you were kind enough to suggest that from time to time I might communicate to you ideas I have on university reorganization, I have taken this much of my time (and yours) to discuss another point. If your desire still holds, I should be very glad to talk about other points in subsequent letters.

With every kind regard I remain,

Very sincerely yours,  
W.H. Alexander

What appears to be the final letter from Dr. Alexander on the subject of the university was dated 21 August 1941, and reads in part:

Dear Mr. Aberhart:

It appears from the press that a committee has been designated to take up the whole question of the university's function in Alberta; I feel therefore that I am really intruding on the field of other men's labors. However, as I have given you some of my ideas already on the actual uselessness of the University Senate, and some on the position and authority of the President, I may as well complete my observations by adding a third note on the relationship of the University to the general public.

I conceive the function of a state university to be quite different from that of the privately endowed institution. The latter is under obligation to report only to its trustees, the former to the whole body of the people, since they carry it on by taxation. I may note here that this last idea, true as it is, is very unwelcome to many academicians who appear to feel that their positions are sacrosanct; this however is quite untenable in a state university. It is quite true that a state university is under the general obligation to serve the truth and to assist in the advancement of knowledge, since this is incumbent on all universities alike, but it has special

ties with the population as well. I therefore think that the president of a state university should always in engaging his personnel assure himself that they comprehend that point of view and are willing to co-operate in meeting it, and also that he should remind his faculty from time to time of this fundamental principle of their engagement.

After some comments on Extension activities and relations with the alumni and the general public, Dr. Alexander went on:

The curious policy was inaugurated by Dr. Tory and followed by Dr. Wallace, probably also by Dr. Kerr, of keeping the university and its affairs far, far away from the Legislature; the idea seemed to be, as I recall it, that the legislators were ignorant and wicked, and that the modest virgin was not to be trusted in their company. I never held with this doctrine and have always believed that the affairs of the University should occupy a full session at least of the legislature's time, with the president, the deans, the registrar, and the bursar present to assist the Minister of Education in replying to questions from the members. . . .

These suggestions are offered in good faith on the basis of observation and experience, and with these I beg to conclude, Mr. Premier, the amplification which I promised you in June of my side of the conversation held with you at that time.

With every kind regard I remain, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,  
W.H. Alexander,  
Professor of Latin in  
the University of California  
at Berkeley.

Two other letters of interest were forwarded to Mr. Aberhart by Mr. Charles E. Campbell, publisher of *The Edmonton Bulletin*. They were from the Honourable J.W. de B. Farris, KC, former Attorney-General of British Columbia and currently a senator, and from Mrs. Farris, who for thirty years had been on either the Board of Governors or the Senate of the University of British Columbia, and was currently secretary of the board. Mr. Farris held the view that: "Much of the trouble was caused by the Senate and by the existence of too much machinery in University affairs. If I had had the power I would have abolished the Senate altogether." Mrs. Farris agreed with her husband on this point, but went on:

However, unless one is to make the Board of Governors too unwieldy a body there must be some second governing board and accordingly I



suggest the following changes, which I have based partly on the scheme in use at Dalhousie University. (Not entirely because we are dealing with a State University.)

1. *The Senate.*

Under this plan the second body would consist of the President, the Deans and Heads of Departments from the University, and one man from each of the three following: the Normal Schools, the High Schools, and the Affiliated Colleges,—this body to exercise all the rights now given to the Senate by the Act.

2. *The Board of Governors.*

Enlarge it from nine to eleven by providing for the election by the Alumni of two members for a period of three years. Eleven is not too large. We have that number, including the Chancellor and President, and we have enough for three good committees, Staff and Organization, Buildings and Grounds, and Finance.

. . . There are two other points that I should like to mention:

First: I am at a loss to know how, as you say, the President can be vetoed by his professors. There is nothing in the Act so far as we can see that gives them that power. He is responsible to the Board and if his policy is vetoed by the staff I should think he would at once carry it to the Board and, if he is sustained, compel the professors to follow him, or recommend their dismissal. Any other situation seems to me intolerable.

Second: The second point I wish to make is that the unfortunate situation which arose at Edmonton last spring could never have happened if the system we use here had prevailed. The Senate has a committee appointed each year by the President. (He has continued the same members in office for a number of years.) Suggestions as to possible candidates for degrees are made in writing, either to the President or to the Secretary of the committee, which at present happens to be myself. We call a meeting of the committee some time before the February or August meeting of Senate. (These occur two or three months before the Spring and the Autumn Congregation for the conferring of Degrees.) If we decide that the degree should be conferred then our recommendation goes to the Senate for approval. After approval by the Senate the President of the University writes the candidate offering him or her the degree and only upon acceptance is any publicity given to the action of the institution. If (as often happens) we turn down the suggested name in the committee nothing more is heard of it and no record is kept. In this way it is impossible for any one's feelings to be hurt or for any one to be put in an invidious position. The committee is composed of a judge as chairman, the Dean of Arts, a professor emeritus, a professor who is

head of an important department, and myself. Of course the President is a member *ex officio*.\*

The suggestions contained in these letters must have been of value not only to the Premier, but to the members of the Survey Committee soon to be established. The survey itself was approved by the Executive Council on 1 August, as O.C. 1117/41, in the following terms:

WHEREAS there has been from time to time discussion on the part of the public as to the cost of the University of Alberta in relation to the total revenue of the Province: and

WHEREAS the claim has been made that the University is out of touch with the life of the great bulk of the people of the Province, and

WHEREAS the Government deems it wise that a survey should be made to determine: (a) the place of the University in the educational system of the Province, (b) whether the University can be made to serve more completely the cultural needs of all the people of the Province, and (c) whether it is possible to have the University function more effectively in the development of the agricultural and industrial resources of the Province;

THEREFORE, upon the recommendation of the Honourable the Minister of Education, the Executive Council advises that a special Committee, to consist of not more than seven members, be appointed to conduct a *survey* of the affairs of the University, which committee shall study;

- (a) the statute under which the University operates,
- (b) the internal organization and machinery of administration,
- (c) the use now being made of the monies available and probable financial needs in the near future,
- (d) courses offered in relation to the need for them, the ability of the Province to finance them and the number of students served by each,
- (e) the pedagogical equipment and teaching loads of the individual members of the staff,
- (f) activities of the University in Research,
- (g) such other matters as in the opinion of the Survey Committee should be considered.

William Aberhart,  
Chairman.

\*All the correspondence quoted here is in the Provincial Archives of Alberta.

One week later the membership of the committee was approved as comprising George Frederick McNally, Harry Hayward Parlee, Robert Newton, Hubert Charles Newland, Francis George Winspear, and John Walker Barnett.

It was a good committee and it set to work at once with such vigour that it was able to file its interim report on 30 January 1942—a report of eighty-one pages which analysed the place of the university in the educational system of the province, the internal organization and machinery of administration, finances, curricula, staff, and research. It concluded with fifty-eight specific recommendations and a ten-year plan of expansion of physical facilities. Among the recommendations were the following:

That the College of Education be given faculty status forthwith . . . and that it be housed in part of the Edmonton Normal School building, when this becomes available after the war. . . .

That the Research Council be revived as the research arm of the Provincial Government and an instrument of great potential usefulness in the development of the resources of the Province. . . .

That the Senate be reduced in size to make it more effective; that its membership be representative of the various elements of provincial Society, including students and Alumni; that it should have the important function of acting as a bridge between the University and the life and activities of the Province; that it should retain such of its present powers and duties as relate to matters with which its members may be expected to be familiar.

That the General Faculty Council take over most of the purely academic functions presently discharged by the Senate, including the recommendation to Convocation of the granting of degrees in course.

All in all it was an excellent report, with almost unanimous agreement on the part of the members; in fact there were only two minority reports. The first was by John Barnett and H.C. Newland recommending that

the University Act be amended in such a way as to guarantee to all staff members, officers and servants of the University, the right to belong to any lawful organization, to discuss public questions publicly, to participate in public affairs, or to seek public office, by restraining the Board of Governors from making any general regulations that would impair that right.

The second minority report, by F.G. Winspear, was in two parts, of which the first set out the composition of the Board of Governors, and the second urged that the President be appointed with the concurrence of the other twelve members of the Board of Governors, and should hold office at the pleasure of the board. The suggestion of Barnett and Newland has never been included in any University Act, and that of Dr. Winspear was not made statutory until 1966. The new University Act became law in 1942, and served the university well for over twenty years, with only minor amendments.

In the meantime other matters occupied the attention of the Senate and Board of Governors. On 14 November 1941, the Senate held a special meeting to appoint a Chancellor to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Rutherford. Miss Maimie Simpson, on behalf of the Alumni Association, nominated the Honourable Mr. Justice Frank Ford, seconded by Mrs. E.W.S. Kane, and with that nominations ceased and Mr. Justice Ford was appointed by a single ballot cast by the Registrar. The whole business was over in ten minutes and the newly-elected Chancellor entered the Senate Chamber and took his place in the chair for the regular fall meeting.\*

He and the members of the Senate faced a heavy agenda, beginning with tributes to Dr. Rutherford and Dr. Kerr and continuing with routine business. The first such item revealed the need for an examination of the curricula in Household Economics and Commerce relative to their suitability for the preparation of teachers in the schools of the province. The matter was the subject of a great deal of study by a special Senate committee under Dr. Lazerte, and by the Senate itself, and was resolved only when the College of Education became a faculty and took on responsibility for all teacher education in the province. Since it was estimated that there were three hundred rooms in the schools of the province offering instruction in commerce, household economics, and music courses, the need for a new emphasis in the curricula of all three areas was clearly evident. However, action was deferred pending the report of the Survey Committee and the implementation of its proposals with respect to the Faculty of Education. (Another project deferred for the same reason was the uniting of the three departments of Animal Husbandry, Poultry, and Veterinary Science into a single Department of Animal Science.) One matter that could not be deferred was the es-

\*It is of interest that Mr. Justice Ford had become Chancellor of the Edmonton Diocese of the Anglican Church only a few weeks previously.

establishment of regulations regarding military service for students. The Senate's own Military Board had drafted such regulations and the Senate approved them as follows:

Postponement of, or in certain cases exemption from, military training has been granted to University students on the assumption that they are preparing to serve their country more effectively in the near future, than would be possible were they required to terminate their studies immediately in order to undergo full-time military training.

Students are accepted in the C.O.T.C. on the assumption that they will make an honest effort to prepare for service as officers as soon as they are needed. They will be judged by continuous observation and by tests. Any who fail to convince the Commanding Officer that they are living up to this assumption will be struck off strength.

Obviously the justification for postponement, stated earlier, exists only so long as students are making satisfactory progress in their studies. The standing of all students in age classes subject to call will be reviewed from time to time. Any whose academic records indicate that they might better serve their country by starting full-time military training immediately will be reported to the War Service Board as not entitled to further postponement.

In addition to this general statement of policy the Military Board laid down specific regulations regarding military training for students. It provided that all male students who, by 1 July 1940, had not reached the age of twenty-five years and who were in physical category C2 or above, should be required to take military training in either the COTC or the Auxiliary Battalion. Exemption was possible for students in the two senior years of Medicine, but they were warned that they should enroll in the COTC if they intended to join the army as specialists. Finally, the Senate empowered its Military Board to deal directly with students who failed to meet the requirements for standing either in their academic work or their military training. Thus for the first time since the outbreak of war, the university reflected the gravity of the military situation. For the next four years military uniforms became the standard male attire and military training took its place along with academic study as a normal part of university life.

In the fall of 1942 an RCAF training unit was established on the campus as No. 8 Squadron, University Air Training Corps (UATC), under the command of Squadron Leader R.M. Hardy of the Faculty of Applied Science, assisted by professors Salter, Thornton, and

Cantor, and regular air force officers. About two hundred and twenty-five students volunteered in the first session and four flights were established. In March 1943, the University of Alberta Naval Training Division was established under Lieutenant Commander A.W. Matthews of the School of Pharmacy, with training carried on at HMCS Nonsuch in Edmonton. For the rest of the war period students had three options open to them in the armed services—army, navy, or air force.

The year 1942 brought with it a new University Act based in large measure on the interim report of the Survey Committee. It changed a number of aspects of the university's organization, especially the Senate and the General Faculty Council. The Senate would now comprise twenty-five members, of whom sixteen were statutory, and nine who were appointed by the statutory members. Consequently the first meeting held on Friday, 23 October 1942, comprised the statutory members only, namely, the Chancellor, President, Chairman of the Board, Supervisor of Schools, the principals of St. Stephen's College and Mount Royal Junior College, the rectors of St. Joseph's and St. Aidan's\* Colleges, the principal of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, the Director of Extension, the president and the vice-president of the Alumni Association, the president of the Students' Union, two representatives of General Faculty Council and one of Deans' Council, with the Registrar as secretary. The President called attention to the fact that for the first time in the history of the university a representative of the student body was present as a member of the Senate (Mr. Lloyd C. Grisdale). The agenda included the following statement: "The nine members above referred to are to be appointed to represent agriculture, business, labour, industry, public education, and organizations devoted to social and cultural welfare." It is interesting to note that the procedure followed here governing the selection of the nine appointed members, came from a suggestion made by the Survey Committee and was not a part of the 1942 University Act. The meeting proceeded to appoint one member to each of the categories with the result that all came from the south of the province—four from Calgary, one from Redcliffe, and one from Lethbridge. It was agreed that of the three remaining members one should be appointed at large and one each as additional representatives of organizations devoted to social and cultural welfare and of public education.

\*St. Aidan's was to have been a college of the Anglican Church, but it failed to materialize as such.

With this completed it was decided that the Senate as a whole should hold its first meeting in November, and that there should be a special Convocation on 2 January 1943, to confer degrees in Medicine on the first class of students completing an accelerated course.

When the new Senate met it was guided in general by section 34 of the University Act, which read:

It shall be the duty of the Senate and it shall have power to inquire into all matters that might tend to enhance the usefulness of the University and to report upon and take recommendations in respect of the same to the Board and to the appropriate Faculty Councils.

Beyond this the Senate had special responsibility for making recommendations respecting honorary degrees, the establishment of exhibitions, scholarships and prizes, cancellation of degrees, and the establishment of "a representative Committee of students." Persons wishing to make suggestions to the university on any matter were to do so through the Senate, and over the years it took special interest in the work of the Department of Extension and in student affairs.

Dr. Newton's administrative problems were many. One of the most difficult was that of maintaining adequate staff at a time when so many of the faculty were securing leaves of absence for war services. At the same time he was particularly anxious to maintain the highest possible standard of excellence in those who remained. He was prepared to do his utmost to support and reward those who were making every effort possible on behalf of the university, the community it served, and in the war effort. At the same time he was prepared to dispense with the services of those who, for one reason or another, were unable to make the kind of effort he felt was required. In this connection he wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Board on 12 November 1941, and, presumably with the latter's full concurrence, passed on his views to the meeting of the board held on 15 November under the heading "Staff Retirements." The letter reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Parlee:

I should like guidance from the Board in regard to changes in the University staff which seem at once desirable and difficult. Owing to the lack of any systematic probationary plan in making and confirming appointments, a few members of the existing staff, who obviously do not fit well into university life and are not pulling their weight with the

others, have been allowed to drift along for so many years that a moral obligation towards them has been established. Their presence is a detriment to the work of the University, a source of justifiable criticism, and a cause of unjustifiable expenditure of public monies. Yet to discharge them summarily after long service would demoralize the University, unless they are assured at least a moderate livelihood.

I propose, if I remain in my present office, to recommend that new members of the staff should normally be appointed initially for a stated term. This term might vary from one year for instructors, to five years for a full professor. However, I propose to ask heads of departments annually for a confidential report on their staff and to ask deans for a similar report on heads of departments. This will place squarely where it belongs the onus of keeping the President informed, and should provide useful information for consideration with respect to promotions and salary increases, as well as possible discharge when circumstances warrant it. There is a natural reluctance to volunteer unfavourable information, which must be overcome by direct questioning. Otherwise things are liable to drift as we have seen.

Meanwhile, I should like to know if the Board favours a request to the Provincial Government for funds to increase to a reasonable sustenance level the pensions of those now on the staff who should be retired early in fairness to the University and the public, and who by long service have established a claim to consideration.

Yours sincerely,  
R. Newton,  
Acting President.

The Board of Governors endorsed the views expressed in the letter and in particular the concern for the welfare of the staff members so retired. They included Miss Florence Dodd, who had been in ill health, and whose duties as warden of Pembina Hall had disappeared with the taking over of the women's residence by the RCAF, and Professor J.W. Shipley, who had been on sick leave and was not really able to carry on his work. These presented no really serious problems. More serious were the cases of two heads of important departments. Both had been members of the faculty for many years and neither had reached the regular retirement age. However, Dr. Newton had gone to great pains to secure the views of the Faculty Relations Committee and of senior members of the staff on their ability to carry on their work effectively, and he recommended that their duties terminate as of 30 April 1942, that their appointments terminate as of 31 August 1942, and that they be paid full salary to



the end of the calendar year as a retirement bonus prior to going on pension. These recommendations were ultimately approved, in spite of reservations on the part of some members of the university community and the general public. They were difficult decisions, but they were taken with the total welfare of the university in mind.

The meeting of the board of 15 November 1941, also dealt with a number of other matters raised by Acting President Newton, including "a pension scheme for sub-staff," relations between the university and its alumni, and the postdischarge rehabilitation of university students. The meeting concluded with Dr. McCall, who was a member of the board, expressing his appreciation to the Acting President "on his grasp of the situation he had already made." Mr. Parlee also "expressed his pleasure in the services which the Acting-President has rendered in connection with the work of the Survey Committee. This was unanimously endorsed by the Board." Dr. Newton had won his spurs in a very short time.

Another aspect of staff relations which was to prove important over several ensuing years was that of the cost-of-living bonus which at first covered only those in the lower salary brackets. It was first initiated in January 1942, owing to the increase in prices caused by war-time shortages. A few staff were perhaps not as pleased by a further change, this one involving a few senior members of the faculty. War-time demands of space necessitated that they vacate their suites in the centre portion of Assiniboia Hall on 1 May 1942. These faculty members included Dr. MacEachran, professors Elliott, Sandin, Sonet, Mabel Patrick, and others. The RCAF also required the infirmary space and the gymnasium in Athabasca Hall. The Department of National Defence paid the university the sum of \$30,000 to construct a separate infirmary and drill hall.

The exigencies of war greatly increased the need for medical doctors and dentists. In his report to the Senate in May 1942, the Acting Dean of Medicine, Dr. J.J. Ower, recommended that the courses in both fields be accelerated by omitting the summer holiday and beginning classes on 1 June 1942, with the following session starting on 1 February 1943.\* This program was approved subject to further review as the war continued. Since under this arrangement students would have no opportunity to earn the money needed for continuing

\*The medical class of 1942 had already undergone a form of acceleration in that they were permitted to graduate on 7 March 1942.

their studies, help had to be sought elsewhere. It came in the form of a grant from the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of \$10,000 for medical students and \$5,000 for dental students for grants and loans, supplemented by an increase from \$4,000 to \$20,000 from the Dominion-Provincial Fund for the same purpose. For the following year, 1943, students in their final two years in Medicine and Dentistry were able to enlist in the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps or the Dental Corps and receive pay and allowances from the Army.

These heavy sessional loads were carried by the faculties concerned in spite of inadequate equipment and space and the severe drain on the staff from enlistments in the armed services. At the same time the professors of pathology and bacteriology who held part-time appointments in the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health found their work greatly increased by such requests as an annual rate of twenty thousand Wasserman tests for the RCAF. The Faculty of Medicine, with its Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacy, was a busy place in the war years.

Nor were the other faculties immune from special demands. The Faculty of Education organized the University High School in 1942 for practice teaching purposes and expanded its activities not only by enlarging its summer session, but by instituting short courses. In fact, it operated with fewer breaks than did the Faculty of Medicine. It was fortunate that Acting Dean Ower in Medicine and Dean Lazerte in Education were such dynamos of energy and possessed almost limitless capacities for coping with emergencies.

The university also contributed to training for the armed forces by instituting six-week courses for radio mechanics and for naval electrical artisans with classes averaging about one hundred in each course. A nutrition laboratory was established on campus by the air force and special research of many kinds was carried out there by faculty members—some of it secret, but all directed to the war effort. For those in such fields as the liberal arts there was service in the COTC and heavier teaching loads than usual.

These years brought tragic and heavy losses of faculty from illness or accident. Dr. L.C. Conn, the brilliant professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, died suddenly in December 1941, and Dean Weir of the Faculty of Law died in June 1942.\* Their deaths were followed

\*Dean Weir had been the founder of the Faculty of Law on a full-time basis and was an outstanding scholar and teacher. The Law reading room, first in Rutherford Library, and later in the Law Centre, was named in his honour.

by the losses of Harry R. Webb of Civil Engineering in a mountain-climbing accident, and of W.E. Cornish of Electrical Engineering from illness. Both were able men in the prime of life.

Other competent men came forward to fill the gaps: Dr. M.M. MacIntyre as Acting-Dean of Law, Dr. W. Scott Hamilton as Director of the School of Dentistry, replacing Dr. Bulyea on his retirement, Dr. A.W. Matthews as Director of the School of Pharmacy, with M.J. Huston as instructor. Dr. O.J. Walker replaced Dr. Shipley as head of the Department of Chemistry, and on 1 September 1943, Dr. Rankin returned from his war service to resume his position as Dean of Medicine and Professor Strickland returned to his post in Entomology. A number of junior appointments were also made, many of the appointed holding senior positions in later years. Among them were Dr. L.W. McElroy in Animal Science, George Ford in Civil Engineering, S.G. Davis in Chemistry, Max Wyman and R.C. Jacka in Mathematics, and Clem L. King who was instructor in Accounting, accountant in the Bursar's office, and also assistant to the President. In the meantime, Dr. Newton's appointment as President was confirmed in 1942.

Amid all the extra responsibilities engendered by the war, there were some individuals who were particularly concerned about the image of the university in the community, and especially among its graduates. Two steps were taken to improve matters in these areas. One was the establishment of a group known as the Friends of the University of Alberta, dedicated to the support of the university in matters not covered by the normal revenues from such sources as government grants and student fees. It was prompted by Professor F.M. Salter of the Department of English, and was first established in 1943, with President Newton as honorary chairman, Frank Pike as chairman, Clem King as secretary-treasurer, and L.Y. Cairns, D.E. Cameron, R.J. Dinning, Professor R.K. Gordon, Professor F.M. Salter, and Professor R.F. Shaner as members. It has continued to flourish for nearly forty years and has been responsible for the institution of the Henry Marshall Tory Memorial Lectures, which began in 1956, as well as the provision of aid to students, to the library, and to many aspects of university life.

The second step to improve the university's image in the community was the establishment of *The New Trail*. Shortly after the end of the First World War the Alumni Association undertook the publication of a quarterly bulletin called *The Trail*, which appeared with some regularity during the 1920s, falling off somewhat during the

Depression years of the 1930s, but never quite giving up the ghost. The last three issues of *The Trail* are dated June 1940, January 1941, and December 1941. With the revival of interest in the alumni promoted by Dr. G.B. Sanford who was president of the Alumni Association, President Robert Newton, Professor F.M. Salter, and others, it was decided to establish *The New Trail*. The first issue appeared in November 1942 with a statement on its masthead describing it as

A QUARTERLY REPORT OF CAMPUS ACTIVITIES

An official publication of the University of Alberta  
and its Alumni Association  
Distributed by the Department of Extension

Editor: F.M. Salter  
Associate Editors: Donald Cameron, G.B. Taylor

The publication's advisory committee was made up of the Chancellor, the Chairman of the Board, President Newton, and Dr. Sanford.

The first issue carried a greeting from Dr. Newton, "To the Editors and Readers," and several editorial features by Professor Salter, including "Students in War Time," "Around the Campus," "In Memoriam" (for Professor Harry Webb, Dean Weir, and Professor Clyo Jackson of St. Stephen's College), "The University Honour Roll," "Faculty Changes," and "The University Radio Programme" for November and December. It concluded with a poem by R.H. Blackburn\* called "Moraine Lake." The radio program listing was dropped after a few issues, but interesting articles appeared on a wide variety of topics about the university, with plates showing works of art, (several of portraits by Dr. Egerton Pope, professor of Medicine, including those of President Kerr, Dr. Mewburn, and an excellent self-portrait), and views of the campus. Another feature was a group of three of the exquisite bird drawings by Professor William Rowan, published on stamps, and sold in the cause of wildlife conservation.

In March 1945, a new publication first appeared, *The Chipmunk*, under the aegis of *The New Trail*, and intended for despatch as a monthly newsletter "from the Campus to the University Overseas."

\*Mr. Blackburn was then an officer in the RCAF and is now Librarian to the University of Toronto.

A number of members of the university community wrote the letters, beginning with Dr. R.K. Gordon. His letter mentioned, among other things, the play presented by Dr. Sonet's honours students in French entitled *Maison de Pension*, featuring boarding house life in Garneau. Dr. Sonet, with characteristic zest, managed to sell enough tickets to fill Convocation Hall, and three hundred and fifty dollars was raised to be sent to the Mayor of Falaise for the children who were victims of the war. Another letter was written by Reg Lister, who had continued in charge of the residences during their occupation by the RCAF, and who happily reported that they had been turned back to the university in March and were being prepared for students once more. Still others were written by Jessie Mitchell of the dining room staff in Athabasca Hall; Dr. J.J. Ower; President Newton; H.E. Smith; Aileen Revell, the infirmiry nurse; Ward Porteous; Bill Hudson of the caretaking staff; Dr. Sheldon; L.G. Thomas; Charlie Hosford of the bookstore; Ken Crockett, president of the Returned Men's Association; and Professor A.A. Ryan. Its life was short, but *The Chipmunk* was a bright spot in the annals of the publications of the university.

Another form of communication with the public was radio station CKUA, which had recently been renovated at considerable expense with the aid of a special grant from the provincial government to permit expansion of its program over a longer period each day. Since the operating costs would rise substantially with this change, the government's object was to take over the station, secure a commercial license, and make it pay. The university agreed to this proposal on the understanding that it would retain a certain amount of time on the air for its own extension broadcasts, and a joint approach was made to the federal Minister of Transport who had the responsibility of issuing broadcast licenses. However, in spite of a long series of briefs, and even after ownership of the station was vested in Alberta Government Telephones, successive federal ministers have refused to grant a commercial license. Hence, for over thirty years the anomaly has persisted of a station with one body owning and operating it, and another holding the licence—and a licence in the educational category. In spite of this the arrangement was not an unhappy one, and thousands of listeners have continued to enjoy the programs of CKUA.

One of the great preoccupations of President Newton during the war years was the provision of adequate facilities of space and equipment for the university, which had suffered so acutely from the lack

of both during more than a decade of depression and war. The need was immediate and urgent in a variety of fields, but everyone was aware that it would become far greater when the veterans returned for further education after the war ended. The problem seemed most acute in the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, the Library, the medical faculty generally, and its schools of Dentistry and Nursing in particular. The solution seemed to be to construct additions to the Medical Building. Three committees were set up, each under the chairmanship of Dean Rankin, following his return from war service, to plan for a centre wing and an east wing to meet these needs.

By July 1944, the plans for new buildings were beginning to take shape and a tentative capital budget was prepared for the ensuing year as follows:

Library and Drawing Floor	\$ 390,000
East Wing, Medical Building (for Provincial Laboratory of Public Health, etc.)	275,000
Dental Building	600,000
Complete Edmonton Normal School to house Faculty of Education	25,000
West Wing, Medical Building	235,000
Biological Science Building	500,000
Students' Union on a 50-50 basis	75,000
	<hr/>
	\$2,100,000

Even this ambitious program made no provision for Household Economics nor for the Department of Extension, whose library was temporarily housed in the Court House and which was severely cramped for space. In this latter connection Dr. Newton and Mr. Cameron hoped to secure the temporary use of Government House\* as indicated by the following letter, dated 7 December 1943, from the President to Premier Manning:

\*Government House is a large and attractive sandstone building of the chateau type set in spacious grounds south of 102 Avenue and west of the Groat Ravine on a high point of land overlooking the Saskatchewan River. It was built in 1911-12 and occupied by Lieutenant-Governor Bulyea in the fall of 1913. It remained the official residence of succeeding lieutenant-governors until 1938. The Honourable J.C. Bowen was the last to occupy it.

Dear Mr. Premier:

Hon. Mr. Fallow's announcement, reported in this morning's C.B.C. news, that Northwest Airlines would be vacating Government House at the end of the present year prompts me to place before you more formally than I have done so far, the proposal that that building should be ear-marked to house a provincial museum of arts and crafts together with the provincial archives.

In my discussions with Premier Aberhart, which I later mentioned to you I suggested the possibility that we should one day want to establish a school of fine arts as part of the University, and that such a school might be associated with the provincial museum of arts and crafts. I had suggested, furthermore, that since our Department of Extension is at present carrying on such university work as we have in this field, and since we are at present very hard pressed to find accommodation for the Department in the University, it might be moved over there temporarily and act as custodian of the building and of such developments in the establishment of archives and the museum of arts and crafts as might be possible in the near future. Later, as these enterprises grew to a size as would justify their taking over the entire building, our Extension Department could be moved back again to the University campus. In the meantime we should hope that our building programme would be far enough forward to provide proper accommodation for this Department.

The recent decision to enlarge the programme and usefulness of CKUA, while much to be desired in itself, has created something approaching a crisis in accommodation in the Extension Department. To operate the station properly we must increase the staff, and Mr. Cameron is at his wit's end to know where to put them.

I have been thinking of the establishment of the provincial museum and archives as a post-war project, and am putting it forward to the Reconstruction Committee through our Subcommittee on Education. However, if Government House is to become vacant at an early date, I would suggest for your careful consideration that our Extension Department might be moved over there immediately, in order to relieve the crisis we are facing here. Mr. Robert Gard, whom we are employing this year with a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, is doing work of a kind which I hope will provide a splendid nucleus for the provincial archives. We confidently expect the Rockefeller Foundation to extend their help for at least another year. By that time we hope the war will be over and your Government may be ready to consider the appointment of a provincial archivist to carry on the work without interruption. At present Mr. Gard's work is linked up with that of our Extension Department and he would, of course, accompany that Department to any new quarters it may occupy.

I should be only too glad to give you any further information concerning this proposal which you desire.

Yours sincerely,  
R. Newton, President.

This letter produced no immediate effect, since Government House was turned over to the Department of Veterans Affairs as a convalescent home for veterans of both wars. It was many years later—in 1966—that the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta was begun on the site, but this may have been the first occasion on which the proposal was formally made that it be used for this purpose.

In spite of the acute building needs on campus, the government was still hard pressed for money and could make no promises of help. One exception was for Dentistry. A survey of the western provinces indicated that none of them had any plans for establishing a faculty of dentistry, and the full responsibility for dental education in the West remained with the University of Alberta. A very active group in the Alberta Dental Association had been lobbying for more and better equipment, a great deal more space, and the elevation of the school to a faculty. A provincial election was in the offing, but the government promised that, if returned to power, it would commit itself to providing forty thousand dollars for new equipment. With this assurance, the Board of Governors promptly agreed to faculty status for Dentistry, with Dr. W. Scott Hamilton as its first dean.

The Faculty of Education was also in the process of a major development. In December 1944, the Board of Governors approved a memorandum of agreement between the university and the government by which all teacher education in the province was to be taken over by the university. Under the agreement the Minister of Education still retained control of policy for the training of teachers, but the university undertook to provide “the programs and courses of instruction for the certification of teachers in the elementary, intermediate, and high-school grades of Alberta Schools.” The Department of Education would award all certificates to teachers-in-training “upon the report of the Dean of the Faculty of Education and of the Board of Teacher Education.” All staff of the Edmonton and Calgary normal schools, including library and office staffs, were to become members of the staff of the Faculty of Education, with the rank ap-



propriate to their salaries at that time. Finally, the physical assets of the normal schools were to be placed at the disposal of the university.

This was the first instance in Canada of a provincial university offering integrated programs of academic and professional subjects for teacher education and it was received with mixed feelings, not only on the part of many members of the staff at the University of Alberta, but across Canada. However, it proved to be a genuine pioneering step in this country and was later copied in other provinces. It marked the University of Alberta and the Faculty of Education as leaders in teacher training and was the first of many other examples of leadership in this field. Its success is a tribute not only to Dr. M.E. Lazerte, the Dean of the Faculty of Education, but also to President Newton; Dr. G.F. McNally, the Deputy-Minister of Education; and many others.

This step had significant implications for postsecondary education in Calgary as well, since the new integrated program called for the offering of courses in Arts and Science and other academic disciplines as well as in Education. This in turn would make it possible for students to begin their university work in Arts and Science, pre-Medicine, and other areas in Calgary. To accomplish this Dr. Newton suggested that a junior college of the university might be opened on the North Hill, where a number of temporary structures built by the Department of National Defence would soon become available. Such a move would do something to meet the demands of the citizens of Calgary for university programs and would also help accommodate the large number of returned men who were expected to register for university work "in the near future." Mount Royal College was already offering the first year of university work in some faculties, but a purely university institution seemed necessary as well. However, the government was not prepared to support such a move at a time when the war was still going on and the picture with regard to the needs of the postwar rehabilitation program for veterans was not clear.

Although the war was far from over, it was beginning to appear by the fall of 1944 that a victory for the Allied powers was in sight and that the training programs being carried out on the campus might soon come to an end, including that carried on by No. 4 ITS (Initial Training School) of the RCAF, using the three residences, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Pembina Halls. Early in the fall the Deputy Minister for Air wrote to the university saying that the lease would

be terminated on 10 November 1944. Since the Department of National Defence had itself been responsible for leasing these buildings "for the duration" with two months' notice and with consideration being given to the opening of the university session either in July or September, this proposal was quite unacceptable. It would involve the university in a substantial loss of revenue, with no compensating advantages. Nevertheless, some leadtime was necessary in order to carry out repairs and convert the buildings for use by students. In the end a compromise was reached whereby the university officially received the residences on Monday, 19 March 1945, together with such ancillary buildings as the canteen at the rear of Assiniboia Hall and the drill hall\* on the south-west corner of 89 Avenue and 114 Street. The necessary repairs and alterations then began.

As the end of the 1944-45 session drew to a close Germany surrendered in Europe on 8 May 1945, although the end of the war in the Pacific did not come until 14 August. It was clear, however, that the men and women in the armed services of Canada would be coming home and the university would need to prepare itself for that happy event.

In the meantime the university's staff underwent many changes. In his report for the year 1944-45 Dr. Newton announced the retirement of many members of the faculty who had reached, and in most cases passed, retirement age and who could now take their leave. They included Dr. J.M. MacEachran with thirty-six years of service, Dean Rankin with thirty-one years, Dr. E.L. Pope with twenty-five years, Dr. Evan Greene with twenty-five years service in Anatomy, Miss Jessie Montgomery, extension librarian for thirty-two years, and Dr. Harry Gilchrist, professor of Prosthetic Dentistry for twenty-three years. Each of these had been the first to hold the positions from which they were now about to retire, and to each the university owed a great debt for their long and faithful service through good years and bad.

To replace Dr. MacEachran as Provost, the choice fell on Dr. P.S. Warren, who was himself a veteran from the First World War, and who had been the commanding officer of the COTC throughout World War II. It was felt that he, more than anyone else, would be

\*Dr. Newton has noted in a letter to the author dated 9 October 1972 that "getting the drill hall for the University was particularly troublesome. They wanted us to pay a large sum for it—runs in my mind some \$80,000 . . . I had to make a trip to Ottawa to see the Deputy Minister of National Defence to get the matter straightened out."

the appropriate choice as Provost during the period when veterans would make up a large part of the student body. As head of the Department of Philosophy and Psychology, Dr. MacEachran's successor was Dr. John Macdonald, who had been a valued member of the faculty for nearly twenty-five years. Dr. J.J. Ower succeeded Dr. Rankin as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and head of the Department of Pathology, while Dr. K.A. Clark followed Professor Pitcher as head of Mining and Metallurgy. Dr. John W. Scott became head of the Department of Medicine, and Dr. Ralph Shaner of Anatomy.

There were other changes to be made before the new session began. Dean M.M. MacIntyre of the Faculty of Law secured leave of absence to assist in his father's practice and to gain practical experience for himself. He was replaced as dean on an emergency basis by Mr. George Steer, QC, who had long been a part-time lecturer in the faculty. In the Department of Physics Dr. Stanley Smith had been unable, because of illness, to carry out his duties as head, and Dr. R.J. Lang had carried on in that capacity, but in 1945 Dr. G.O. Langstroth became head of that department. The Dean of Arts and Sciences, G.M. Smith, had become ill while on war service and was replaced during this period by Dr. R.K. Gordon as acting Dean. When it became clear that Dean Smith would not be able to resume his position for any extended period, Dr. John Macdonald was appointed to that post. In Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dr. J. Ross Vant had earlier been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Conn as head. In Classics, Dr. Geneva Misener had retired as professor.

The university could look back with pride on the contributions made in the war by the members of its community. Over twenty-two hundred alumni and students had served in the armed services in addition to many of the faculty and staff, and the official list of those who gave their lives comprised 156 names. There was always a shortage of staff, equipment, and space, but in addition to carrying on their regular teaching assignments, the faculty helped provide instruction for nearly a thousand naval ratings in radio or electrical artificers' courses.

The faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, and Education accelerated their courses to such a degree that the teaching staff had almost no relief for over three years, yet in a period of three weeks in May 1943, the medical faculty provided a short course in military medicine for over two hundred medical officers in the armed services and civilian doctors. The Department of Extension took on responsibility for correspondence courses sponsored by the Canadian Legion

War Services, and in 1942-43 they reported 2,426 registered. War research in many forms was vigorously carried out by faculty in Engineering, Agriculture, Medicine, Nutrition, and in many of the science departments.

There are many memories of those years for those who were on the campus then. They remember the prevailing colours of student dress as army khaki, navy blue, and air force blue; the sound of service boots in the classrooms and the halls; the sudden departures of groups of men for active service, and the reports of former students dead or missing; double daylight-saving time, which made it necessary to keep the lights on in the classrooms until 10:30 or 11:00 a.m.; and planting vegetable gardens in the plots on the campus north of the Arts Building. Many will recall rushing off to Sarcee Camp each year for spring training for the COTC and the Auxiliary Battalion, or going to special courses in Nanaimo or Shilo, Chilliwack or Camp Borden; the rationing of food and clothing and gasoline for the few who owned a car; classes in such fields as the liberal arts and law growing smaller each year and some of them disappearing completely for the duration. Yet the difficulties and the extra loads of work were borne cheerfully in the knowledge that many others were worse off. In the last year the university community was buoyed by the knowledge that the war would end in victory, that the veterans would be back home, and that the university would be faced with the pleasant burden of a flood of new students and new responsibilities.

## CHAPTER FOURTEEN

# *Students in the 1940s*

The outbreak of war in Europe had begun on 3 September 1939, when France and Britain declared war on Germany; Canada became involved on 10 September after a decision was reached by Parliament to assist the mother countries.

After the first shock, a feeling of false security followed in what was sometimes referred to as “the phoney war,” although a Canadian force was sent to Britain in December. Some students enlisted, but most carried on with their studies, as indeed they were encouraged to do by President Kerr and the federal government. The Students’ Union officers, John Dewis, president; Beth Rankin, vice-president; Judd Bishop, secretary; and Percy Powers, treasurer, anticipated “business as usual,” and in his welcome to the students in 1939 Mr. Dewis did not even mention the war. Lloyd Wilson and Bruce Macdonald, president and vice-president of Men’s Athletics, planned another year of intercollegiate competitions, and for Grace Egleston, president of the Wauneita Society, the chief interest apart from studies was the Dramatic Society. And yet in only a year or two all of them were to be intensely involved in war service of one kind or another.

On the campus one of the big issues that September of 1939 was Sadie Hawkins Week during which the girls invited the boys, and sometimes their male professors, to dances or to coffee and paid the bills. These events failed to win the approval of the Committee on Student Affairs, and the resulting confusion led to what must have been one of the longest editorials in the history of *The Gateway* from the pen of either Don Carson, the editor-in-chief, or Les Wedman, the “Tuesday” editor. In the end, “the week” went ahead informally and became so popular that it continued in some form for many years.

The Philharmonic Society's production of *Iolanthe* was a great success and went on to further acclaim in Calgary, with Margaret Hutton, Norma Madill, Marion Nancekivell, Pat Blackstock, David Jones, David Smith, and Roger Flumerfelt as the stars, and Atha Andrews conducting the orchestra. The Dramatic Society produced a hit in *Three Cornered Moon*, with Pat Folinsbee, Betty Stewart, and Jim Saks in the leading roles.

The turnouts for football were the largest ever experienced on the campus, and an intermediate team was created to provide action for the overflow from the seniors. The hockey team, with such stalwarts as Pat Costigan, Don Stanley, Bud Chesney, and Bob Torrence, won or tied all their intercollegiate games. Men's and women's basketball, track and field, swimming, and a variety of other sports involved literally hundreds of students in both intercollegiate and intramural contests. Nineteen thirty-nine was the last year for some time in which student life could be considered in any way normal.

By the fall of 1940, however, with total registration down slightly a different mood was apparent. All the new male students as well as upperclassmen were to be enrolled in either the COTC or in the newly formed Auxiliary Battalion. The new Students' Union president, Jack Neilson, in his welcome to freshmen, noted that the university was operating under wartime conditions and the usual extra-curricular activities would be restricted. Morris Shumiatcher returned from a trip to Japan and announced that "Japan does not constitute much of a threat as a political ally of Germany."

Most intercollegiate athletic programs were suspended by agreement of the National Universities Conference, and the new president of Men's Athletics, Bill Haddad, announced that the emphasis would be on interfaculty competition. (However, one football game was played against Saskatchewan, and Alberta won the Hardy Trophy with a twenty-seven to five victory.) Hockey was impossible largely because both Saskatchewan and Alberta now had only open rinks available, but men's and women's basketball games were held, with Saskatchewan the winner in both. The boxing and wrestling teams secured a draw with Saskatchewan and the Neilson Trophy was shared between them. In intercollegiate debating, Manitoba won the McGoun Trophy in spite of a win at home by the Alberta team.

The Wauneita Society, under president Nellie Coyle, held its fall dance as usual, but at the same time members were organized for war work and training in such areas as first aid, motor mechanics, and

fund raising. During Sadie Hawkins Week, the women took over the responsibility for one issue of *The Gateway*, with Mary Barbara Mason as editor, assisted by Secord Jackson, Jean Hill, Queena Wershof, and Beth Johnson. *The Gateway* during the year carried almost as much news related to the war as to campus activities. One event was characteristic of the times—a member of the senior editorial staff, Marcel Lambert, left on 1 March 1941, to join the newly formed Calgary Tanks Regiment along with Tim Cameron, Stan Waters, Doug McIndoe, and George Morris.

The Philharmonic Society continued to flourish, and its production of *The Mikado* matched the success of previous triumphs with much the same cast as had starred in *Iolanthe* the year before. The graduation ceremonies were sombre with so many students enlisting immediately afterwards. (This was the year when the Senate declined to accept their committee's recommendation that Premier Aberhart be granted an honorary degree which no doubt contributed to the sober proceedings.)

The year 1941-42 began with many changes—a new university President, a new Dean of Agriculture (both in an acting capacity at first), and new student leaders in Bob Macbeth, president of the Students' Union, and Nora McPhail, vice-president. Perhaps the most serious change was in living accommodations as the three residences, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Pembina Halls, were turned over to the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme, making it necessary to build a "temporary" cafeteria and a "temporary" infirmary on the back quad. (Both buildings far outlasted the war.)

Intercollegiate football was limited to three games against Saskatchewan in which that university won back the Hardy trophy. Most other sports were intramural in nature and limited in extent.

The proportion of women students increased substantially in 1941-42 and they were prominent in a number of ways. Women took up a form of military training with keen interest and prepared themselves for service in Red Cross work, sent parcels to men overseas, and set up a formal organization known as the Women's Auxiliary War Service (WAWS). (They called themselves Waw-Waws—a literary licence from Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*, which mentioned "the wild goose Wawa." Sadie Hawkins Week was replaced with a "Waw-Waw Week-end" in November, having the usual features of its predecessor.)

The Philharmonic Society persevered and sustained its usual high standard with a presentation of *The Pirates of Penzance* starring Bar-

bara Gilman, Laurier Picard, and Roger Flumerfelt in leading roles, while the Dramatic Society presented Shaw's *Candida* performed by an excellent cast.

A great deal of work went into fund raising for the war effort, and twenty-five hundred dollars was subscribed to purchase an ambulance. The final spring issue of *The Gateway* in 1942 carried three pages of pictures of over one hundred students on active service in the army, the navy, and the air force. One of that group, Bill Ziegler, became a brigadier and won the DSO and CBE; another, Major Alan Macdonald, was awarded the OBE, and many others were honoured in various ways. Some students lost their lives in action. All served their country with courage, and many came home to attain high distinction in the professions, in government, and in other fields.

In September 1942 the campus took on the appearance of a military academy with most of the men students, and many of the faculty, appearing in classes in uniform simply because in their crowded days there was no opportunity to change between their classes or labs and the military training programs that began regularly at 4:00 p.m. The COTC under Lieutenant-Colonel P.S. Warren had developed to the point where it was an efficient and well-disciplined unit for training officer cadets, and the group of officers in charge was a democratic blend of staff and senior students. Variety was added with the formation of a University Air Training Corps under Squadron-Leader R.M. Hardy of the Faculty of Applied Science, and plans were being developed for a naval training division.

Travel for intercollegiate sports and other activities was no longer permitted as the trains were crowded with servicemen and women and their families. Moreover, with the growing pressure on students to excel in their studies while taking a heavy program of military training, most extra-curricular activities were limited to intramural sports and dances. The Philharmonic Society produced *The Gondoliers*, but the leading roles were taken by singers from outside the university, and it was later decided to discontinue the society's productions "for the duration." (As a matter of fact, this proved to be the last operetta ever performed by the university, and the Philharmonic Society was later disbanded.)

The Musical Club continued to flourish with three hundred and fifty members, and a university choir attracted a number of singers to its membership. The Co-ed Club, with Jean Ball as its president, made its first appearance on the campus to complement the Wauneita Society. The year-end report of the Students' Union presi-



dent, Lloyd Grisdale, and his deputy, Doris Thompson, referred to the Poppy Tag Day, the Students' Union Xmas Fund, the Mobile Canteen Fund, the International Student Service, the War Contact Fund (to send *Gateways* to former students in the services in Canada), the Canada Victory Bond campaign, and the Women's War Service Fund. This is a clear reflection of the extent to which students devoted their energies to the war effort in addition to their formal military training and their studies.

The 1943-44 session opened with the lowest enrolment since 1935-36, a total of 2,023 students, but Gerry Amerongen, the president of the Students' Union, was determined to do everything possible to keep students' spirits high and vigorous. In this he was assisted by his fellow students on the council and by Gerry Larue, the editor of *The Gateway*, Ralph Jamison, director of the *Evergreen and Gold*, and by Stu Sinclair, who managed to have the telephone directory and handbook printed in time for "Ladies Daze" in November.

The University Naval Training Division under Lieutenant Commander Whit Matthews of the School of Pharmacy was added to the COTC and the UATC as a third service training unit and attracted a large number of members. The standard of training in all three units continued to rise.

Perhaps the event in this session that made the greatest impact on the male students was the publication of new regulations, in February 1944, on the mobilization of university students, issued by Arthur McNamara, the Director of National Selective Service. It identified certain courses as "contributing to the prosecution of the war or in the national interest," i.e. Medicine, Dentistry, Engineering or Applied Science, Architecture, Agriculture, Pharmacy, Forestry, Education, Commerce, Veterinary Science, and certain specialized courses in Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, or Geology. Students registered in these programs and over eighteen and a half would be permitted to continue their studies, provided they made satisfactory progress and took the prescribed program of military training. In all other programs, only those in the top half of their courses could be permitted to continue.

These regulations caused great concern among the students, and on 18 February Dr. Newton addressed "a packed auditorium of attentive male students" informing them that as a member of the University War Services Board he had written to Mr. McNamara suggesting that a modification of a commonsense nature be made. He suggested, for example, that premedical and predental students not

be included in the regulations reducing classes by fifty percent because the number of students was already below quota. The enrolment of second-year students in these programs should be reduced by no more than thirty percent since attendance had already been drastically reduced in their first year. He cited figures to show what was happening in the current year: In the premedical course thirty-four students had registered in the fall and seven had withdrawn by February. Two of the eleven predentistry students had withdrawn as had ten of the thirty male students in Arts and Science. There were four students in the first year of prelaw and three in the second year. He felt that it was only proper to report to the War Services Board half of the students who had registered in the fall, not half of those who completed their courses in the spring.

It was a strenuous and difficult year.

By the fall of 1944 the war picture was brighter and this was reflected on the campus. Registration was up by nearly seven hundred students to a total of 2,679, including a number of returning veterans who, because of wounds or other disabilities, had been demobilized. The three armed services units were more active than ever but the students still found time for renewed intercollegiate competition in one of the most successful years in the history of the university. The football team lead by Mickey Hajash, Mel Ottem, Ken Bradshaw, and Bruce McKay defeated Saskatchewan 33-0 and 26-0 to win the Hardy trophy. The men's basketball team, with Don Steed starring, won the Rigby trophy, and the women's basketball team, newly named the Pandas, gave outstanding performances, with Vera Hole leading the scoring. In debating, a team comprising Hu Harries, Joe Shoctor, Garth Eggenberger, and Art Boorman won the McGoun Cup on the resolution "That a tolerant attitude be adopted towards Germany."

Gordon Clark converted the University Choir into the Mixed Chorus and started it on a long and distinguished career. Intramural activities in sports, music, drama, and social events were at a high level, with much of the credit for a renewed spirit going to the president of the Students' Union, Alf Harper, and the vice-president, Doris Tanner. Don Cormie, as editor of *The Gateway*, produced an excellent paper, although "Casserole" and the engineers' edition were no longer permitted, since contributions had tended to become rather risqué. In their place were such excellent features as "Co-Ed Parade" and campus polls on a variety of subjects. Ernie Nix and his colleagues produced a fine yearbook, the *Evergreen and Gold*, to rec-

ord a memorable year that ended with graduation ceremonies made happier by the imminent prospect of the end of five years of war in which many students had given their lives and others had suffered wounds, hardships, and a long interruption of their civilian careers.

By the beginning of the 1945-46 session, thousands of veterans had returned and more continued to arrive on every train. Enrolment jumped by over two thousand to 4,811—nearly twice as many students as the university had ever accommodated before. Ron Helmer and Kay Pierce as president and vice-president of the Students' Union had a difficult task in providing a program of activities for a student body divided almost equally between the "normal" population of young men and women recently graduated from high school and an older group, mostly male, faced with the difficult task of learning how to study again and, in the case of married veterans, of finding a place to live. It was not surprising that the most prominent and active group on the campus was the Canadian University Returned Men's Association (CURMA). Ironically, student apathy reached a deplorable state at this time. One manifestation of it was the fact that when the Students' Council called a meeting of the Student's Union to secure student approval for the largest budget in its history, \$18,560, only seven students turned out, with the result that special efforts had to be made to call another meeting to secure the necessary quorum of two hundred. Furthermore, it was impossible to secure enough students to work on *Gateway*, the year book, or the student radio programs, although all three managed to do creditable work with the staff available.

However, student interest in sports and drama continued. When the covered rink was relinquished by the COTC after four years of occupancy, intercollegiate hockey returned in a two-game series in which the UBC Thunderbirds won a close victory. An intercollegiate drama festival was held with representatives from all four of the western universities and a full-length spring play was produced, the world première of Gwen Pharis Ringwood's *Stampede*.

With war service activities a thing of the past, the attention of the students in Canadian universities turned to world student relief, with a national objective of fifty thousand dollars. Alberta's quota was twenty-five hundred dollars and the students raised nearly four thousand dollars. Training in the armed services continued but on a limited scale and with programs revised to meet postwar conditions.

Perhaps the most characteristic feature of the 1945-46 year was the seriousness with which students approached their studies. The vet-

erans were determined to make up for lost time and to make the most of their opportunity for rehabilitation through their university programs. This zeal affected the non-veterans as well. The result was that the examinations at the year's end showed the highest standard seen in many years, if ever.

In the following year, 1946-47, the student veterans were predominant in most aspects of campus activity. The president of the Students' Union, Bill Pybus, the senior *Gateway* editors, Tom Ford, Jim Woods, and Dick Beddoes, had all been on active service and they worked hard for a number of projects for the students and the university as a whole. One was the plan for a Students' Union Building and another was for a homecoming weekend for the alumni. A great deal of interest was created by the organization of the Mock Parliament which would be preceded by an election. A number of guest speakers addressed the students for that occasion, including Elmer E. Roper, MLA, for the CCF; Mrs. Cora Casselman for the Liberals; the Honourable A.J. Hooke for the Social Credit Party; Mr. John Diefenbaker, MP, for the Conservatives; and Mr. Ben Swankey for the Labour Progressive Party (communist). The voting was interesting but indecisive, with the CCF winning thirteen seats, Social Credit ten, Liberals nine, Conservatives eight, and LPP two.

The Mixed Chorus proved to be very popular. Under the direction of Gordon Clark, its 135 members gave two sell-out concerts in McDougall Church, followed by two more in Calgary and one in Banff, concluding with a national radio broadcast over the CBC through radio station CJCA.

In intercollegiate competition Alberta won the Hardy Cup in senior rugby, the Halpenny Trophy in hockey, the Neilson Trophy for wrestling, and the Howe Trophy in boxing, but perhaps the keenest interest was in senior men's basketball coached by Dr. Maury Van Vliet. Not only did the team win the Rigby Cup for intercollegiate competition over Manitoba and Saskatchewan but they also won the Provincial Senior Championship by defeating the Raymond Union Jacks. The team was described in *Evergreen and Gold* as the greatest ever produced at the university, and the crowd that turned out to see them play Raymond in mid-January was the largest to witness a basketball game in Edmonton since the heyday of the Commercial Grads. Eric Geddes, later to become Chairman of the University Board of Governors, was one of the stars on the team.

Relations between the student veterans and the younger students remained reasonably friendly though signs of strain appeared from

time to time. One exchange of letters in *The Gateway* illustrates this. When a writer suggested that the veterans might take more interest in the student life of the university and thus "broaden their outlook," one veteran replied. He signed himself "Ex-Pilot" and pointed out that in his war service he had visited eighteen different countries, travelled sixty thousand miles, and felt that he had not the time, the need, or the inclination for further broadening in student activities beyond his studies. In a later issue an "Ex-Navigator" took a more moderate view in stating that in his opinion extra-curricular activities on campus could be useful, too, and the debate was dropped.

It was a really outstanding year in nearly every respect and President Newton wrote an open letter to *The Gateway* congratulating the paper and many other campus organizations for "a high standard of constructive accomplishment." The final issue of *The Gateway* followed its long-standing practice of publishing all examination results as well as the names of award winners in the graduating class but this was the last year in which this was possible.

In the fall of 1947 the enrolment rose again, coming very close to five thousand students with the proportion of veterans to other students coming nearer to parity. The chief pre-occupation of Students' Union president George Hartling and his colleagues on the council was in completing plans for the new Students' Union Building.

The various athletic teams had an outstanding year winning inter-collegiate championships in three major and four minor areas. In football the veteran Harry Hobbs led his team to the Hardy Cup helped by a number of freshmen from Calgary including one promising player known as "Fleet Pete" Lougheed. Bill Price as captain of mens' basketball led his team to the Rigby Trophy and other wins came in hockey, swimming, curling, tennis, and the assault-at-arms.

In the election for the forty-five seats in the Mock Parliament that year the Liberal and CCF slates each won fourteen seats, Social Credit eleven, the Progressive Conservatives four, and the Labour Progressive Party two, with Crawford Ferguson, a law student and later a Rhodes Scholar, serving as premier. In the McGoun Cup debates the Alberta team comprised Tevie Miller, Reg Lister, Jr., at home and Don Smiley and Bill Pybus away. The subject was, "Resolved: that the Canadian Government should take immediate action to curb the power of organized labour," the cup being won by Saskatchewan.

The student veterans gave a clear indication of their developing

interests by featuring a Campus Vets' Diaper Derby in which 106 babies were entered in a competition held in February in Hut A. It was a very happy occasion and a marked departure from the usual student scene.

*The Gateway* had one of the strongest groups of journalists in its history and the calibre of the paper reflected it. Jim Woods was editor assisted by Dick Sherbaniuk, Bruce Powe, Dick Beddoes, Don Duff, Nellie McClung, H.V. Weekes, Dick Gordon, Colin Murray, and many other excellent writers.

In view of the many student activities calling for recognition, Colour Night, for the presentation of awards, was held in two sections running concurrently in the Macdonald Hotel, one featuring the winners of athletic awards and the other the winners of awards in literary, musical, and similar fields. Convocation also required two ceremonies in McDougall Church, with a record number of approximately nine hundred graduands, compared with 596 the previous year, which was itself a record. Naturally this number included a great many veterans.

The year 1948-49 was a very active one but in some respects disappointing. The Students' Union president, Bernie Bowlen, a navy veteran, and his council tried hard and with some success to foster student activities with a diminished budget and a certain lack of interest on the part of students. For example, early in the session, plans were made for a special train to Saskatoon for the first football game of the year at a cost of eleven dollars for return transportation and a ticket to the game, but it was cancelled for lack of support. Homecoming Weekend was a failure in the fall and the Co-Ed Club was disbanded in the spring. The Mock Parliament was boycotted by the Social Credit group on the grounds that the event was ineffective and was used chiefly as "a platform for leftist elements." Only three parties participated in the election, the Liberals winning eighteen seats, the CCF fourteen, and the Progressive Conservatives eight. Following the annual Forum the Students' Council dropped the project.

The football team under its captain, Harry Irving, won four times against the University of Saskatchewan. However, this activity was becoming too expensive to maintain and the University Athletic Board decided to drop football and sell the equipment to the newly organized Edmonton Eskimos on the understanding that they could buy it back at any time. The hockey and basketball teams maintained their winning record and other sports also flourished.

On a more positive note, the Students' Council created a Golden

Key Society comprising twenty-five senior students and five juniors who had made an outstanding contribution to campus life and who were elected by the student body. The largest group of clubs on the campus was centred in the Literary Association under Gordon Peacock. Its most distinctive achievement was a production of *Romeo and Juliet* directed by Alwyn Scott and starring Lois Grant and Dick Taylor.

*The Gateway* was once more an outstanding feature, though the council regarded it as "over-zealous and slightly embarrassing." Dick Sherbaniuk was senior editor supported by a very able group, including Bruce Powe, Doug Sherbaniuk, Bob Bannerman, Ivan Head, Mary Weir, Don Smith, Irene Bowerman, Pat Scott, and many others. It promoted the best correspondence column in years, in which topics such as veterans allowances, the cost of campus clubs, and others were discussed with great vigour. For example, the student veterans through CURMA called for the editor's resignation on the grounds that he failed to give veterans enough publicity in the news. The editor's defence was based in part on the fact that the veterans were only a relatively small group on the campus by now. In fact perhaps the biggest CURMA activity of the year was the baby show which featured no fewer than 159 entrants! The graduating class of 1949 comprised nearly twelve hundred students. The great majority of student veterans had now completed their studies and left the campus.

The decade 1939-49 was one of the most varied in the University's history. It began with Canada at war but with little obvious change in student life. Then for five years the war had a rapidly increasing effect as more and more students went on active service and those left behind dedicated themselves to training for the armed services in addition to their studies. Then came the end of hostilities in 1945, with thousands of veterans returning to prepare themselves for civilian life through university studies. The veterans forced the university into a new mould with more physical facilities and a higher and broader scale of academic offerings. They themselves had an enviable record as students. In the year 1948-49, for example, there were 1,641 registered as students of whom ninety-five percent successfully completed their year or graduated. Only two percent were required to withdraw and these withdrawals were largely brought about by ill-health or similar reasons. The university had served them well and they in turn had shown that they fully earned the support they were given by a grateful people.

## CHAPTER FIFTEEN

# *The Newton Years: 1945-1950*

Plans for the rehabilitation of returned men and women had begun as early as 1942, and Mr. D.E. Cameron, the university Librarian, had been named the chairman of a committee to give special attention to the matter at the University of Alberta. The federal government had made tentative arrangements which provided that a student veteran entering a university for the first time, or returning to resume his education, should be allowed one month of attendance for each month of service with fees paid and with a maintenance allowance. Such students were, of course, obliged to maintain a satisfactory academic standing. If service did not exceed eight months, no extension of the grant beyond the length of service was to be made, but if service had been longer than eight months, the grant might be continued through to graduation provided the student maintained a standing in the first quartile of his class or the equivalent of second-class general standing in the year's work.

The first student admitted under this plan received his degree in 1943 and two more were registered in 1943-44. In the fall of 1944 Mr. Cameron was able to report that eleven rehabilitation students had registered in the summer session of that year, and that thirty-three men and one woman had been admitted to the 1944-45 session. Some consideration was given to the possibility of beginning a special program for veterans in January 1945, but in view of the small number of qualified applicants, no action was taken. However, very serious planning had to be undertaken for the fall session of 1945.

The first task was to ensure that staff would be available, and this was no easy matter. Mr. D.E. Cameron had reached retirement age and left the position of Librarian to devote full time to advising student veterans, and Miss Marjorie Sherlock, a graduate of the University of Alberta and of Oxford University in English and a qualified li-



brarian, succeeded him as head of the main library, with Miss Flora Macleod becoming extension librarian. Mr. W.F. Bowker was given leave from his law firm, Milner and Steer, to serve as associate professor of Law for one year. Dr. M.L. Van Vliet was appointed professor of Physical Education, to meet the needs for instruction of teachers-in-training in this area, as well as to direct the university's athletic program. Mr. J.D. Campbell was appointed associate professor of Accounting, and Dr. John Reymes-King became the first professor of Music in the university's history. At the junior level a number of significant appointments were made, largely as sessional instructors. They included B.Y. Card in Physics, E.K. Cumming and S.R. Sinclair in Engineering, C.D. Gordon in Classics, A. Robblee in Poultry, and T. Fostvedt and R.C. Jacka in Mathematics. In view of the anticipated influx of veterans, the President secured approval for the creation of a new position, that of secretary of a faculty. In Arts and Science, I was chosen for this position.

President Newton shared the views of his predecessors on the great importance of selecting competent staff and ensuring that they were given the kind of support that would bring them to the university and retain them there. To this end he instituted a simple schedule of removal grants providing up to one month's salary for faculty coming from other places in North America, and up to two months' salary for those coming from overseas. This schedule went into effect in 1945. He was interested in clarifying for all concerned the principles governing salary increases and promotions and these were approved by the Executive Committee of the board on 9 October 1945, as follows:

1. There is no automatic salary increase or promotion.
2. The standard annual increase for members of the academic staff, within the limits of the scale pertaining to their rank, is \$100. This is given upon positive recommendation of heads of departments and deans, based upon good service, improved qualifications, and increased usefulness.
3. Younger members of the academic staff who are recommended by heads of departments and deans as being first-rate in every respect (teaching, research, and student guidance) are when possible given an accelerated rate of advancement of \$200 annually, with necessary promotions, until they reach the maximum salary of assistant professor.
4. No increase greater than \$200 is given, except in the case of promotion to meet a departmental need, or for other extraordinary reasons.

5. Promotions are not made in a department merely because a senior member retires or resigns. Savings from this source are required to cover in part the normal annual increases of younger members of the university staff, thus keeping the payroll in some sort of balance. Promotions are always based primarily on departmental needs and staff qualifications.

6. Promotion to associate professorship is made upon recommendation of the head of the department and dean, supported by adequate reasons, provided a vacancy is available in the normal establishment of the department.

7. Promotion to full professorship will be based upon the report of an Advisory Selection Committee, which surveys the general field of available candidates as in making new appointments.

8. The standard annual increase for members of the non-academic staff, within the limits of their scale, is \$60, based upon recommendation for good service. Members of this group occupying positions officially graded as key positions, usually requiring graduate qualifications, are upon recommendation entitled to increases of \$100.

The salary scale, too, required attention and, as a former member of the Faculty of Agriculture, Dr. Newton was very conscious of the fact that most members of that faculty in particular were required to devote eleven months of each year to their work on campus and lacked the opportunity available to members of other faculties for summer employment. Hence, in planning a new salary schedule, he sought to differentiate between the two types of appointment by providing a level from \$300 to \$500 higher for those whose duties required them to be fully employed at the university for eleven months of the year. The salary scale as approved in November 1945 is shown below:

Salary Schedule Adopted at the University of Alberta (November 1945)

Rank	Group a (Eleven months)			Group b (Nine months)		
	Minimum	Maximum	Normal Annual Increase	Minimum	Maximum	Normal Annual Increase
Professor (Administrative head)	\$4,500	\$5,500	\$100	\$4,100	\$5,000	\$100
Professor	4,500	5,000	100	4,100	4,500	100



The Medical Building (now known as the Dentistry-Pharmacy Building) in the 1920s.



A laboratory in the Medical Building in 1927. The appointments and equipment were considered among the finest on the continent.



Young women residents had their own dining-room in Pembina Hall, shown here in 1929.



The University's main dining-room in Athabasca Hall, photographed in the 1920s.



A conference dinner held in Athabasca Hall in 1923.



A CKUA studio in its early days. CKUA began broadcasting in November 1927 under the aegis of the Department of Extension. Then, all programs were live.



The Arts Building, the centre of University life for so many years, photographed in 1935 when cars could be parked beside the front door.



Before Rutherford Library was built at the end of the 1940s, the University Library was situated in the Arts Building. This is how it looked in 1921.



Harry Ernest Bulyea, 1920-42  
Head of Dentistry 1920-30  
Director of Dentistry 1930-42



Mabel Patrick, 1919-56  
Director of Household Economics 1919-56



Reuben B. Sandin, 1918-64  
Department of Chemistry



Alexander Joseph Cook, 1918-61  
Department of Mathematics  
Director of Student Advisory  
Services 1950-61



Ardrey Whidden Downs, 1920-48  
Department of Physiology  
Department of Pharmacology



Percival Sidney Warren, 1920-55  
Head of Geology 1949-55



William Rowan, 1920-56  
Head of Zoology 1921-56



John Alexander Weir, 1921-42  
Dean of Law 1923-42





Ezra Henry Moss, 1921-57  
Head of Botany 1938-57



Florence Ellen Dodd, 1921-42  
Advisor to Women Students 1921-42



John Macdonald, 1921-53  
Department of Philosophy  
Dean of Arts and Science 1945-52



John Macgregor Smith, 1921-50  
Department of Agricultural Engineering



*The Gateway* staff layout, 9 March 1932.



The academic and administrative staffs of the University of Alberta and affiliated institutions on campus, October 1937. The individuals are, *front row (left to right)*: J.M. Smith, Miss Maryat, Miss Montgomery, Miss Dodd, Miss Misener, Dean Wilson, Dean Alexander, President Kerr, Dean Howes, Dean Rankin, Miss McLeod, Miss Macera, Miss Patrick, Miss Duggan, Miss McIntyre. *Second row*: Hewetson, Webb, Burgess, Adam, Allan, Bulyea, Walker, C.V. Jamieson, MacGregor, J.C. Jamieson, W. Hamilton. *Third row*: Allely, Gillespie, Morrison, Taylor, Revell, Fryer, Collins, Lazerte, Long, Orr, Shipley, Cairns, Sackville, Rowan, Gowen, Thornton. *Fourth row*: Stewart, Newburn, Munroe, Huckle, Warren, Keeping, Cantor,

West, Moss, Henry, G.M. Smith, Downs, Robb, Bell, Tracy, Shoemaker, Jones, Bowstead, de Savoye, Sheldon, Charlesworth, Luttle, Nichols, *Rear* Hunter, Shuner, Ower, H. Jamieson, McPherson, Gilchrist, Campbell, Armstrong, Newton, Alexander, Brown, Mitchell, Liffe, Healy, Matthews, Cameron, Jackson, Sonet, Brother Memorial, Ottewell, Cullwick, W.G. Hardy, Rutherford, Scott, Brother Stanislaus, Sandin, Dunn, Gordon, W.A. Lang, Neatby, Cormack, Sanford, Stover, R.M. Hardy, Wyatt, Sinclair, Shaw, Nekolczuk, Watts, Pitcher, H.I. Smith, Clark, Pett, Lilje, D.J. Smith, MacIntyre, Cook, R.J. Lang, Stansfield, Brother William, McPhaul, Cornish, Porteous, McManus, Johnston, Broadfoot, Thurston.



Students singing in Pembina Hall, October 1939.



The Junior Prom, 1937.



The spring play, "The Wind and the Rain," 1936.



The Varsity Tuck Shop, photographed in 1931, was a favourite student meeting-place for four decades. It was demolished in 1970.



The Halpenny Trophy, awarded each year to the winner of the Western Inter-University Athletic Union Hockey Championship. This photograph was taken in March 1938.



The old Varsity Rink. This photograph is not dated, but the coat of arms above the door suggests it was taken during the Second World War when the rink was under the command of the Department of National Defence.



Young women students played hockey throughout the early years. This is the varsity team for 1927-28. *Left to right:* Dorothy (Dot) Sproule; Kay Burgess or Jean Munroe; Kay Craig; Helen Higgs, goal; Frances McMillan; Kathleen Campbell; Betty Mahaffey; Mary Scoffield; Kay Ross.



A hockey game in the old rink in February 1940. It's the Varsity vs. Saskatchewan.



Robert McLeod Shaw, 1921-50  
Department of Bacteriology



John Percy Sackville, 1922-47  
Head of Animal Husbandry 1922-47



Robert David Sinclair, 1922-50  
Chairman of Animal Husbandry 1947-50  
Dean of Agriculture 1941-50



Edgar Harold Strickland, 1922-54  
Head of Entomology 1922-54





Egerton Llewellyn Pope, 1923-45  
Department of Medicine



Winifred Hughes, [1924]-49  
Department of Zoology



Milton Ezra Lazerte, 1924-52  
Director of Education 1929-42  
Dean of Education 1942-50



Edward Annand Corbett, 1926-37  
Director of Extension 1927-36



The old President's house on University Circle, photographed from the rear in 1938. That expanse of lawn provided a perfect setting for garden parties.



The interior of the University Cafeteria, March 1944. The cafeteria was built for the University by the Department of National Defence when Athabasca Hall, including the dining-room, was commandeered for the duration of the Second World War. It later housed the Boreal Institute for Northern Studies and was demolished in 1969 to make way for the new Central Academic Building.

Associate Professor	3,700	4,400 <sub>a</sub>	100	3,400	4,000 <sub>b</sub>	100
Secretary of Department	100	400	—	100	400	—
Assistant Professor	3,000	3,600	200	2,700	3,300	200
Lecturer	2,300	2,900	200	2,000	2,600	200
Instructor	—	—	—	1,000	2,000	200

<sub>a</sub> A level of \$4,000 will be exceeded only upon special recommendation.

<sub>b</sub> A level of \$3,700 will be exceeded only upon special recommendation.

Although this proposal had a great deal of merit, it failed to secure the endorsement of the Faculty Relations Committee and in September 1946 the Group A portion was dropped. Although this schedule was supplemented by cost-of-living bonuses and increased in 1947, the general structure remained the basis of the salary payments for a number of years.

In addition to the importance of hiring and keeping a competent staff, both the President and the board were keenly aware of the need for a new and vigorous building program. They authorized a survey of the problem by Mr. Mathers of the Toronto architectural firm of Mathers and Haldenby. On completion of the survey Mr. Mathers made a number of recommendations. The first of these covered the erection of a university library, which had been needed for so many years. Mathers proposed that it be built south-east of the Arts Building and facing north on the 112 Street mall. The first stage would include a reading room to seat nearly three hundred students, with tiers of stacks for one hundred and seventy five thousand books, expandable to accommodate three hundred and fifty thousand. The building would also provide space for the Extension Library and the Law Faculty.

The Mathers survey also provided for additional wings on the Medical Building to provide more space for the faculties of Medicine and Dentistry and the Department of Chemistry. Mr. Mathers suggested a new building for Chemical Engineering immediately west of the Medical Building, a new building for the Biological Sciences, including Agriculture, near the north end of the campus, with greenhouses adjacent, an administration building immediately south of the Arts Building, a students' union building south of Pembina Hall, and additional residences south of St. Stephen's and St. Joseph's col-

leges. Later, a museum and fine arts building might be sited northeast of the Arts Building.

It was a very ambitious plan, but there was no question in the mind of anyone in the university but that the buildings would all be needed eventually and that a long-range plan such as that suggested by Mr. Mathers was needed to avoid *ad hoc* planning which could result in serious errors.

One new building on the campus was already in the active planning stages—a nurses' residence west of the university hospital across 114 Street—the Board of Governors having given full approval for the use of the land for this purpose. The nurses had hitherto lived in the south wing of St. Stephen's College and in Robertson Hall on Whyte Avenue. A new residence adjacent to the hospital was urgently required as the Mewburn Pavilion was opened and still further expansion of the hospital was planned.

Long-range plans were of great importance, but it soon became clear that short-range emergency planning was even more urgently needed. Dr. Newton reported to the board executive in early October 1945 that 2,527 undergraduates and 86 graduate students had already registered, and more were coming in a steady stream. This was seven hundred more than the previous peak of 1939 and most of the extra numbers were war veterans. He also pointed out that one hundred and fifty students with complete matriculation had been asked to postpone their entrance for one year for lack of space, though no qualified veterans had been refused admission. Some relief had been obtained by the use of the Normal School for the Faculty of Education, by holding classes in the former ITS Canteen, and by using the ITS Drill Hall as a gymnasium, but it was obvious that both residence accommodation and classrooms were essential if the new class planned for January 1946 was to be accommodated. Professor Strickland, who was in charge of planning for the rehabilitation program at the university, estimated that at least six temporary buildings were required.

The provincial government had been approached for assistance, but their first response was to the effect that they wished to keep the university "at its present size and on its present budget"! The board agreed that this was quite out of the question and authorized a delegation to call on the Premier and to issue public statements on the really desperate problems of the university.

The confusion of these postwar years on campus is difficult to describe since there were so many problems then. In the first place, it

was almost impossible to find out what financing would be available and from what sources—reserve, federal government, provincial government, city government, fees, and grants-per-student.

It was also difficult to know how many students to expect for the January session, 1946, and for the fall of the same year. Professor Strickland, who was in charge of the rehabilitation program, reported that 920 veterans had registered for the regular winter session, and 446 for the January session. Dr. Newton, in his report to Convocation in the spring of 1946, stated that the total registration in the winter session had climbed from 1,380 the previous year to 2,993. The number of students in Commerce was up from thirty-three to 171, in Applied Science from 348 to 654, and in Education from 160 to 793. It was possible to schedule classes from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., with no noon break, and this was done, but this was only a temporary expedient and would not solve the problem for the next year.

As to priorities, there was the major question of temporary solutions versus long-range building plans, and the many priorities which existed within a university in which almost every faculty except Education was critically short of space. At the same time the provincial government was making plans for a large tuberculosis sanatorium south of the new Nurses' Residence, and for an animal pathology lab on the university farm. In this latter area the university was securing more space for its work through the purchase of approximately one hundred acres from the city for fifteen thousand dollars for the Department of Plant Science—the basis of what came to be known as the Parkland Farm.

On the campus itself, the board, on the urging of President Newton, took the initiative in proceeding with plans for the west and east wings of the Medical Building and/or the Library. The west wing had the priority largely due to the fact that the Department of Chemistry was probably the most hard pressed of all the departments, and it was to use most of the space in the new wing. Steel was in short supply and a strike was on, so the board executive agreed to the purchase of structural steel at once. The supply of bricks was limited, therefore it was agreed to purchase enough bricks for both wings, and possibly a centre wing, if the right kind of brick could be found. This initiative was vital to the welfare of the university and the board was equal to the need.

But these steps alone were inadequate and temporary measures were also needed. By September 1946 the university had secured

four large huts and one small one for additional lecture rooms, but more had to be moved to the campus as fast as they could be obtained and fitted up for use. The huts contained facilities for music classes, a radio broadcasting studio, laboratories for Animal Science and other departments, and one became an experimental theatre. Since most of these structures were the property of the Department of National Defence, and since they were required for the education of veterans, the cost to the university was minimal, but the struggle to secure the necessary approval from War Assets and other sources was a constant source of frustration and delay. The work done in this and similar matters by Clem King, the assistant to the President, and by President Newton himself, was endless and exhausting.

Classroom accommodation was vital and was the responsibility of the university, but the matter of living accommodation for the veterans was equally urgent. Professor Strickland estimated that about thirty-five percent of the student veterans were married, and that about half of these had at least one child, so they required special assistance. The City of Edmonton, with the financial help of the province, arranged to bring a number of American army huts from Dawson Creek, British Columbia, where they had been used by crews working on the Alaska Highway, and these were set up in the vicinity of 76 Avenue and in Bonnie Doon, to provide about four hundred suites for married veterans. It was hoped that about one hundred suites would be ready by September 1945, with fifty to follow by January 1946, and one hundred more by September of that year. Due to lack of material and qualified labour, only four were ready in time, so the university set up double-decker beds in the dressing rooms of the Varsity Rink, which had served for four years as COTC headquarters, and sixty-four married men were given a place to sleep, with a few study tables as well. They called themselves the Rink Rats, or the Rho Rho Fraternity. By the middle of October even this accommodation was threatened as plans were made to convert the building to its original function as a skating rink and hockey arena. The executive of the Canadian University Returned Men's Association (CURMA) worked hard to find emergency accommodation in the homes of citizens and in temporary wartime buildings throughout the city.

Work on the Dawson Creek huts went on and 107 places were available by January 1946. Another possible source of help was the former United States Army Air Force Base near the Edmonton Airport. The university, with the help of Brigadier John Proctor, District Administrator for the Department of Veterans Affairs, and Cen-

tral Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), proceeded to acquire these facilities and convert them into 133 suites for married veterans in H-type huts. Two officers' huts with twenty-five rooms each provided quarters for a hundred single veterans, and the provincial government agreed to convert the Administration Building on the base to accommodate four to five hundred single men at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars. These arrangements marked a high level of co-operation between the university and various branches of government, and the results, though slow in coming, were in fact almost a miracle of ingenuity. To married student veterans trying to live on eighty dollars a month these suites were a godsend, and two buses, purchased by the university, helped to make commuting between the new quarters and campus possible.

Housing the new staff members required by the enrolment explosion was also a problem so the board undertook to construct twelve units south of St. Stephen's College, at a cost of approximately seventy-two thousand dollars, on the understanding that the cost be amortized over twelve years at an average rental of forty-five dollars a month.

At the Banff school the problem of space was greatly assisted by private means. Mrs. J.H. Woods of Calgary wished to create a memorial to her husband, the late Colonel J.H. Woods, who had been publisher of *The Calgary Herald*, and was persuaded by Dr. Newton, Mr. Eric Harvie, and Mr. Donald Cameron to assist in the construction of permanent buildings on the Tunnel Mountain site. The first chalet was constructed by the university through a loan of over thirty-two thousand dollars to the Banff School and the next two were made possible with the help of a gift of \$125,000 from Mrs. Woods which provided the impetus for a building program that went on for many years afterwards.\*

In the first two years after the war there were many staff changes at the University of Alberta. The university suffered a serious loss in the fall of 1945 by the death of Dr. E.H. Boomer, who was to have become the head of the Department of Chemical Engineering. Furthermore, in 1946 Mr. D.E. Cameron retired as Adviser to Student Veterans because of ill health, after having become one of the best known and best loved members of the faculty. Professor R.S.L. Wilson, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, also retired because of ill health, and was succeeded as Dean by Professor R.M. Hardy. Mr.

\*For further details on the history of the Banff School of Fine Arts, see Donald Cameron, *Campus in the Clouds* (Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1956), and Dr. Robert Newton's memoirs, pp. 327-30.

Ottewell died in the summer of 1946 after a long career as Director of Extension and later as Registrar. He was succeeded by Mr. G.B. Taylor, who had served the university well as lecturer in Physics, alumni secretary, and as acting Registrar during Mr. Ottewell's final illness.

Resignations also left serious gaps in the staff. Mr. Clem King resigned as assistant to the President and lecturer in Accounting, Professor G.A. Elliott resigned as head of Political Economy, as did Professor E.G. Cullwick as head of Electrical Engineering; Dr. J.S. Shoemaker, as professor of Horticulture; Dr. K.F. Argue, as associate professor of Education, and Dr. A.W. Matthews as Director of the School of Pharmacy.

New appointments included R.K. Brown and W.E. Harris as assistant professors of Chemistry, Harry T. Sparby and H.T. Coutts as associate professors of Education, Dr. A.J. Taylor as professor of Chemical Engineering, A.M. Mardiros in Philosophy, B.T. Stephanson in Agricultural Engineering, Brian Hocking in Entomology, A.S.R. Tweedie in Extension, M.A. Rousell as Accountant, Dr. W.G. Corns in Plant Science, H.G. Glyde in Art, R.H.G. Orchard in Drama, A.A. Ryan in English, C.R. Stelck in Geology, E.L. Whitney in Mathematics, E.J. Hanson in Political Economy, Lillian Leversedge in the Library, Miss Maimie Simpson as associate professor of Education and Adviser to Women Students, Dr. C.F. Bentley in Soils, and B.E. Riedel and J.R. Murray in Pharmacy. A large number of part-time appointments were made in Dentistry and Medicine, and both faculties were greatly strengthened, especially in the clinical field. The Honourable Frank Ford completed his term as Chancellor in 1946, and Dr. G.F. McNally, a member of the Board of Governors in his capacity of Deputy Minister of Education, was elected by convocation to succeed him.

Naturally there were many changes in the academic curricula in a number of faculties. The Faculty of Education, of course, had to establish a complete basic curriculum with variations for those planning to teach in elementary grades and those looking towards teaching at the high school level. There were many special programs for teachers-in-training in such areas as physical education, household economics, music, art, and drama, and a distinctive program at the Calgary branch for those planning to teach industrial arts, which was carried out in collaboration with the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art. There were new courses for specialists in music, art, and drama in the Department of Fine Arts, and the School of Physical Education developed in its own degree program.



Perhaps the greatest change in an existing faculty took place in Arts and Science, which had come to regard its old curriculum as no longer suited to the needs of the times. A committee had been set up under the chairmanship of Professor John Macdonald to study the matter, comprising professors E.W. Sheldon, E.H. Moss, O.J. Walker, and D.B. Scott for the sciences, and R.K. Gordon and me for the humanities. (The social sciences had not yet emerged as recognized disciplines.) The committee took as its chief guide the Harvard report entitled *General Education in a Free Society: Report of the Harvard Committee* (Cambridge, 1945), which recommended abandoning the program of free electives instituted in the days of President Eliot (he was president of Harvard from 1869 to 1909), and replacing it with a variety of programs providing a sound, general education which gave "some familiarity with every important field of modern culture with a more intimate or competent knowledge of at least one particular field."\* This approach had been advocated not only at Harvard, but also at Yale and at several Canadian universities, and was approved at the University of Alberta to go into effect in the 1946-47 sessions.

There were many other academic changes as well. It was agreed that the university offer programs leading to the degree of Ph.D. to graduates of other universities, providing they sought admission to the University of Alberta in order to pursue their programs under an outstanding member of the faculty. This resulted in a growing list of graduate courses in many departments. Two new diplomas were approved in Music, the Associateship at the Grade XI level, and the Licentiateship at the Grade XII level of the Western Board of Music.

It was the practice at that time that all new courses should have final approval by the General Faculty Council and the Board of Governors before being announced in the university calendar. The list approved by GFC at meetings in November 1946 and February 1947 was passed on to the board with no fewer than sixty courses in such departments as Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Horticulture, Soils, and Zoology, and a further seventeen in Physical Education.†

The matter of higher education and professional training in Cal-

\*Minutes of General Faculty Council, 3 January 1946.

†After hearing appropriate explanations on the reason for specific physical education courses in such topics as basketball, archery, and dancing, one of the members of the board, Chief Judge Dubuc, commented, "What! no tid-dlywinks?" This did much to relax the tension of the members who were dealing with a long and heavy agenda!

gary was always one of interest and concern and it will be recalled that the Survey Committee of 1942 had recommended a Calgary branch of the University of Alberta. In 1945 the Post-War Reconstruction Survey Committee set out a plan for a two-year course in Education, plus two years of Arts. Dr. Newton and the board tried to secure approval for a junior college in the Normal School—Institute of Technology buildings on the North Hill, but no action was taken by the government. Dr. E.P. Scarlett, a very wise and perceptive member of the board from Calgary, who later became Chancellor, expressed doubts as to the breadth of feeling about advanced education there, and Dr. Swift pointed out that the number of students from the south of the province interested in teacher-training was very limited. In the light of these views the board did not press then for a junior college. Instead, the two first years of the B.Ed. program were authorized, leading to a permanent teaching certificate.

Mount Royal College was still providing first year courses in Arts and Science, and for 1946-47 it managed to offer the first year of Engineering for students in Calgary, particularly married veterans who could not be assured of living accommodation in Edmonton. The principal, Dr. Garden, was anxious to have this program extended, but the Faculty of Applied Science at the university did not support the idea, and his proposal was turned down. Dr. Garden later made other arrangements for engineering courses in affiliation with a university in the United States. This presented difficulties for some of the engineers who received degrees from the American university. Many had failed to meet Alberta matriculation standards yet were admitted into their first year at Mount Royal.

The veterans as a group were probably the best students in the whole of the university's history. They were mature men and women and the great majority of them had a combination of ability and high motivation which resulted in academic records that were long remembered by the faculty. Two case histories will serve to illustrate the kinds of people they were.

The first, an army captain, wrote to the Dean of Arts and Science as soon as the war in Europe was over to say he intended to enter the premedical course in the fall of 1945. His letter was acknowledged and arrangements were made to secure transcripts of his high school record, but he was delayed in Europe with responsibilities for demobilization throughout the summer. By September he had returned to Canada but was further delayed for the same reason in Nova Scotia. Telegrams and letters assured the Dean that he was still planning to enroll for the 1945-46 session.

He finally appeared in late October, still in uniform, and asked to register. He was assured that a new session would begin in January 1946, and he should register for this; with the November tests imminent he would only ruin his chances of admission into medicine if he insisted on beginning his university career by writing examinations for which he had not been able to prepare. He still insisted on registering at once and was permitted to do so on the understanding that it was against official advice. The results of his November tests were naturally poor, but he finished his first year with first-class general standing and maintained his record throughout four years in the Faculty of Medicine. He later became a member of the Faculty of the Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Minnesota and practised at the Mayo Clinic. In 1975 he returned to his alma mater as head of the Department of Medicine.

Another student, a flight lieutenant, appeared in September 1945 and asked to register in the B.Sc. program in Chemistry. However, his high school transcript revealed that he completed Grade XII in both French and German with excellent standing while his work in science was little better than average. He admitted that during his career in the RCAF he had served for some time as liaison officer with French air units and he also admitted that he had a great interest in modern languages. His reason for choosing to study chemistry at the university was that this was a rehabilitation program to fit him to earn a living in civilian life, and chemistry seemed more "practical" than modern languages. He was finally convinced of the importance of enrolling in a program in which his interests and aptitude were high, and ultimately graduated with honours, completed his Ph.D., and became the head of a department of modern languages at a Canadian university.

Lest the impression be left that all student veterans achieved pre-eminence in their fields of study, one other case might be mentioned. It is that of a student with a very poor high school record who had served five years in the army without ever having risen above the rank of private. He tried valiantly to pass his first year, but in spite of all the help the faculty could give him the results were disastrous. He accepted the decision cheerfully and dropped out of the university. However, he did not leave the campus but secured a job as a labourer on some of the new buildings under construction and made his contribution to the university and to society in his own way.

As a group the veterans were organized in the Canadian University Returned Men's Association (CURMA) which did a great deal to assist individual members in such matters as housing, benefits, legal

aid, and counselling, and which organized social events and other matters of general concern to veterans, from dances to picnics and baby-shows. With the help and support of their honorary president, Colonel E.H. Strickland, professor of Entomology, the officers and committees of the association were extremely active. Ken Crockett was its first president, Willard Rorke was vice-president, and Claude May was secretary-treasurer. Committees dealt with housing, publicity, entertainment, loans, and summer employment. Marcel Lambert was chairman of the last-named committee. In 1946-47 Dr. A.J. Cook served as veterans' adviser, and the CURMA executive included Dave Bell as president, Clifton Prowse as vice-president, Greg Fulton as treasurer, Miles Patterson as secretary, and Agnes Lynass as employment officer.

One of the regular ceremonies of the university had for many years been the memorial service for former students who had lost their lives in World War I. It took on fresh significance during and after World War II, and the services in the last half of the decade of the 1940s were marked by the participation of the veterans and their representatives on CURMA. Throughout this whole period the university gave special support to the veterans in a number of ways, a special vote being included in the annual budget for this purpose. It was used to pay the salary, first, of Mr. D.E. Cameron, then of Dr. Cook, and of a secretary, and to provide honoraria for the officers of CURMA, as well as for supplies and sundries. These honoraria usually totalled six hundred dollars a year, with the chairman of the housing committee receiving the largest portion. The service rendered by these men and women to their fellow veterans was enormous and the university must have received the greatest bargain in its history in the fees it paid for these services. From 1945 through 1952 CURMA was one of the most important organizations on the campus, but as the problems of the veterans were solved and they completed their programs of study the association's usefulness declined and it was disbanded.

It should not be forgotten that the Department of Veterans' Affairs had its own counsellor on the campus in the person of Munro Williamson, who had been a naval officer during the war and was an Arts graduate of the university. He served as DVA counsellor through 1945 and 1946 before entering the Faculty of Medicine as a student and contributing much to the welfare of the student veterans.

The university made special efforts to perpetuate the memories of its former students who had lost their lives in the war. To this end a

special War Memorial Committee was established in October 1945 under the chairmanship of Dr. J.M. MacEachran, comprising as members Mr. Justice H.J. MacDonald, president of the Alumni Association; Professor Reymes-King; Mr. Ron Helmer, president of the Students' Union; Mr. Ken Crockett, president of CURMA, and Mr. G.B. Taylor as secretary. In response to their recommendations several projects were undertaken. Gifts were collected from alumni and others to establish the War Memorial Bursary Fund. Mr. Lewis G. Thomas of the Department of History, and himself a veteran of naval service, was commissioned to write *The University of Alberta in the War of 1939-45*. A contract was let to repair and enlarge the memorial organ in Convocation Hall, and a bronze plaque bearing the names of former students who gave their lives in the service of their country was erected beside the similar plaque carrying the names of the dead of World War I. Until 1969 their sacrifice was recalled each year on November 11 in a memorial service in Convocation Hall.

The end of the 1946-47 session saw the retirement of several members of the faculty who had given long and distinguished service to the university: Dr. A.W. Downs (Physiology), Dr. J. Percy Sackville (Animal Husbandry), Dr. E.W. Sheldon (Mathematics), Dr. E. Sonet (Modern Languages), Dr. R.M. Shaw (Bacteriology), Dr. J.O. Baker (Obstetrics and Gynecology), and Mr. Archie West (Bursar). Dr. Downs and Dr. Sheldon, however, continued to teach in their departments through the 1947-48 session.

Death came to Mr. D.E. Cameron in October 1946 and to Dr. H.M. Tory in February 1947, and, although they were no longer associated directly with the university, they had served so well that their names were later perpetuated in the Donald Ewing Cameron Library and the Henry Marshall Tory Building on the campus. Dr. F.A. Wyatt, head of the Department of Soils, died suddenly in the summer of 1947, and Professor G.M. Smith, former head of the History Department and Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, died with similar suddenness in 4 October of that year.

Promotions and new appointments were made to fill the gaps in the ranks. Dr. Harold V. Rice was appointed as professor of Physiology and Dr. R.D. Stuart as professor of Bacteriology. Dr. L.W. McElroy was promoted to be professor of Animal Science, Dr. J.D. Newton to be head of the Department of Soils, Dr. Francis Owen to be head of Modern Languages, and Dr. J.W. Campbell to be head of Mathematics. Mr. J.M. Whidden succeeded Mr. West as Bursar. Significant new appointments in the following year included Frank

J. Hastie as associate professor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering (and later Superintendent of Buildings), B.E. Walker as associate professor of Education, H.S. Baker as assistant professor of Education, Alex Smith as associate professor of Law, E. Phibbs as assistant professor of Mathematics, E.C. May as assistant professor of Classics, and R.S. Eaton as lecturer in Music.

In the matter of new buildings, students were particularly anxious that a new students' union should be constructed, preferably on the site of the former RCAF Drill Hall on the southwest corner of 89 Avenue and 114 Street. The union had been collecting a levy of four dollars per student each year for some time and had accumulated a reserve of approximately one hundred thousand dollars for this purpose. The Board of Governors were sympathetic to their aspirations and in December 1947 the executive of the board met with George Hartling, Bill Pybus (president of the Student's Union), A. Campbell, Dr. Jack W. Neilson, L.A. Thorssen, and W.B. Pitfield to initiate plans. As a result of their efforts the provincial government agreed to provide an interest-free loan of up to four hundred thousand dollars for construction plus twenty-five thousand to move the drill hall directly south to 87 Avenue. The Board agreed to provide for maintenance charges once the building was complete. With this encouragement and support the project, which had been the students' dream for many years, could finally go ahead. In order to help meet the capital costs and repay the loan, the Students' Union agreed to raise its building fee from four dollars to six dollars a year.

This was but one of the many capital projects under consideration as President Newton embarked on the greatest program of construction the university had seen since Dr. Tory's time. It may be said to have begun, in a very small way, as the board, on 4 September 1945, gave approval for the hard surfacing of roadways and parking areas to accommodate the growing automobile traffic and keep down the dust that was a common feature of the times, and to replace wooden sidewalks with concrete.

Another relatively minor item deserves early mention if only to illustrate the way in which building costs were rising and the difficulty in arriving at precise estimates of these costs in advance. This example was the construction of the Poultry Plant. Throughout the winter of 1944-45 Dr. Newton had received a series of resolutions from such organizations as the Alberta Poultry Federation, the Alberta-Hatching-Egg Producers Association, the Alberta Hatchery Approval Asso-

ciation, the Provost Poultry Club and other groups, as well as letters from individual poultry breeders from Pincher Creek in the south to Barrhead and Boyle in the north, all requesting improved facilities for poultry research. Dean Sinclair and his colleagues in the Faculty of Agriculture were anxious to meet their requests, but it was not until January 1947 that he could begin the preparation of plans. At that time the estimate of costs for a permanent brooder-house, a laying house, and other buildings was just over thirty thousand dollars. Since this was urgently required for student veterans, it was understood that funds for construction could be obtained from the Department of Veterans' Affairs, and this was confirmed by Colonel John Proctor, the regional DVA officer.

Unfortunately the estimate of cost, which was at first considered to be high, turned out to be much too low. A strong case was made for floor heating to reduce the dampness and drafts which might kill small chicks and even mature birds. By May 1947 the estimate had risen to fifty thousand dollars plus eight thousand for equipment. By August Mr. E.K. Cumming of the Department of Civil Engineering produced a revised estimate of \$77,520 for what by then had come to be known as "the poultry palace," and this was close to the final figure. However, it proved to be a wise investment, and the university officers, particularly in the Works Department, learned a great deal about estimating building costs in a period of rapidly escalating prices for materials and for wages. Dr. Newton had the difficult task of trying to justify such figures not only to the Board of Governors but to the provincial cabinet. He found this and other similar experiences extremely time consuming, frustrating, and wearying.

Lack of adequate space for all purposes had begun to be a problem even before the start of World War II, but with the prospect of hundreds of veterans registering in the fall of 1945, it became the most critical of all the problems facing the university. As early as 16 January 1945, President Newton anticipated the situation in a letter to Premier E.C. Manning in which he pointed out that no permanent building had been constructed on the campus in twenty years although the student population had doubled. No more than ten percent of the students could find accommodation in the library reading room at one time. Many books could not be used because they could not be made accessible in the library stacks. There was almost complete chaos in the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health located in the Medical Building and serious hazards resulted. Drawing classes

for engineering students had to be held in Convocation Hall, and the Departments of Chemistry and Geology had to turn away students for lack of laboratory space in which to teach them. The clinical teaching in Dentistry had to be carried on in space designed and intended for storage. Many other departments and faculties could point to similar problems.

As a preliminary plan for meeting the most urgent needs, the following capital budget was proposed, slightly modified from that of July, 1944:

Library and Drawing Floor	\$400,000
Dental Building	600,000
Biological Sciences Building	600,000
Home Economics Practice House	28,000
East Wing on the Medical Building	275,000
West Wing on the Medical Building	225,000
Centre Wing on the Medical Building	500,000
Students' Union Building	75,000*
	<hr/>
	\$2,703,000

(\* to be matched by a similar amount from the Students' Union)

Mr. A.S. Mathers, the Toronto architect whose firm had been selected to advise the university on its building plans, paid his first visit to the university in January 1945 and reported to the Board of Governors on 10 May of that year. He expressed the view that the original plan of Mr. Nobbs, made about thirty years previously, was still feasible, except that it failed to recognize the numbers of automobiles coming to the campus daily. He agreed that the new Library should be built southeast of the Arts Building, the Dental Building east of the Medical Building, the Biological Sciences Building on the east side of the mall and the Students' Union Building on the west side. Several of these suggestions were changed later.

On 10 October 1945 the President and the Chairman of the Board met with Premier Manning and secured general approval for the building program beginning with the west wing of the Medical Building, largely for Chemistry and Biochemistry, to be ready for occupancy by September 1946. The east wing was to be completed by September 1947 to give much needed space for Dentistry and the Provincial Lab. The government hoped to be able to contribute one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year to the university's building program until the immediate requirements were met. These figures



were far from adequate but represented a substantial effort at a time when provincial revenues were severely limited and demands for services growing rapidly. The result of these demands was that some of the buildings so badly needed were greatly delayed.

In spite of the optimistic timetable, delays in planning were inevitable. It was hoped that expanded space in the Medical Building would provide accommodation for the School of Pharmacy then in the Arts Building, for the School of Nursing, then in St. Joseph's College, for the Nutrition Laboratory established by the RCAF, then in the South Lab, and for the housing of experimental animals. All these factors demanded the utmost skill in planning on the part of Dean R.M. Hardy and Professor I.F. Morrison of the Faculty of Engineering and of the architects involved.

By the end of August 1947 it became evident that even the space allocated for Chemistry in the west wing would not be ready for classes and it was November before laboratory work could be done. Even then double shifts were necessary. Since this was the first building of its kind to be undertaken on the campus for many years and since materials and experienced manpower were in short supply, there were many minor problems such as the proper design of fume cupboards and the venting of noxious fumes, the procuring of fume-resistant paint, and even locating proper light switches. Some of these special requirements became evident only while construction was in progress and frequent changes from the original specifications were necessary. These change orders required the approval of the provincial Department of Public Works which was actually responsible for the construction on behalf of the university.

I was the President's executive assistant then and was kept very busy providing the necessary liaison between the university departments, the architects, and the contractors on the one hand and the Minister of Public Works and his staff on the other, with delay kept to a minimum. One of the difficulties arose from the government regulation that competitive bids should be obtained on all contracts, and every effort had to be made to obtain them. In one case the electrical contractor had to procure fume-resistant electrical fixtures and only one bid could be obtained. Naturally approval could only be obtained from the minister in such cases and a full explanation was required. All this took a great deal of time and tact. The West Wing was finally completed and was in full operation by the end of the 1947-48 session.

In the meantime planning was going ahead for the East Wing.

The urgency here was equally great especially for the Faculty of Dentistry. As the only faculty of its kind west of Ontario it had to make provision for students not only from Alberta but from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, and with so many veterans with high qualifications seeking admission the need for space, particularly for clinical instruction, was desperate. So, too, was the need for more space for the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health and such departments as Bacteriology and Pathology. A relatively minor aspect was that the bricks for the East Wing were stored in the space in the West Wing intended for the Petroleum Engineering Laboratory so that teaching and research in this field were delayed until the bricks could be removed and used on the East Wing.

The design of the new wing and particularly of the various utilities for the dental clinic and the laboratories was difficult and time consuming. There was no possibility of it being ready by the fall of 1947 but work progressed, albeit slowly, through the 1947-48 session, and it appeared that everything would be ready by September 1948. However, the work went on so slowly that there were even doubts about this date for completion. Dr. W. Scott Hamilton, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, who had followed the progress step by step for two years, finally became so desperate that on 2 September 1948 he wrote to the plumbing and heating contractors and the electrical contractors a letter which concluded with these words: "Furthermore we have invitations out to people all across Canada for our formal opening, and we cannot afford to be made a laughing-stock due only to people passing the buck." This was strong language but it clearly shows the terrible sense of frustration and the severe strain that was felt by many of the university faculty at the delays which to them seemed inexcusable. In fairness to the contractors it should be said that they were doing their utmost to overcome them. Their success is demonstrated by the fact that the opening ceremonies went ahead as planned, on Saturday evening, 18 September. The function began with a tour of the area's X-ray machines, photography darkroom, demonstration theatre, caries lab, and the forty-eight cubicles in the clinic—a few designed for left-handed practitioners. The equipment was estimated to have cost eighty-five thousand dollars and the whole East Wing four hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to President Newton and Dean Hamilton, those taking part in the opening ceremony were the Chancellor, the Chairman of

the Board, the Reverend Dr. Caird, and the Honourable Dr. W.W. Cross, Minister of Health and Acting Premier. In his opening remarks as chairman, President Newton said:

We are all very happy tonight that our Faculty of Dentistry is at last to be provided with clinical facilities adequate to its important task. That Faculty has already accomplished wonders with clinical accommodation so inadequate that it may have been the poorest in the country. Now at one bound it is entering into quarters we have reason to think the best in the country.

It was a memorable day for the university and particularly for dental education in Western Canada. Dean Hamilton and his colleagues had great cause for satisfaction at the success of their efforts over so many years and for gratitude to all who helped plan and build the new facilities.

In the midst of all the planning and construction of new buildings the university had to carry out a great many alterations in existing space in order to meet the needs of staff and students. Temporary offices were set up in corridors and lobbies, especially in the Arts Building and the Medical Building. Even the Senate Chamber in the Arts Building was appropriated for this purpose and such bodies as the Board of Governors, the Senate, and the General Faculty Council had to meet in classrooms. All this had to be done within a very limited budget and under very tight control. The President had to co-ordinate this work himself with the assistance of Professor I.F. Morrison, Professor R.M. Hardy, and Mr. E.K. Cumming, all of the Faculty of Applied Science.

By 1947 it was clear that these arrangements were inadequate to meet the rapidly increasing flow of work. Professor Morrison, in addition to his teaching duties in Applied Mechanics, was giving more and more of his time to advising on new construction. Professor Hardy had become Dean of Applied Science on the retirement of Dean R.S.L. Wilson, and the President himself was heavily burdened with details of all kinds. My appointment as academic assistant in February 1947 provided some relief, and in the fall of that year I was made executive assistant to the President on the resignation of Mr. Clem King. A most important appointment made in the summer of 1947 was that of Mr. Frank J. Hastie as associate profes-

sor of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and then as the university's first superintendent of buildings with responsibility for the planning and execution of all structural alterations in various buildings on campus and for the construction of new buildings of a minor or temporary nature. For the next seven years, until Professor Morrison's retirement in 1954, and Professor Hastie's resignation to become superintendent of buildings at the University of Toronto about the same time, these two men made an outstanding contribution to the physical development of the university—nearly always in the face of difficult conditions. The university owes them a great debt.

One of the major projects which fell under the general heading of alterations was the moving of the former RCAF Drill Hall from the south side of 89 Avenue to the north side of 87 Avenue to make room for the Students' Union Building. The original estimate for the move was fifteen thousand dollars but changes and additions to make the building more useful added another \$5,960. Dr. Newton, conscious of the hazards of moving such a large structure, added \$10,000 to the estimate bringing the total to thirty thousand, and this was the figure placed in the university's estimates for 1948-49. Subsequent suggestions by Professor Van Vliet for more locker room and washroom space and factors which became evident as the structure was examined, raised the estimate worked out by Professor Morrison to fifty thousand or more. When the move actually took place it was found necessary to construct higher footings than originally contemplated, the use of salvage lumber proved impractical, bad weather made excavation more difficult and expensive, and labour and material costs continued to rise so that the cost reached the figure of approximately sixty-five thousand dollars. Fortunately it had been possible to make substantial savings on the completion of the East Wing of the Medical Building and the government gave approval for a transfer of sufficient funds from this source to complete work on the drill hall. In the end it proved a very wise investment.

Of all the major building projects planned by President Newton, the new library was the closest to his heart. Not only was he fully aware of its importance in the life and work of the university, but he felt it should be an edifice worthy of its central role.\* Dr. Newton

\*When arrangements were made for his official portrait to be painted by Professor H. G. Glyde, it was agreed, on Professor Glyde's suggestion, that a drawing of the front elevation of the Rutherford Library should serve as the background.

had always had a keen interest in architecture and building construction and watched over the progress of all the new campus buildings with an intelligent and informed concern, but the library was always his favourite.

The site had been determined at an early date and no change was ever contemplated. It was to be placed south-east of the Arts Building, close to 112 Street and facing north, with room to the south for an addition if such should become necessary. Its design was of structural steel with exterior walls of red brick and white limestone in modified English Renaissance style. The gross floor area was approximately twenty thousand square feet, with space for three hundred thousand volumes in the stacks and seating for over one thousand students in the various reading rooms and carrells.

In spite of the urgency, it was 1947 before Rule, Wynn, and Rule were chosen as architects and planning began. The excavation was dug in the fall of that year by the contractors, Poole Construction Company, but difficulties plagued them from the outset: the Exshaw plant of the Canada Cement Company broke down and it was necessary to procure cement from the United States at a premium of five thousand dollars; it was difficult to secure the required structural steel, but it arrived eventually and the cheerful din of the riveters almost deafened the occupants of neighbouring buildings; foreign exchange restrictions made it difficult to secure the bookstacks from the American firm which produced them; later the wood panelling was found to be in short supply and the cast-iron specified for the balustrade on the stairs had to be replaced by a form of bright bronze.

Another problem, much less serious, occurred on 25 November 1948, the day on which the cornerstone was laid by the Honourable J.C. Bowen, Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta. The stone, duly inscribed, was in readiness and had been put in place the day before the ceremony, but by the morning of the twenty-fifth it had disappeared. Needless to say, there was consternation among all those concerned, but since the stone was so heavy, weighing approximately a ton, it was decided it could not be far away. In the meantime, Mr. Robert Stollery, who was superintending the project for Poole Construction, had prepared a wooden replica of the cornerstone to be covered with quick-drying concrete as a replacement in case the stone itself was not recovered in time for the ceremony. Unfortunately no one could remember the exact form of the inscription

to place on the replica. Fortunately it was not required.\* After about an hour's search the real cornerstone was located in north Garneau, undamaged, and was returned to its proper place.

Early in 1948 the Board of Governors approved the name of the new building as The Alexander Cameron Rutherford Library with the words "The Rutherford Library" appearing over the main doorway. They also approved these words on a bronze plaque in the lobby:

This building is named in honour of Alexander Cameron Rutherford, first Premier and Minister of Education of the Province of Alberta, sponsor of the Act passed at the first session of the Legislature in 1906 creating the University, and Chancellor of the University from 1927 to 1941.

Dr. Rutherford had been a discriminating and assiduous collector of Canadiana and had always been interested in the university's book collection. On his death, his daughter, Mrs. Stanley A. McCuaig, donated her portion of her father's books to the university and the balance was obtained by purchase. No more fitting name could have been found to identify the new building, though visitors from England sometimes identified it with Lord Rutherford, the distinguished British physicist of Cambridge University who had died in 1937.

The planning of the Rutherford Library had been a labour of love for many people, particularly for Dr. Newton and Miss Sherlock, the Librarian, and its construction was watched over through every stage by all those interested. One of the most helpful in this was Professor Morrison who visited the growing building almost daily. On one occasion as I stood with him in the front doorway he observed that there were three doors into the cloakroom where two would be quite adequate. There and then he asked me whether it would not be better to convert the central aperture into a display window. I concurred and the change-order was immediately made. The resulting window has been used ever since for showing ancient pottery, coins, books, and manuscripts and has been one of the minor showpieces of the library.

\*Some years later the president of a major construction company recalled the occasion and told me that he and his fellow engineering students would have restored it to its place in time for the ceremony if it had not been found!

The construction proceeded with agonizing slowness, but finally it was finished and the books were moved into the Rutherford Library from the Arts Building and other scattered depositories on the campus, while the collection in the Extension Library returned from its exile in the Court House. The official opening was set for Tuesday, 15 May 1951, at 3:00 p.m. with a long list of invited guests including a former President, Dr. R.C. Wallace. Dr. Stewart, now President, presided and noted that: "It is without doubt the finest building on the campus, and properly so, for of the material possessions of a University, the library is its greatest treasure." Premier E.C. Manning carried out the official opening and Dr. R.C. Wallace gave the main address. President Stewart then introduced Dr. Newton in these words:

I withdraw to make way for the next speaker, with a deep sense of obligation to him, which I know is shared by all present this afternoon. If it were possible to attribute this building to any one person, it would be to Dr. Robert Newton. Conscious of the primary place of a library in the life and work of a university, Dr. Newton gave to the Rutherford Library a high priority in the building program. . . . In the midst of his other duties as President he made time to discuss and study in detail the plans as they developed. It was Dr. Newton who insisted on the high degree of perfection which will endure as a measure of his own high standards of excellence. Today we can feel satisfied—as we feel grateful.

Dr. Newton, in his brief remarks, said, "Sometimes dreams do come true," and referred to the long period in which the need for a library building had been felt. He then proceeded to unveil the mural above the entrance to the reading room and to introduce Professor H.G. Glyde who had planned and supervised the work—a composite picture of several scenes of early Alberta life including Fort Edmonton, the old McDougall Church, John McDougall preaching to the Indians, Father Lacombe, John Rowand of the Hudson's Bay Company, members of the RCMP, and others.\* The only hitch in the ceremony occurred when the curtain over the mural failed to come down and President Stewart assisted Dr. Newton to complete the unveiling by the use of a window pole. The opening of

\*Professor Glyde's features appear in the mural as one of the traders and Mr. E.F. Hunter, the university's purchasing agent, appears as another.

the library marked a great day for the university and a significant milestone in its physical growth.

In addition to the space for books and readers for the university as a whole, Rutherford Library provided in the basement a projection room seating about one hundred persons, a photographic room, a smoking room, space for the Extension library, and reading rooms for students in Agriculture and Engineering. The main floor housed the Weir Memorial Law Reading Room and Library, the reserve reading room, and the medical reading room. On the second floor were the large general reading room, the periodical rooms, rooms for maps, manuscripts, and rare books, the order and cataloguing room, the index and circulation desks, and offices. On the third floor, which was smaller than the others because of the height of the main reading room, were eight small seminar and classrooms, a music listening room, a typing room, and space at the west end for an art gallery and the Edwards Indian Museum Collection. The building was in every respect the cultural centre of the postwar campus.

At about the same time as early plans for Rutherford Library were developed, planning for the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health on 114 Street also began. The official start was at a meeting held on 16 June 1946, in the office of Dr. J.J. Ower, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine with the Dean as chairman; Dr. M.R. Bow, Deputy Minister of Health; Dr. R.M. Shaw, professor of Bacteriology; Dr. J.W. Macgregor, associate professor of Pathology; and Dr. J.A. Romeyn of the Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene as secretary. It was generally agreed that their terms of reference were to draw up plans for a university department of preventive medicine, as well as for adequate accommodation for the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health and for the teaching departments of Pathology, Bacteriology, and Public Health and Hygiene with a view to furthering research in these fields and providing more satisfactory service not only to the University Hospital but to smaller hospitals elsewhere throughout the province. There was also a need for space for a blood bank. Some believed that the administrative offices of the Department of Health might be accommodated also along with space for a provincial industrial chemistry lab and for the medical biochemistry required by the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health itself. As plans progressed the committee was enlarged to include Dr. A.C. McGugan, superintendent of the University Hospital and Dr. John W. Scott, professor of Medicine and director of Medical Services at the hospital. At the same time the President and the Chairman of the Board were in-



volved in conferences with Premier Manning; Dr. W.W. Cross, Minister of Health; and Mr. Fallow, Minister of Public Works.

With this project, as with others, there was a long period of consultation between the prospective users and the architects, the administrative officers of the university and the University Hospital, the Board of Governors and its executive committee, and representatives of the government to accomplish the difficult task of adjusting aspirations and need to financial resources until a satisfactory compromise was reached and construction begun. Dr. Newton and the chairman met with the Premier and the Minister of Public Works on 17 December 1947 and secured approval for the first unit at an estimated cost of four hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Mathers was appointed as chief architectural consultant while Rule, Wynn, and Rule were appointed to draw the detailed plans. When tenders were called on 28 March 1949 by the Department of Public Works, neither the architects nor any representatives of the university were invited to be present. Building went ahead slowly and it was December 1950 before the building was occupied by Dr. R.D. Stewart, the new director who had been appointed on the retirement of Dr. R.M. Shaw, and other members of the provincial laboratory staff.

Other buildings were badly needed, particularly for Biological Sciences, Agriculture, and Engineering. Dr. Newton was constantly involved in their planning, though prospects for securing the necessary capital funds were far from bright. It was 1948 before Dean Sinclair was able to establish the Agriculture Committee to begin detailed plans for the Biological Science Building and in March of that year President Newton wrote to Miss Patrick, Director of the School of Household Economics, Dr. E.H. Moss, head of the Department of Botany, and Dr. R.B. Miller of the Department of Zoology to invite them to work with the Agriculture Committee. In the end the committee comprised Dr. A.G. McCalla of the Department of Plant Sciences as chairman, and professors E.H. Strickland, L.W. McElroy, C.F. Bentley, and R.B. Miller as members. In spite of the urgency of the project, the financial stringency was such that the amount of thirty-five thousand dollars for the detailed plans and specifications had to be withdrawn from the 1949-50 estimates. A number of the board members, notably Mrs. Winifred Ross, Mr. Roy C. Marler, and Mr. Howard P. Wright, were particularly distressed when Dr. Newton was obliged to inform them in a letter dated in March 1949 that this would probably defer the completion of the building to 1953. He was very nearly correct and the construc-

tion of the Biological Science Building had to be deferred until his successor's time of office.

The situation was almost the same for the Engineering Building. The teaching of applied science had a long history at the university; in fact, one of the first four professors appointed in 1908 was a lecturer in Civil Engineering. The first class of six members graduated in 1913, under the aegis of the Faculty of Arts and Science and in that year the Faculty of Applied Science was organized and established. By 1926 it had 122 students and by 1943 the number had grown to 366. However in 1946-47, the second year of the postwar period, there were 972 students and the facilities were almost hopelessly inadequate. Nothing could be done at once to provide new laboratories in new buildings but with the development of the province in the future it was estimated that space would be needed for a minimum of five hundred students with growing emphasis on graduate study and research.

Following World War I the university had built two laboratory buildings and a power plant which were to be used for Engineering but they also accommodated other departments as well as the Research Council of Alberta and the provincial industrial laboratory. Dean Hardy, in a summary of the situation, estimated that the Faculty of Engineering had never had more than forty percent of this space for its own use. Hence the case for a new engineering building was urgent and incontestable and it received the strongest possible support from the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta. In fact, the association set up a committee comprising D.B. Menzies, J.G. MacGregor, and W.J. Dick as chairman, to study and report on the matter. The report of this committee pointed out not only the desperate need for space at the University of Alberta but the vastly greater space made available for engineering at the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. The report was transmitted to the Board of Governors by Mr. C.S. Clendening and Mr. John F. McDougall, the President and the Registrar of the association and did much to demonstrate to the board and the government how serious the situation was.

In spite of these efforts, it was clear that money for a new building was simply not available in the light of other capital expenditures on the campus and elsewhere and hope was deferred year after year. It was 1950 before planning could actually begin, by which time Dr. Newton had retired as President. In the meantime other needs were appearing and one of Dr. Newton's last acts was to write a number of

the faculty, on 23 August 1950, appointing them to membership on a Committee on Architectural Planning. This was to be chaired by the new President with Dean R.M. Hardy as vice-chairman and professors I.F. Morrison, H.G. Glyde, A.G. McCalla, and F.J. Hastie as members, and Mr. J.M. Whidden, the Bursar, as secretary. The terms of reference included the responsibility "for deciding and approving architectural features of the projected new buildings, including the first units of the Biological Science and Engineering Buildings."

One final construction project initiated by President Newton which was assured of a greater measure of support than the others was the Students' Union Building. This proposal had several advantages—the building was badly needed, it was strongly endorsed by the student veterans, and its costs were to be met by the students themselves assisted by an interest-free loan from the government. This project received the most careful planning and the tender for its construction was let in August 1948 in the sum of \$367,000. In addition to a cafeteria, student lounges, student offices, games rooms, and other facilities, it provided space for a faculty lounge at the west end of the top floor. In March 1950 the governors approved the following motion: "In recognition of the contribution of the academic staff to the war and postwar effort, the government has authorized the Board of Governors to expend up to \$6,000 on furnishing the faculty quarters in the Students' Union Building." This action was deeply appreciated by the faculty members and they agreed to pay six dollars a year to help repay the loan on the building in consideration of their use of the lounge reserved for them. The building was officially opened on 28 September 1950, with Premier Manning, Chancellor McNally, President Stewart, Dr. Newton, and Mr. Tevie Miller, past-president of the Students' Union, in attendance along with many others who had worked long and hard to see it completed.

Although the planning and construction of new buildings took a great deal of the President's time and attention in the postwar period, he had an inordinate burden of other duties as well. He had said in his Convocation address on 4 May 1947 that the university was suffering from shortages of every kind, "from architects to nails." But in addition to those of space and equipment there were shortages of qualified staff in almost every department.

Dr. Newton had always insisted on men and women of the highest quality for positions in the fields of teaching and research and he

took special pains to see that new appointments and promotions within the University were based on these criteria. The list of new staff members appointed during the critical years of 1945-50 is long, but they were a very select group including such people as E.W. Buxton, W.E. Hodgson, H.C. Melsness, R.E. Rees, B.Y. Card, S.T.C. Clarke, and C.G. Hampson in Education; A.S.R. Tweedie and D.D. Campbell in Extension; H.G. Glyde, Jack Taylor, and J.A. Forbes in Art; R.S. Eaton and A.B. Crichton in Music; Robert Orchard in Drama; H.B. Collier as head of Biochemistry; R.D. Stuart as head of Bacteriology; H. Grayson-Smith as head of Physics; M.H. Scargill, A.T. Elder, and R.G. Baldwin in English; D.B. Robinson, George Ford, J. Longworth, T. Blench, P. Bouthillier, T. Patching, and D. Panar in Engineering; J.A. Harle as head of Electrical Engineering; J. Unrau, Roy T. Berg, L.P.V. Johnson, A.R. Robblee, J.P. Bowland, R.J. Hilton, Frank W. Wood, Brian Hocking, W.G. Corns, C.F. Bentley, B.T. Stephanson, W.E. Smith, and J.A. Toogood in Agriculture; J.H. Stirratt in Pathology; G.E. Myers in Bacteriology; H.B. Dunford and A.S. Hay in Chemistry; C.R. Stelck in Geology; Donald Spearman in Psychology; W.R. Salt in Anatomy; F.D. Blackley in History; Lorene Kennedy in Botany; Patricia Austin, W.D. Smith, and H.J. MacLachlan in Physical Education; J.W. Neilson and G.A. Brass in Dentistry, and many others, some on a part-time basis.

The Calgary Branch was strengthened by the appointment of V.E. Graham in French and English, W.F. Allen in Chemistry, George Self in History and Economics, and L. Goodwin in Physical Education. The business office in Edmonton was improved by the appointment of M.A. Rousell as Accountant and E.F. Hunter as Purchasing Agent. To find staff members of the calibre of these was no easy task under the circumstances. Yet without exception these people have given distinguished service to the university over many years.

During this period the university lost many old friends by retirement and death. Dr. Egerton L. Pope, Dr. W. Fulton Gillespie, Professor J. Macgregor Smith, Dr. E.W. Sheldon, and Dean R.D. Sinclair died, while J.K. Gordon, R.A. Rooney, Dean M.E. Lazerte, G.S. Lord, Genevieve Twomey, and Olive Fisher retired. Important new administrative appointments were made—Dr. J.W. Scott as Dean of Medicine, Dr. H.E. Rawlinson as secretary of the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. M.J. Huston as Director of the School of Pharmacy, Professor Andrew Stewart as Director of the School of

Commerce, and Dr. W.C. MacKenzie became head of the Department of Surgery.

New arrangements had to be made for the faculties of Medicine and Dentistry after the war. On 5 October 1946 the last accelerated class in Medicine received their degrees and no more would graduate until May 1948. The student veterans were a mature group and anxious to begin their professional work, and for this and other reasons it was agreed to shorten the program in Medicine from five years to four by lengthening the sessions. Dominion Council examinations were still to be written at the end of five years when the students had finished their year of rotating internship. The largest number of applicants for admission to Medicine and Dentistry in the history of the university appeared in the fall of 1947. There were eighty-eight students in the second year of the premedical program, the prewar quota being only thirty. However, it was agreed that forty-five might be admitted. The situation was even worse in Dentistry where fifty-one were admitted in 1946 and approximately the same number in 1947 with severe overcrowding as a result. Thereafter the number was reduced to twenty-five.

The School of Pharmacy was anxious to receive separate status as a faculty, but instead it was given independent status, not subject to either the Faculty of Arts and Science or of Medicine. The Director, Dr. Huston, thereafter reported directly to the President, and spoke on behalf of the school in General Faculty Council and other university bodies.

In the field of financial support, the board in January 1947 approved the establishment by statute of the University of Alberta Foundation to receive gifts and bequests for the use of the university apart from its annual grants from the legislature. One of the first gifts to the foundation was the sum of \$62,221.10 from the Memorial Scholarship Fund which was of great help to students in later years.

Salary scales were a continuing problem, for the cost of living rose rapidly throughout the postwar period. Using 1935-39 as the base period and 100 as the base index figure, it rose to 119.5 in 1945, to 123.6 in 1946, and to 153.3 in 1948. This meant that a person would need \$4,599 in 1948 to have the equivalent of \$3,000 in purchasing power in the prewar period, with no increment for experience. The problem was met partly by increasing the salary scale and partly by adding a cost-of-living bonus to all salaries and wages, but the effect was to make budgeting a continuing problem. It was a great credit to the President and his administrative colleagues that they were able

to operate within the budget each year throughout this period. One reason for this good record was the continuing heavy enrolment which provided a large income from fees. This was reflected also in the finances of St. Joseph's College which had carried a mortgage of fifty thousand dollars with the university since 1932, but in May 1949 was able to repay the full amount except for eight thousand dollars which was paid off in three years through the provision of office space and instruction to the university.

Another financial change came in connection with student officers. With the large increase in registration and the completion of the Students' Union Building, the work of members of the Students' Council became much heavier. The board approved an annual grant of \$1,000 to be allocated to the officers of the union, the Athletic Board, and to the editors of *The Gateway* and *Evergreen and Gold*.

One of the most significant retirements towards the end of Dr. Newton's period as President was that of the Honourable Mr. Justice H.H. Parlee as Chairman of the Board of Governors in June 1950 after ten years of outstanding service. In his remarks at a meeting of the board on 16 June, Dr. Newton paid tribute to the chairman in these words:

Not once nor twice but several times the Chairman went with the President to interview the Premier or the Government, usually allowing the President to explain the details, then backing them up in the uniquely forceful, forthright manner which only Mr. Justice Parlee could use with the Premier and still maintain his immense popularity with that person. . . . His qualities as Chairman have been unsurpassed, including pre-eminently fairness, objectivity, and promptitude, the last of the greatest practical value considering the volume of business we had to dispatch.

(As a matter of historical interest, the Honourable Horace Harvey, the Chief Justice of Alberta, who had served as Chairman of the Board for nineteen years from 1921 to 1940 and had been Mr. Parlee's predecessor, had died on 9 September 1949. Mr. Parlee was succeeded by Mr. C.M. Macleod, QC, who was to serve in this capacity for the next seventeen years.)

Dr. Newton was continually preoccupied with the long term aspects of the university's growth. When he appointed Professor Andrew Stewart, Director of the School of Commerce, to the additional post of Dean of Business Affairs effective 1 April 1949, he did so with the specific task in mind of preparing a detailed report on the

expanding campus. This report, entitled *Some Aspects of University Financing*, was completed and presented to the board the following year and contained a great deal of valuable information on population in the province, enrolment in the schools and in the university, the distribution of students and the costs per student in the various faculties and schools, and other significant data. Of special interest were the projections of population and of enrolment in the university. The population of the province in 1960-61 was estimated to be 979,000, with 200,000 in Edmonton, 130,000 in Calgary, and 649,000 in the rest of the province. The estimated enrolment figures for the university were 3,350 for 1956-57 and 3,640 for 1960-61. Dr. Stewart's comment appended to these forecasts was, "The margin of error in these estimates is undoubtedly large." The actual figures for those years were 4,245 and 6,381 for the Edmonton campus, with 440 and 1,072 at the Calgary branch, the rapid growth due in large part to the impact of the petroleum industry of which only faint glimmerings were visible in 1949 following the success of the first oil well near Leduc in February 1947.

Dr. Newton's intelligent approach to the administration of a burgeoning campus and his standard of excellence found recognition. He was an active and valued member of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada, and during the meeting of the Association of Universities of the Commonwealth held in Britain in 1948 he was awarded an honorary Doctorate of Science by the University of Cambridge for outstanding achievement in scientific research and administration. Similar awards were conferred on him by the University of Manitoba and the University of Minnesota, and honorary doctorates of laws by the University of Saskatchewan and finally by the University of Alberta in 1950 when he was presented by Premier Manning for his degree.

His concerns were just as deeply felt for the welfare of the students. Dr. Newton wanted to ensure that the freshmen who entered each year should be aware of the opportunities and responsibilities which awaited them in the university. Consequently he undertook in the beginning of the 1949-50 session to assemble the freshmen in Convocation Hall and deliver a series of five lectures on the subjects of "What is a University?," "The Complete Student," "The King's English," "Our Heritage," and "Your Profession." They were published in pamphlet form and are still valid today.

He demanded the highest possible standard of performance and behaviour from all those associated with him—a standard he always

exemplified himself—and would not tolerate any who failed to meet these standards, recommending their early retirement or dismissal. Two cases created a great deal of discussion across Canada. One was that of a professor of Biochemistry, whose dismissal Dr. Newton sought on a wide variety of grounds. The Faculty Relations Committee of the time, 1949, gave careful consideration to the case and prepared a report which was discussed at a duly convened meeting of the teaching staff. After full discussion a motion was passed that no action be taken. The Board of Governors then by unanimous agreement dismissed this professor as of 30 June 1949, with a grant of \$2,000 to help him become re-established elsewhere. Although the grounds for this action were well known to the President, the board members, and others, including the Faculty Relations Committee, they were never made public and consequently there were a number of articles in such journals as the *Canadian Forum* which were highly critical of the university. The violence of the criticism was in indirect proportion to a knowledge of the facts.

The other case was that of a professor of Music, but here it was a matter of not granting tenure rather than of dismissal. The professor concerned had the highest credentials in musicology and had many enthusiastic supporters in the community. However, his relations with his colleagues were such that tenure was impossible. His dismissal prompted an editorial in *The Edmonton Bulletin* of 3 May 1948 which concluded: "in justice to himself, President Newton should make a full and complete statement to the people of Alberta who have an annual stake of \$825,622 in the University." In the face of such criticism Dr. Newton and his colleagues in the university and on the Board of Governors maintained complete silence, knowing that their action was fully justified and knowing also that to reveal the facts could do nothing but serious harm to the staff member concerned.

These cases required great courage and fortitude on the part of the President whose sole concern was the best interests of the university and its students. His action was supported by the members of the faculty and others acquainted with the circumstances but public criticism often of the most virulent kind resulted.

In spite of such serious setbacks to the university's image, the matter of good public relations was always of concern to Dr. Newton. In 1948 the reports of the deans on the work of their faculties was found to be of such interest to the Senate and the Board of Governors that each of these bodies suggested some means be found of



disseminating this information widely throughout the province. To this end, I, as assistant to the President, carried out a survey among several universities in Canada, and helpful suggestions and comments were received from the universities of Toronto, British Columbia, Western Ontario, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and McGill. The general feeling was that one of the most useful forms of publicity was derived from the public addresses of the President to various groups of citizens in the fields of business, public education, and the professions. However, it was thought that this should be augmented by carefully prepared news releases on matters of interest to the wider public which was commonly done by the Department of Extension. It was President Newton's view that such matters might best be handled through his own office.

The Students' Council was also concerned about public relations, and Sam Lieberman (then a student veteran, now a justice of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division) had submitted a report and recommendations on the matter to the 1947-48 council followed by a further report in the fall of 1948 by students Jack Starratt and Jack Parry.

In view of the usual financial stringency it was not possible to hire a full time public relations officer, so I was put in charge of a program with a budget of \$1,940 to cover salaries to two students for the period 1 May 1949 to 31 March 1950 and other incidental costs. Mr. R.W. Sherbaniuk and Mr. Bruce A. Powe were hired and provided a lively and valuable service not only to the daily newspapers but to weekly papers as well. The latter were especially pleased to receive items on the activities at the university of students from their respective towns. At the same time many members of the faculty were in demand to speak in various places at a variety of meetings such as those of service clubs, Home and School Associations, teachers' conventions, alumni groups, and many others. These visits to other parts of Alberta were stimulating and rewarding not only to the audiences but to the speakers themselves.\*

Another matter which had been of concern to Dr. Newton was the Arms of the university, which had never been approved by the College of Heralds. He therefore asked Professor H.G. Glyde of the

\*As Dean of Arts and Science I was frequently able to chat with students about visits I had made to their home towns ranging from Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Pincher Creek in the south to Grande Prairie, Peace River, and Beaverlodge in the north and from Vegreville and Vermillion in the east to Edson and Jasper in the west.

Department of Fine Arts to prepare a correct format and description. This was done and approved by the Board of Governors on 21 March 1950. The description read:

*Blazon:* Azure, in front of a Range of Snow Mountains proper, a Range of Hills Vert, in base a Wheat Field surmounted by a Prairie, both also proper, on a Chief Argent a St. George's Cross.

*Crest:* In front of Sun Rays Or, an Open Book proper.

*Motto:* Quaecumque Vera.

Copies were made on post cards and in larger size, and the design was used on all official university publications and stationery.

The large increase in the number of students led inevitably to larger numbers of graduates and to more convocations. It was decided to begin holding regular fall convocations in 1946 partly to accommodate those who completed the requirements for degrees during the summer, partly as a means of presenting awards to students returning to the university, and partly to reduce the numbers attending the spring convocation. However, the number of graduands grew so rapidly that by 1948 it was necessary to hold two spring convocation ceremonies and this practice was continued through the following three years. Many distinguished persons received honorary degrees throughout this period including Premier Manning and Mr. Justice Parlee in the spring of 1948 and the Honourable James A. MacKinnon and Dr. K.E. Archer in the fall. The Convocation of 18 May 1949 was marked by a ceremony unique in the annals of the university in which Reginald Charles Lister, the superintendent of residences, was made an honorary member of Convocation and of the graduating class of 1949. The certificate signed by the Chancellor, the President, the Chairman of the Board, and the Registrar referred to his distinguished service for some forty years as guide, counsellor, and friend to many generations of students in residence. The honour was one that was happily endorsed by all who knew Reg Lister.

Dr. and Mrs. Newton were great friends of the fine arts and in addition to establishing and developing a department in the university for the teaching of art, music, and drama, they presented to the university most of their collection of paintings, drawings, and art objects, to be known as the Emma Read Newton Collection. The ninety-four pictures were housed initially in the top floor of the west

wing of the Rutherford Library, and were important as the first serious effort to initiate a gallery of art in the university.

Probably no president in the university's history was subjected to greater pressures or faced greater problems than did Dr. Newton. In May 1949 he moved from the President's residence on the campus to a small private dwelling on 102 Avenue and made the decision to seek early retirement, to take effect on 31 August 1950. He had served the university with great devotion and distinction as professor of Field Husbandry and Plant Biochemistry in the 1920s, as Dean of Agriculture in 1940-41, and as Acting President and President from 1941 to 1950. The university owes him a great debt.

## CHAPTER SIXTEEN

# *The Stewart Years: 1950-1959*

When Dr. Newton informed the Premier of his decision to retire as President, the government chose Professor Andrew Stewart to succeed him, at a salary of \$8,000 per annum. Professor Stewart was a good choice, for he had a long acquaintance with the university dating back to his appointment as lecturer in Political Economy in 1935 and had gained administrative experience as head of his department, Director of the School of Commerce, and finally in 1949 as Dean of Business Affairs. He was a man of great energy and competence, well liked by both colleagues and students, and dedicated to the university and the responsibilities of his office. His wife and family provided an ideal home background for him, and the President's house, with the six Stewart children in it, took on a liveliness it had never known in its history.

Dr. H.B. Mayo of the Department of Political Economy, writing in *The New Trail*, expressed the views of the faculty in these words:

Seldom can the appointment of a President have been so well received alike by staff, students, alumni, and general public. His intimate knowledge of the staff, of the inner working of the institution itself, and of the community in which it is placed are all considerable initial advantages to which may be added that since the provincial coffers are overflowing with revenue, he will, for a time at least, be spared the financial worries which beset so many presidents.

The installation ceremony took place in Convocation Hall on the afternoon of Saturday, 28 October 1950, with Premier E.C. Manning presenting Dr. Stewart and Chancellor G. Fred McNally carrying out the investiture. The new President took as the subject of his inaugural address "The Fundamental Function of a University."

Among the distinguished guests were Dr. P.J. Nicholson, President of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, and Dr. N.A.M. MacKenzie, President of the University of British Columbia, each of whom received the university's honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Another happy event took place on 14 November when the Board of Governors approved a resolution honouring Dr. Newton for his contributions to the university and accorded him the title of President Emeritus. The resolution was inscribed on a scroll and was presented to Dr. Newton later, together with a wrist watch suitably engraved. President Stewart, Mr. Whidden, and I, who had long been among his closest associates, had the pleasure of making the presentation to Dr. Newton in his office on the campus where he was serving as Director of the Research Council of Alberta on a half-time basis.

It soon became clear that Dr. Mayo's assessment of the financial prospects for the university were too optimistic, for both in his report to Convocation in May 1951 and in an address he gave at his alma mater, the University of Manitoba, the President referred to the difficulties facing his own and other universities. In this address he said:

Since 1947-48, the year of peak enrolments, the position of the universities has become increasingly difficult and indeed precarious. In January 1947 the index of prices as measured by the cost-of-living index stood at 127.0. It has now reached 181. Over this period university revenues have tended to decline, supplementary grants from the Department of Veterans Affairs have dwindled as student veterans have graduated. . . . Among the provincial universities revenues from endowments have not increased, and enlarged grants from provincial governments with limited sources of revenues and beset by demands from all sides have not been sufficient to avert the situation.\*

Certain positive steps were taken throughout the early years of Dr. Stewart's presidency to meet the growing problems. One of the most important was that taken by the National Conference of Canadian Universities on behalf of all universities in Canada to secure support from federal funds. Although the results of these efforts were not ap-

\*This statement was a reflection of a similar situation two decades earlier and was also a forecast of the situation which would become apparent two decades later. One of the reasons for increasing prices was the Korean War which involved Canada and the United States as well as other countries.

parent immediately, they appeared early in 1952 when grants were made directly to universities by the federal government. The University of Alberta's share was \$462,609.80, which permitted the university to meet a number of its special obligations. Further support came from increases in fees and charges for room and board. At the same time President Stewart wrote a circular letter, dated 6 August 1952, to Law alumni regarding the need for bequests to the university and pointing out the many special needs for funds for scholarships, for a museum, for accommodation for fine arts, for the second stage of the Students' Union, and for a gymnasium, swimming pool, and other worthy causes. It would be difficult to estimate the results of this appeal, but the needs of students in particular were becoming better known. One good example of the realization of these needs came when the Alberta Hotel Association initiated a scholarship program for students in various parts of Alberta with \$15,000 made available in 1952-53 and \$25,000 in 1953-54. The Tegler Trust increased the value of some of its awards, and similar assistance came from other sources.

At the same time the scale of salaries and wages needed to be raised repeatedly and supplemented by cost-of-living bonuses. The problem was particularly critical in the clinical departments of the faculties of Medicine and Dentistry where practising doctors and dentists gave a great deal of their time to teaching, often to the detriment of their professional earnings. In other faculties senior professors about to retire found their pensions woefully inadequate and special arrangements had to be made to retain them on active service following the dates of their retirement, or to supplement their pensions, or both.

Perhaps the most serious problems of the 1950s lay in the need to carry forward the building program begun during Dr. Newton's period as President. The first unit of the Provincial Laboratory of Public Health was nearly complete and it was in fact occupied in December 1950. The first unit of the Students' Union Building was finished, but the Engineering Building and the Biological Science Building were suffering serious delays in planning. Finally the architects were chosen—Rule, Wynn, and Rule for the Engineering Building and Mr. Max Dewar, of Dewar, Cawston, and Stevenson for the Biology Building. The two buildings were to proceed together but for various reasons the greatest progress was to be made on the Engineering Building.

On 7 December 1950 Dean Hardy wrote to President Stewart re-

minding him that members of the faculty were prepared to serve as consultants to the architects on the structural work of the Engineering Building, as well as on the plans for all heating, ventilating, plumbing, and electrical work, the majority agreeing to do so at no charge. This would reduce the cost by approximately twelve thousand dollars, but more important, it would help speed up the planning, and, to a lesser degree, the construction.

Planning went on at a rapid pace through early 1951 and tenders were considered on 1 August of that year. The low bid was submitted by Christensen and Macdonald Ltd., in the amount of \$904,409. Since the total cost of the building included forty-five thousand dollars for steel already purchased and forty-five thousand for architects fees, the total came very close to a million dollars for a building estimated at seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars only three years before. The increase was due almost entirely to the rise in the costs of wages and materials over that period. However, the executive committee of the board had no choice but to accept the low tender and on 3 August Dr. Stewart wrote to the Honourable D.B. MacMillan, the Minister of Public Works, asking the government's approval. The Minister wrote Dr. Stewart on 28 August conveying the necessary authority and construction began on 1 September 1951.

The Engineering Building was completed in two years and formally opened on Friday evening, 30 October 1953. At the Fall Convocation on the following afternoon the university conferred honorary degrees on Mr. G.A. Gaherty, president of Montreal Engineering; Mr. W.G. Jewitt, president of Consolidated Mining and Smelting; Mr. J.G. Spratt of Trans Mountain Pipe Lines; and Professor I.F. Morrison. The only unfortunate feature of a very happy occasion was that Professor Morrison was too ill to attend and received the degree *in absentia*.

Construction of the Biological Science Building, later called the Biology Building and, after 17 December 1951, the Agriculture Building, was more difficult. The first draft of the elevation submitted by Mr. Dewar was not acceptable in that it represented too radical a departure from the traditional style of architecture on the campus. The predominant feature of existing buildings was red brick while the proposal for the Biology Building emphasized structural glass. One member of the Advisory Committee, Professor Strickland, went so far as to say that Dewar's design "looked like a door-hinge factory." Some changes were made to make its appearance conform more closely with that of adjacent buildings and the

plans were approved and tenders called. Unfortunately, when the bids were opened on 9 November 1951 it was found that the lowest, that of Bennett and White Ltd., was for \$1,018,530, and when the cost of structural steel already purchased and the architects' fees were added the figure would reach \$1,127,530 for a building estimated to cost eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The University Advisory Committee recommended acceptance, but the government withheld its approval and it was "back to the drawing board" for the committee and Mr. Dewar.

In the ensuing studies, reductions were made in the quality of a number of features and in the overall size of the building so that space for the Department of Entomology was lost completely. The reduced plans were approved by the Department of Public Works, tenders were again called, and were reported to the Board of Governors on 6 February 1953. The lowest tender was that of Christensen and Macdonald at \$796,333; it was accepted and construction began. However, with architects' fees, steel, service connections, and permanent installations added, the final cost was estimated at one million and forty thousand dollars.

At the same time plans went forward for the construction of greenhouses south of the new building which became an important feature of the new facilities for the Faculty of Agriculture. The Agriculture Building was formally opened on Friday evening, 29 October 1954, as the first stage of a structure which would later house the biology departments. At the Convocation held on the following day the emphasis was on agriculture, and honorary degrees were conferred on Mr. O.S. Longman, the Deputy Minister, Dr. W.F. Hanna, Mr. Howard P. Wright, and jointly on the Reverend Kenneth Prior and Mrs. Prior who had served as missionaries in Angola and Nigeria for many years.

In sharp contrast to the delay attendant upon the planning and construction of the engineering and agriculture buildings was the speed with which two other capital projects were carried out. The first of these was what came to be known as the John S. McEachern Cancer Research Laboratory which grew out of a plan jointly initiated by certain members of the Faculty of Medicine and the board of directors of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Cancer Society. The faculty members were anxious to have a laboratory or institute designed for and committed to research, while the Alberta directors of the Cancer Society were equally anxious to promote studies in this province into the causes and treatment of cancer. The result was a



commitment on the part of the society to provide the sum of \$150,000 to construct and equip a building annexed to the Medical Building. Plans were completed and the tender let for \$135,000. The project went forward with a speed that was remarkable even for a small building. It was first formally broached by Mr. R.N. Talbot, executive secretary of the Alberta Division of the Cancer Society, in a letter to President Stewart dated 13 March 1951. The first sod was turned by Mrs. McEachern at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, 20 October of the same year, and the building was opened in November 1952. The name attached to it was particularly appropriate, for Dr. McEachern had practised medicine in Calgary for forty years from 1907 until his death in 1947. He had been largely responsible for the formation of the Canadian Cancer Society and was its president from its inauguration in 1938 until he resigned in 1944.

Another project which was carried out promptly was that of the Ophthalmology Building. Dr. M.R. Marshall, the professor of Ophthalmology, had made a practice over the years of depositing his honorarium from the university and that from the university hospital in trust accounts. In 1954 it became necessary to provide new space for Dr. Marshall and his associates and students in Ophthalmology. It was agreed by all concerned that the funds in the University Trust, about thirteen thousand dollars, and in the Hospital Trust, about six thousand dollars, should be combined with an advance of ten thousand from Dr. Marshall himself to construct a new building at the north end of the Colonel Mewburn wing of the hospital. These amounts would be repaid by Dr. Marshall paying a rent of three thousand dollars per annum, with his own initial contribution being a first charge on this rent. This happy arrangement permitted the new building to be erected promptly with no financial problems whatsoever. It was a model, which, unfortunately, could not be duplicated in other fields.

Space was a continuing problem in spite of the progress already made in the decade since the end of World War II. On 4 June 1954, Dean R.M. Hardy submitted a report to the Board of Governors which summed up the situation as it appeared at that time. He stated:

It appears that a building program involving about one million dollars a year for the next ten years will be required to modernize present accommodation. . . . New space, particularly for classrooms, will be urgently required in September, 1955, and will be absolutely essential by

September, 1956. . . . The first alternative, and the one presently favoured by the Committee, is to add an extension to the west of the new Agriculture Building. . . . The second alternative is to build an Administration Building.

The committee further recommended that Mr. Louis A. De Monte, resident architect of the University of California at Berkeley, be invited to come to Edmonton for a week "to discuss and advise on all aspects of our present building problems."\*

The governors approved this suggestion; Mr. De Monte came and made his report; and as a result of his proposals the board, on 6 August 1954, authorized the construction of the Administration Building by the fall of 1955, an extension of the Agriculture Building by the fall of 1956, and a residence when feasible. It was also noted that the main approach to the university must soon shift from 112 Street and the Arts Building to 87 Avenue and 114 Street. This was an important factor in siting the new Administration Building on 89 Avenue at the head of 114 Street.

Preliminary planning began in the fall of 1954, and on 18 January 1955 President Stewart set up a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. J.M. Whidden, the Bursar, to make detailed proposals in the hope that construction might begin that year. This hope unfortunately proved vain, for there were difficulties in securing the necessary approval from the Department of Public Works. The government had endorsed the idea of the project but decreed a limit of forty thousand square feet in extent and six hundred thousand in funds. The board, on the other hand, were conscious of the importance of the site and were anxious to erect a building which would present an imposing appearance in view of the fact that for future visitors to the campus it might be the first university building they would see. Discussions dragged on through the whole of 1955, but Poole Construction began work in 1956 and the building was officially opened on Friday afternoon, 1 November 1956. It provided accommodation for the bookstore and post office; Registrar, Bursar, President, Provost,

\*I had met Mr. De Monte during my visit to the University of California a few weeks before, under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, and had been very favourably impressed by his experience and competence. It seemed that on the Berkeley campus he had met and solved many of the problems of planning which were beginning to appear on the campus of the University of Alberta. I therefore recommended to the Space Survey Committee that he be invited to Edmonton. (WHJ)

Dean of Women, Director of Student Advisory Services; and the National Employment Services. Along with the Students' Union Building which faced it across 89 Avenue it soon became a focus of campus life.

The university through this period had a number of discussions with both city and provincial government officials about space on or near the campus and on or near the university farm. The city wanted 7.05 acres on the Education Building (Corbett Hall) grounds and 1.68 acres on what was known as the Sanatorium Site for the purpose of extending 112 Street southwest to join University Avenue at the traffic circle and for the widening of University Avenue from 114 Street to 116 Street; it offered the university in exchange sixty lots comprising 10.36 acres between 87 Avenue on the north and University Avenue on the south and between 116 and 117 streets, and asked for \$6,520 for the difference based on a cost of four thousand dollars per acre. On 26 June 1953 the board approved the exchange.

On 2 October 1953, the Research Council of Alberta made a formal request to the governors of the university for 2.75 acres of land on the southeast corner of the intersection of 87 Avenue and 114 Street for a new building. This was approved, although the size of the site was finally fixed at 2.16 acres. The first stage of the new building was formally opened on Friday, 2 September 1956 and a later addition was ready for occupation by May 1970.

The provincial government, in its plans for the jubilee ceremonies of the province to be celebrated in 1955, planned two large auditoriums, one in Edmonton and one in Calgary. On 6 August 1956, the Board of Governors of the university received a delegation comprising Premier E.C. Manning, the ministers of Welfare and of Public Works, the Honourable J.G. Jorgenson and the Honourable A.J. Hooke, and the Deputy Minister of Public Works, Mr. Arnold, to discuss a site for the Edmonton auditorium. The government made a strong case for a site on the south side of 87 Avenue between 114 and 116 streets, while the university would have preferred that it be farther south, on University Avenue. In the end the board approved in principle the donation of the land requested by the government on condition that the President negotiate with regard to the following points:

(a) That the government define a boundary and take over the section of land now occupied by the University Hospital, the Provincial Laboratory, and the land on which the auditorium would be situ-

ated, leaving as large a strip as possible intact from the west boundary of the university's land.

(b) That the government give assurance that the land now remaining to the university would not be disturbed.

(c) That the government consider the erection of the projected museum, as originally planned, north of the open space in front of the Arts Building.

(d) That adequate parking be provided.

Further losses of space occurred in the area of the university farm. Late in 1953 the provincial Department of Education began to plan for a school for the deaf and required thirty acres on the Parkland Farm. This was valuable experimental land and the Faculty of Agriculture was very reluctant to release it, but it was finally surrendered in exchange for alternative space to the south. In 1955 the city required a strip of land to the north of the Animal Science farm in order to provide an adequate access road to the subdivision of Grandview Heights. This was approved by the board in November 1955.\*

By 1957 the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium had been completed and the provincial Department of Public Works was planning a second power plant to serve the many new buildings built or planned in this area. The site they had chosen was west of the Nurses' Residence and south of the auditorium parking lot. This and other developments made it clear to President Stewart and the board that the university had lost control of the area, and on 1 February 1957, they approved a resolution:

that title to the property south of 87th Avenue, except for the strip between 116th and 117th Streets be transferred to the Department of Public Works and that the 5 acre plot for the Forestry Laboratory bordering on University Avenue and 117th Street include the 150 foot strip east of 116th Street.

This proposal was put into effect in due course.

The Banff School of Fine Arts also had its building program. By 1952 three chalets were complete on the Banff campus and were officially named in honour of the late Colonel J.H. Woods whose widow had provided a portion of the funds for their construction.

\*The board minutes on this item refer to the subdivision as "Granville Heights" but the city maps going back to the turn of the century and thereafter consistently refer to "Grandview," so the board minutes, usually extremely reliable, seem to be in error on this point.

Under the vigorous direction of Donald Cameron the school was continuing to grow and expand in fine arts, and the short course in business administration, first offered from 3 March to 13 April 1952, showed promise of becoming a permanent winter program. All this made it necessary to build a central building for administration. Planning for it began in 1952. It was typical of the situation that the tenders came in at \$260,961 and that the funds available amounted to only \$150,000. However, Donald Cameron, with characteristic persuasive powers, secured the assistance of Dr. Eric Harvie to the extent of \$100,000 and the first stage of the Administrative Building was able to be completed. This was no sooner done than plans went ahead for the second stage to include a dining room and essential facilities for teaching purposes. This, too, was completed by 1957, with the financial help from the Canada Council, the provincial government, the university and other sources.

Academic changes and development took place on many fronts throughout the 1950s as the student veterans completed their studies and left the university and new attitudes toward higher education took place. The total enrolment of full time students in 1950-51 stood at 3,565, down from 4,113 the previous year with the largest drops occurring in the faculties of Arts and Science, down from 811 to 705; Agriculture, from 263 to 161; and Engineering, from 755 to 535. The postwar low point was reached in 1951-52 when the total fell to 3,224, after which it began to rise again, slowly at first but with gathering speed until it reached 5,241 in Dr. Stewart's last year as President. There were sharp fluctuations throughout the period, with Engineering falling to 444 in 1951-52 and rising to 1,135 in 1958-59, while Law reached its nadir of 77 in 1956-57 before it began to rise again.

Dr. Stewart's first year as President was marked by the untimely death of Dr. R.D. Sinclair, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, and the loss of Dr. M.E. Lazerte, Dean of the Faculty of Education, and Dr. R.K. Gordon, professor of English for many years and head of the department since 1957, both by retirement.

A number of new faces appeared on the roster of General Faculty Council including professors Collins of History; Jones of English; Keeping of Mathematics; Johnson of Genetics; MacKenzie of Surgery; Mayo of Political Economy; McDougall, head of Elementary Education; Coutts, head of Secondary Education; Dunlop, head of Educational Psychology; and Cook, Director of Student Advisory Services.

The Faculty of Medicine underwent a number of changes to improve the curriculum and bring its program more closely in line with that of others in Canada and elsewhere. The teaching year was extended to thirty-two weeks, beginning in the fall of 1951, with registration taking place on 4 September, lectures beginning on the fifth and extending into mid-April of the following year. The Faculty of Dentistry followed a similar pattern. General Faculty Council also approved the use of the final examinations of the Medical Council of Canada as the finals of the fourth year students of medicine where appropriate. Finally, approval was given for the termination of the B.Sc., M.D. and B.Sc., D.D.S. combined programs. It was prescribed that admission to the Faculty of Medicine would be based on a minimum of two years in the Faculty of Arts and Science with credit in Zoology, Physics, Organic Chemistry, and Inorganic Chemistry. The rationale of this decision was that it allowed greater flexibility. It permitted students who did not enter medicine to go on to their degrees in Arts or Science without change of program and furthermore it would not require students to make up their minds as to their future careers on entrance to university. Finally it relieved the university of any sense of commitment to admit students to the Faculty of Medicine after the two preliminary years. This change had the merits adduced in its favour but it also meant that the course in premedical Latin and Greek was dropped as was a half-year course in Embryology. The change led to the re-establishment of the degree of B.Sc. in Medicine for students doing special studies, usually at the end of the second year and normally in one of the areas of basic science in medicine.

In addition to the changes in Medicine, entrance requirements in general were studied in 1951. During the previous year a Joint Committee to Co-ordinate University and High School Curricula had been established which presented its recommendations to General Faculty Council in December 1951. They included the reduction of foreign language courses in high school from three years to two, to be taken in Grades XI and XII, and the combination of algebra, geometry, and trigonometry into a single course in Grade XII, omitting calculus. There was a great deal of concern expressed by members of the faculty at these changes but they were approved for implementation in the fall of 1952.

An innovation of a different kind took place when the governors approved the establishment of the University of Alberta Awards in Letters, Music, Painting and Related Arts. The suggestion eman-

ated from Dr. W.G. Hardy, head of the Department of Classics, as an award in Letters to be made in consultation with the Canadian Authors' Association of which he was the president, but it was expanded on the suggestion of Donald Cameron, Director of Extension and of the Banff School of Fine Arts. The university's representatives on the first selection committees were Dr. E.P. Scarlett of Calgary for Letters, Mrs. W.H. Egbert of Calgary for Music, and Mr. Walter B. Herbert\* of Ottawa for Painting and Related Arts. Professor H.G. Glyde designed the medals. The first winners were Dr. Healey Willan in Music, Miss Mazo de la Roche in Letters, and Dr. A.Y. Jackson in Painting. The awards were presented in Banff during the summer session. During the same summer of 1951 the Banff School itself was the recipient of the Henry Marshall Tory Award conferred by the Canadian Association for Adult Education for "outstanding service to the Canadian Community in the field of Adult Education."

A change of some significance took place in the 1950-51 session when the faculty established the Association of the Teaching Staff of the University of Alberta (ATSUA). Discussions between the faculty and the administration had been held earlier through a Faculty Relations Committee originally named by the President. However, with the establishment of the ATSUA, its executive committee took over this function and the Faculty Relations Committee was dissolved.

The fall of 1951 saw approval of offering university courses for credit in the late afternoon and evening especially in the fields of education, arts, and science. This practice was especially requested in Calgary but it proved to be of valuable assistance to students in both the major cities, particularly to teachers anxious to improve their qualifications.

Although registration in a number of faculties fell off sharply when the veterans completed their studies, the interest in graduate study continued at a fairly high level and it became apparent that the old system of administering the affairs of the School of Graduate Studies under a committee chaired by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science was no longer adequate. A committee under the chairmanship of Dr. O.J. Walker was set up by General Faculty Council to review the matter and it presented its report to that body in March 1952. It pointed out that the school had a larger enrolment than some faculties, that a great deal of administrative work was involved in-

\*Mr. Herbert was a distinguished graduate of the University of Alberta and was later given an honorary degree by his alma mater.

cluding the award of bursaries, scholarships, and fellowships, and that it was important that one central office be responsible for insuring that a consistently high standard of achievement be maintained by all departments offering programs leading to the master's degrees. The fact that two students had already enrolled in programs leading to the doctorate indicated the way in which the school might be expected to develop.

On the basis of this situation the committee recommended that the school be raised to the status of a faculty with its own council and that it be administered by a dean. General Faculty Council, after a brief discussion, approved the recommendation and it was passed on to the Board of Governors. The board approved the establishment of the School of Graduate Studies as a separate entity with its own council, and the appointment of Dr. O.J. Walker, professor of Chemistry, as the director, but withheld faculty status. Dr. Walker took over his new duties in the summer of 1952.

The university community lost two members by death during the session—Mr. J.W.E. Markle, alumni secretary, on 9 December 1951, and Dr. R.L. Rutherford, professor of Geology on 29 January 1952. At the end of the session, Dean John Macdonald and professors M.H. Long and Francis Owen retired. Mr. A.G. Markle carried on his father's duties in the alumni office and was later formally appointed as alumni secretary. I succeeded Dr. Macdonald as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, Dr. D.M. Healy became head of the Department of Modern Languages, and Dr. R.W. Collins, head of the Department of History.

The new status of the School of Graduate Studies and the growing interest in work at the doctoral level prompted the council of the school to revise its Ph.D. regulations and bring them forward to General Faculty Council for approval. This action was soon to be justified by the increase in candidates for the doctorate. At a subsequent meeting the general regulations of the school and particular regulations affecting the master's degree and the degree of Doctor of Science were brought forward and approved.

The development of interest in art led to a number of changes in the field. New courses were approved along with a program leading to the bachelor's degree, and other programs of a more specialized type leading to diplomas in Painting, Mural Painting and Decorative Painting, and Design and Illustration. Another significant first step was the approval of two courses in Geography and the appointment of Dr. W.C. Wonders as the first specialist in the field, but as a



member of the Department of Political Economy pending the establishment of a separate department of geography.

The changes in the mathematics program in the high schools of the province made it necessary to make substantial changes in the mathematics courses in the university and also affected courses in physics and engineering. These modifications in turn made it necessary to produce a new pattern in mathematics leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Arts and other minor changes in other programs.

An application for an *ad eundem* degree in Law received in April 1953, raised the whole question of the advisability of continuing the practice of granting such degrees. In presenting a motion to abandon the practice, I pointed out that the original membership of Convocation in 1908 had been created by granting *ad eundem* degrees of the University of Alberta to persons holding degrees from other universities and resident in the province at that time. In later years it had enabled certain professors at the university to become members of Convocation and so vote for membership in the Senate. It had also been used as a device to permit students to gain admission to the School of Graduate Studies. General Faculty Council felt that an opportunity should be given to study the implications such a move might have and the matter was deferred. In the meantime Professor M.H. Long of the Department of History filed an application for the degree of B.A. *ad eundem* and was awarded it at the Convocation of 14 May 1953, the last person to receive a degree in this way. It was 1962 before the matter was raised again and the degree withdrawn by General Faculty Council.

One of the problems facing the administration and the board during this period was that of promotions within the faculty. In some departments the pressures were very strong while in others they were less so. The board was anxious to achieve some uniformity in the matter and consequently established a General Promotions Committee under the chairmanship of the President, comprising the members of the Deans' Council, three members of the faculty, and the Bursar. This committee worked well for a number of years and its decisions were generally accepted as equitable and just.

One important development, the establishment of the School of Physiotherapy, was the direct result of the severe epidemic of poliomyelitis which took place in 1953 and extended into 1954. A few cases had occurred in the first six months of 1953, but beginning in July the incidence rose alarmingly with twenty-one cases in that month, seventy-four in August, ninety-two in September, sixty-two

in October, and one hundred-and six in November, after which the figures declined. Over forty of these patients died and many of those who survived were left with paralysis and serious physical traumata of various kinds.\* Although active treatment was largely confined to the Royal Alexandra Hospital because of the presence of an isolation ward there, the rehabilitation of the survivors was largely carried out in the University of Alberta Hospital in a special wing equipped for the purpose. Since specialists in physiotherapy were in short supply and were needed for many other purposes in any case, the board approved the creation of a School of Physiotherapy which was opened in September 1954, with Dr. J.R. Fowler as Director and Miss Nancy Rendell as lecturer. Space for the school was found in the former wet canteen of the RCAF Initial Training School, a temporary frame building behind Assiniboia Hall. The course was restricted to women students and consisted of two regular winter sessions with a summer session of three months as part of the first year and another of two months as part of the second year. The summer sessions comprised hospital practice to be carried out in the University Hospital, the Aberhart Sanatorium, the Cerebral Palsy Clinic, the Workmen's Compensation Board Rehabilitation Clinic, and elsewhere.

In spite of the best efforts of the Joint Committee to Co-ordinate University and High School Curricula, complete agreement between the university representatives and the High School Curriculum Committee remained difficult to achieve. One of the results of this situation was a decision to set up a committee to test (a) the validity of Grade IX examinations as a measure of success in senior high school and in university, (b) the validity of Grade XII examinations as a measure of success in university, (c) the validity of success in non-academic subjects as a measure of success in university, and, (d) finally to study the experience of other universities in testing other types of matriculation regulations. The studies of this committee went on for some time but were largely inconclusive.

In the meantime the Faculty of Engineering felt it necessary to require the three-credit elective course in trigonometry offered in some high schools and through the correspondence branch of the Department of Education as a prerequisite to admission. In dealing

\*See the article by Dr. H.V. Rice, in the *Alberta Medical Bulletin*, vol. 19, no. 4, pp. 45ff. The work of Dr. J. Frank Elliott deserves special mention.

with the recommendations that this trigonometry course be made mandatory for admission to Engineering, General Faculty Council further approved it as a prerequisite for the Physical Science Patterns and honours courses in the Faculty of Arts and Science. This was opposed to the concept of a single level or weight of matriculation subjects for all faculties in the university and involved further extensive discussions with the Department of Education. The matter was resolved by what many members of the faculty felt to be a serious retrograde step, the elimination of a foreign language prerequisite for the Faculty of Engineering.

During this period the departments of Mathematics and Physics became gravely concerned about the failure rates of first-year students in their courses. The matter was so serious that a committee was set up by President Stewart under the chairmanship of Professor E.S. Keeping in January 1955, and included Professor K.B. Newbound of the Department of Physics, Professor L.E. Gads of the Department of Civil Engineering, and Professor Lolita Wilson of Student Counselling Services. This committee reported to General Faculty Council on 28 March 1955 that failure rates in the Christmas tests were sixty-one percent for the first year mathematics course in Engineering and sixty-eight percent in Arts and Science, with the latter adjusted to fifty percent. In the first year physics courses the failure rates were seventy-six percent in the Faculty of Engineering and fifty-three percent in Arts and Science, while the failure rates in the first year chemistry course, common to both faculties, was sixty-three percent in Engineering and twenty-eight percent in Arts and Science. It seemed clear that the basis of the trouble was complex but that weakness in high school mathematics was undoubtedly a factor.

The committee then analysed the probable causes. Poor university teaching was largely ruled out because the failure rates seemed to be consistently bad whether in sections taught by experienced and competent professors or new and inexperienced instructors, and students in answering questionnaires seldom blamed their instructors. The method of marking was examined, but since it was done by groups of instructors, each marking the answers to a single problem throughout all sections this was ruled out as a factor. The committee did find, however, that many students were poorly prepared and were incompetent in handling simple calculations. Furthermore many students admitted that they had not learned how to study ef-

fectively in high school and were not able to adjust readily to the rigours of study in the university.\*

The committee found that there was some improvement in the results in the February tests, partly because a few of the poorest students had dropped out after Christmas, and partly because those with a high degree of motivation had learned to apply themselves better to their work in mathematics. Several recommendations were made. These included extending Christmas tests to two hours in length, the use of tutorials in addition to lectures, and restrictions on the admission of students to Engineering and the Physical Sciences if their record in mathematics at matriculation was poor. Finally, the university representatives on the articulation committee† were asked to press for more emphasis on mathematics in high school. The time and thought given to this problem by many faculty members provides evidence of the genuine concern of the university for improvement in the education of its students and the willingness to review the curriculum in the light of changing circumstances.

The 1954-55 year ended with the retirements of Dean H.E. Smith of the Faculty of Education and Dr. P.S. Warren as head of the Department of Geology, and the resignation of Dr. H.V. Rice as head of the Department of Physiology. The new session opened with Dr. H.T. Coutts as Dean of the Faculty of Education, Dr. M.J. Huston as Dean of the Faculty of Pharmacy, recently raised from the status of School, and Professor Ben Linberg as Director of the School of Commerce. At the same time I was named Vice-President for the period of absence of President Stewart on the work of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects (the Gordon Commission). Dr. J.W. Pearce was appointed head of Physiology and Dr. R.E. Folinsbee was promoted to head the Department of Geology.

Interest in the establishment of junior colleges to offer the first

\*As Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science I was always deeply concerned about students who had come to the university with good high school records but had done badly in the Christmas tests there. I made a point of interviewing as many of these as possible in January each year and found some interesting sidelights on the educational process. One student with a good record in Grade XII and a poor record in his Christmas tests explained his failure in mathematics after an excellent mark in Grade XII by saying "That's simple. I had Miss Buckles in Grade XII." Miss Irene Buckles was one of the best teachers of mathematics in Edmonton at that time—and indeed the whole province. She was an exception, if poor instruction in high schools was the rule. (WHJ)

†The Joint Committee to Co-ordinate University and High School Curricula.

year of university studies was growing throughout the province, particularly in Lethbridge, and the Committee on Junior Colleges was aware that the regulations needed review. They had been established in 1930 with the affiliation of Mount Royal College in Calgary when entrance to university had been at the level of Grade XI or junior matriculation. Since that time the matriculation level had been set at Grade XII but no significant change in the regulations governing junior colleges had taken place. In the light of changes in the level of university work that had taken place in the intervening twenty-five years, the Committee on Junior Colleges recommended that members of the staff in such institutions should hold at least the master's degree in the main field of instruction, and that their appointments should be approved by the committee if the college was to secure affiliation with the university. This was approved by General Faculty Council in September 1955.

The session of 1955-56 was marked by an unusually large number of new programs, changes in existing programs, and new courses, especially at the graduate level. A program leading to the degree of B.A. in Drama was approved, along with a new honors program in Zoology. A new three-year program in Physical Education leading to the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education, replacing the previous four-year program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education in Physical Education, was approved although the Board of Governors expressed reservations about it. Many new courses were approved ranging from a revised five-hour a week course in elementary mathematics to graduate courses in economics, political science, chemistry and other subjects. The program leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Agriculture was drastically revised to provide for emphasis on the basic sciences in the first two years, application to all fields of agriculture in the second and third years, and concentrated specialization or advanced general study in the fourth year. A new program in the Faculty of Engineering was approved leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Metallurgical Engineering. On the other hand the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Household Economics, for students entering from the provincial schools of agriculture, was dropped.

Senior members of the faculty were concerned about the previous studies of graduate students who were candidates for the degree of Ph.D. and had earlier ruled that only those would be admitted who had obtained their bachelor's degree "from an approved university other than the University of Alberta." By 1956 it had become appar-

ent that this regulation would exclude a number of excellent candidates. This was especially true in the case of students in the field of educational supervision and administration who wished to pursue doctoral studies in the new program being developed with a substantial grant of \$127,540 made by the Kellogg Foundation over a period of five years. The Council of the School of Graduate Studies therefore recommended that "a student may be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy if he holds a bachelor's or *master's degree*, or *their equivalent*, from an approved university other than the University of Alberta." There was some opposition to the change, but since it appeared essential in the case of students in the new doctoral program in Education, the only one of its kind in Canada, it was approved by General Faculty Council.

In the summer of 1956 the Alberta Leadership Course for School Principals held its first session, of three weeks' duration, under the direction of Dr. W.H. Worth. It was the first step in a continuing program held every summer for many years.

The year ended with the retirement of three faculty members of long service—Professor Mabel Patrick, Director of the School of Household Economics, Professor William Rowan, head of the Department of Zoology; and Professor L.H. Nichols of the Department of Physics. Professors Patrick and Rowan had been the first to be appointed in their respective fields. Professor Donald Cameron had been appointed to the Senate of Canada and had effectively retired from the position of Director of Extension although he continued as Director of the Banff School of Fine Arts and the Banff School of Advanced Management. Miss Marjorie Sherlock had resigned as Librarian in the previous year and Mr. Bruce Peel had been named as Acting Librarian.

With the opening of the new session in 1956 Miss Hazel McIntyre became Director of the School of Household Economics. Dr. R.B. Miller became head of the Department of Zoology, Mr. D.D. Campbell became Director of Extension, and Mr. Bruce Peel was confirmed as Librarian.

The new session of 1956-57 saw continued discussion on the difficulties students were experiencing in trying to cope with the first year courses in mathematics and physics and the best method of solving them. The problem lay chiefly in the Department of Physics and the fact that students were asked to use calculus in their work when this topic had been dropped from the high school mathematics curriculum. One suggestion was that students should not be admit-

ted to the Faculty of Engineering unless they had achieved at least sixty percent in Mathematics 30, in Physics 30, and an A grade in trigonometry in high school. This was not completely acceptable because of the growing awareness of the need for more engineers in the province and the fact that students could enter faculties of engineering in the United States without such standing.

Another aspect of matriculation came under discussion by General Faculty Council when the committee planning the Lethbridge junior college\* asked that students be admitted to the college without complete matriculation. The local committee was naturally concerned lest the college would not attract enough students when it opened its doors in a new wing of the Lethbridge Collegiate Institute in September 1957. Mr. L.H. Bussard, superintendent of the Lethbridge Public School Board, and an active member of the committee, submitted a number of reasons why a special case should be made for the Lethbridge junior college. He pointed out that students might be delayed a year in beginning studies at the university level, they might go to other universities where the level of admission was lower, or they might give up the idea of university work completely. Furthermore the fact that the college was to be housed initially in the collegiate made it possible for students to carry on more Grade XII courses while doing partial first year university work, making up the deficiency through a university summer program either in Lethbridge or elsewhere. As Dean of Arts and Science, I had actively supported the proposals for the junior college, and had pointed out that such students would not qualify for assistance under the Students' Assistance Act nor could the college qualify for federal aid on their behalf. Furthermore there was already a provision of the university for able students to be admitted with certain deficiencies if they had been unable to complete matriculation because the courses were not available at their high school and that such consideration could be extended to students seeking admission to the Lethbridge junior college. As a result General Faculty Council agreed that no special concessions should be permitted to the college beyond those available at the university.

A full dress debate on affiliation with the proposed college took

\*For a detailed account of the background of the college see Alexander G. Markle, "Genesis of the Lethbridge Public Junior College," a thesis submitted to the Faculty of Graduate Studies of the University of Alberta, in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Education through the Department of Educational Foundations, April 1965.

place in General Faculty Council on 25 February 1957, with Dr. W.H. Swift, the Deputy Minister of Education attending as a spokesman for the provincial Department of Education which was also involved. I explained that the university's concerns lay in the areas of curriculum, the qualifications of the teaching staff, and the teaching, library, and laboratory facilities, and that since these had been found to be satisfactory I was prepared to move that the council recommend to the Board of Governors that the consent to the establishment of the college be given. Dr. Swift explained that the School Act stipulated that the consent in writing of the Board of Governors and the approval of the Minister of Education were required before the school board or boards could establish a college in affiliation with the University of Alberta. He stated that the minister had given tentative approval subject to approval by the Board of Governors and he also indicated the extent of the grant that the government was prepared to make to the college in the first year of its operation.

The discussion was long and a number of interesting and important points were raised but the recommendation was passed on the motion which Dean Hardy and I made. At the meeting of the council in March a revised statement of regulations governing junior colleges affiliated with the university was approved, and these were applied to the Lethbridge Public Junior College. Approval by the Board of Governors completed the arrangements necessary and the college opened its doors in the fall with a total of thirty-six students and an excellent group of instructors under the direction of Dean William James Cousins who also served as lecturer in History. In the following year registration rose to fifty-six and the college went on to serve its constituency well and to form the nucleus of the University of Lethbridge.

The interest in affiliation with the University of Alberta on the part of existing colleges was shown in inquiries made at this time by Camrose Lutheran College and Canadian Union College near Lacombe, operated by the Seventh-Day Adventist Church.

The university's own programs continued to grow with new courses in many fields and several new areas of study. The appointment of Dr. Robert L. James as assistant professor of Sociology in 1956 led to a growing interest in this field and a B.A. pattern in Sociology was approved to begin in 1957. The need for more people qualified as research assistants in the field of basic medical science led to the approval of an honours program in Physiology, and an honours program combining Physics and Geology was authorized for stu-



dents wishing to work in the general area of geophysical exploration. Other honours programs were broadened and varied in such areas as Applied Mathematics and in Theoretical Physics.

In the field of graduate studies, the most dramatic advance occurred in the Faculty of Education which had been steadily developing new courses under the stimulation provided by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation in Educational Administration and the Carnegie Corporation in Educational Research. The former donated a substantial sum to provide nine fellowships of \$2,400 each, tenable at the University of Alberta for students working at either the master's or the doctor's level in Educational Administration. These were supplemented by similar awards from Imperial Oil, the Canadian Text Book Publishers, and the International Nickel Company of Canada. The Carnegie Corporation offered two fellowships of \$2,500 each and one of \$1,500 to complete support for a program of nationwide interest. The leadership given in the development by Dean H.T. Coutts and such colleagues as Dr. Arthur W. Reeves, Dr. G.M. Dunlop, and others was outstanding.

In the matter of admissions to the university and to the professional faculties, the decisions were normally made by the Registrar and his colleagues or, in the more difficult cases, by the dean or director, sometimes with the benefit of advice from an admissions committee. This system worked well until a challenge was made by a student who had graduated with a B.A. degree but was denied admission to the Faculty of Law by the dean of that faculty. The case eventually came before the Honourable Mr. Justice Horace G. Johnson of the Supreme Court who ruled that the Board of Governors and only the board had the power under the terms of the University Act to "make such rules governing admissions to the University as it deems proper, and to refuse the admission of an applicant failing to satisfy the requirements." It became obvious that the requirements and procedures governing admissions to the university and to any of its faculties or schools would need to be clearly set out. A committee was set up by President Stewart, with the consent of General Faculty Council, under the chairmanship of Professor Alex Smith of the Faculty of Law. It submitted its report and recommendations to GFC on 25 March 1957. The report was a model of clarity and precision and was passed on to the Board of Governors for ratification and implementation. It had the effect of clarifying the delegation of authority from the board to the appropriate councils, committees, and officers with respect to admissions but it did the same with respect to promo-

tions, requirements to withdraw, and restriction of enrolments where available accommodations and facilities were limited.

The university, and in particular the Faculty of Engineering, was faced with another admissions problem at this time. Under the terms of the University Act, the General Faculty Council was responsible for the appointment of boards of examiners for admission to various professional bodies in Alberta. When Mount Royal College was refused permission after the war to offer first year courses in engineering in affiliation with the University of Alberta, its principal, Dr. Garden, made an arrangement with the University of Oklahoma to offer the first two years of the program in engineering of that university and to do so on the basis of admission at the level of Alberta Grade XI. A number of students took advantage of this arrangement to secure a degree in engineering from the University of Oklahoma and, on the strength of this degree they applied for admission to the Association of Professional Engineers of Alberta. Such applicants, over a hundred during a period of years, were required by the board of examiners in engineering to write and pass certain professional examinations before being permitted to register as members of the profession on the grounds that their training was at least a year less than that required by the University of Alberta and other Canadian universities. Most of the students accepted this ruling but in March 1957, a few appealed it to General Faculty Council. Since this was essentially an appeal on the basis of procedures, the council set up an *ad hoc* committee largely composed of members who were not themselves engineers to look into the matter. Their report, presented in May 1958, revealed that all those who had appealed the ruling of the board of examiners did in fact have deficiencies in their basic science courses. The committee recommended that these students be required to write two comprehensive examinations in mathematics, physics, and chemistry at the intermediate level. This was endorsed by General Faculty Council, and since Mount Royal College had withdrawn its arrangement with the University of Oklahoma, no further problems of that particular kind arose.

Plans for an expansion of offerings at the Calgary branch of the university were beginning to gain momentum as the enrolment grew, the faculty increased, and more courses were offered, some at the second year level. In consequence of this the university approved the enrolment of students in the second year of the B.A. beginning in the fall of 1957, but in view of other limited facilities there it was decided that this should not be given wide publicity.

The 1956-57 session ended with the retirement of three members of the faculty who had given many years of distinguished service, Dr. O.J. Walker, professor of Chemistry and Director of the School of Graduate Studies; Dr. R.W. Collins, head of the Department of History; and Dr. E.H. Moss, head of the Department of Botany. Dr. Collins and Dr. Moss, however, remained active in a limited way for the following year.

The new year began with a number of changes in the administrative staff. President Stewart had accepted the chairmanship of a Royal Commission on Price Spreads in Food Products and would be absent at intervals throughout the year. I had previously served as Vice-President during absences of the President and was appointed to that position on a continuing basis; Dr. D.E. Smith succeeded me as Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science; Miss Ruth E. McClure became Director of the School of Nursing, replacing Miss Penhale who had accepted another position in eastern Canada; Mr. A.D. Cairns was confirmed as Registrar due to the illness of Mr. G.B. Taylor; Dr. A.G. McCalla became Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies while retaining his post as Dean of Agriculture; and Dr. C.F. Bentley became Associate Dean of Agriculture with major administrative responsibility for that faculty; Dr. Harry Gunning replaced Dr. Walker as head of the Department of Chemistry; Dr. Harold J. Brodie replaced Dr. Moss as head of the Department of Botany; and Dr. Keith Yonge was appointed head of the Department of Psychiatry.

The university growth was continuing at an increasing pace and this was manifested in a wide variety of ways: A new program was offered leading to the degree of Bachelor of Music designed particularly for those who wished to embark on a professional career in some aspect of the subject. The curriculum in the first two years of Engineering was substantially changed and new honours programs and general patterns were approved in Chemistry, Physics, and Entomology. The Faculty of Education which had been wrestling with the problem of approaches to teacher training produced new programs leading to the degree of Bachelor of Education through two distinct routes, one for teachers intending to specialize in elementary education and the other for those intending to specialize in teaching at the secondary level.

One of the committees of General Faculty Council with a long and honourable history was that dealing with timetables and new courses. I reported to GFC in January 1958 that the increasingly

rapid changes in courses and programs and introduction of new courses made it difficult for the existing committee to "pass any kind of significant judgment, either on the likely cost of a new course, or on whether or not it is a clear addition which should be open to question by General Faculty Council or the Board of Governors." The other function, that of timetabling, was handled by the Registrar, his proposals being referred to the Space Allocation Committee, which was a President's committee with administrative powers and functions. I therefore moved, seconded by Dean McCalla, that the committee be discharged. The GFC passed the motion without debate.

As the importance and extent of graduate studies increased, the status of the school was raised to that of a faculty and Dr. A.G. McCalla took over its direction as the first dean. The earlier idea that the university should not admit its own graduates to candidacy for a doctorate unless they had a master's degree from another institution was challenged by Dr. Harry Gunning, the new head of the Chemistry Department, who claimed that the regulation had the effect of "providing scientists for the United States, since eighty percent of the students who go there for doctoral work stay there after graduation. As a result Canada is losing the services of a substantial number of scientists who are vitally needed in this country."\* He was able to convince the Council of the Faculty of Graduate Studies that the regulation should be amended and, after some discussion, General Faculty Council dropped the requirements for a master's degree elsewhere before admission to candidacy for a doctorate at the University of Alberta.

The Faculty of Medicine adopted the concept of a reduction in the time spent on the basic medical sciences and on lectures in the clinical fields. It also changed its curriculum to provide for a trimester system beginning in the third year along with clinical clerkships consisting of bedside clinics, small group teaching, and the assigning of individual cases which the students worked up for themselves. This change was warmly welcomed by the students who then came into contact with patients at an earlier stage in their studies. The change in curriculum was accompanied by substantial changes in the clinical courses and in increased number of clinical teachers drawn from the profession.

The School of Nursing had been growing in size and in the scope of its offerings particularly for the programs leading to the B.Sc. de-

\*Minutes of the meeting of the General Faculty Council, 24 February 1958.

gree and to specialist diplomas in public health nursing and in teaching and supervision. New courses were introduced in co-operation with members of the Faculty of Medicine and all programs were updated and improved. In the fall of 1958 approval was given to the proposal that the final examinations for students in the regular diploma programs be conjoint, in other words, that they would be regarded as satisfying the requirements for graduation and for registration in the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses, the professional body.

The need for technologists for public health, clinical, and research laboratories was growing rapidly and to meet this need the Faculty of Medicine introduced a new program of two years duration to be followed by five months of practical experience and training in an approved hospital laboratory. Following this the students would be eligible to write the examinations for the Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists for certification as registered technicians. This proposal was rejected by the Board of Governors but the following year approval was given to a Bachelor of Science degree in Medical Laboratory Science of three years duration.

The School of Commerce made a significant program change in this session providing for three special areas of study in the last year of the B. Com. program, one in accounting, one in business administration, and one in economics.

The year ended with the retirements of Dr. W. Scott Hamilton as Dean of Dentistry, Dr. Harold R. Thornton as head of the Department of Dairying, and Miss E. Alberta Hastie of the Faculty of Education, all after long years of distinguished service. The year was marked by the deaths of five members or former members of the faculty, Dr. William Rowan, Professor I.F. Morrison, Dr. O.J. Walker, Dr. E.H. Gowan, and Professor Erich Mueller. It was a sad year for the university community in this respect.

The new session, 1958-59, saw Dr. H.R. MacLean appointed as Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, Dr. H.R. Clegg as head of the Department of Dairying, Professor F.V. MacHardy as head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering, and many new members of the teaching staff.

One of the problems that had developed out of the changes in the high school program and the consequent adjustments in the university's own curricula was the difficulty in identifying the level of various courses. As a result a new system of course identification was developed with the following scale:

## Course Identification at the University of Alberta

<i>Courses Numbered</i>	<i>Status of Courses</i>
A	senior matriculation deficiencies
100-199	credit courses, but at senior matriculation level
200-299	junior courses
300-499	senior courses
500-699	advanced, honours, and graduate courses

Departments numbered their courses within this system and found that it worked well—so well that it has remained in force ever since.

As the university in Edmonton continued to grow, so did its branch in Calgary. The original program of teacher training inherited from the Calgary Normal School had been extended by the addition of more advanced courses supplemented by courses in the liberal arts and the physical and biological sciences. This permitted students to begin programs of study in Arts and Science and, later, the first year of Engineering. By the fall of 1958 the decision had been taken to move on to a new campus scheduled for opening in the fall of 1960. This required a new approach to planning for the re-organization of the university's Calgary program. Discussions had gone on with members of the Calgary faculty and civic officials, with the university Board of Governors, and with the provincial government. A memorandum had been prepared in the President's office which was presented for formal discussion in General Faculty Council on 24 November 1958. It revealed that the capital estimates for the three years 1958-61 would provide for the construction of two new buildings in Calgary, one for Arts and Science and one for Education, to accommodate approximately one thousand students. This would be the first stage of the development of the new Calgary campus.

In addition to the professional training in education and engineering, courses would be provided for first year work in commerce, nursing, and physical education. The courses available in Arts and Science would provide the preprofessional requirements for admission to the faculties of Law, Medicine, and Dentistry in Edmonton. Courses in professional areas such as engineering would have to be identical with those offered in Edmonton, but this would not be the case in Arts and Science where a certain amount of self-determination on the Calgary campus would be possible. The memorandum suggested that there could well be a council for the Faculty of Arts

and Science with its own dean, although there would continue to be only one General Faculty Council for the university, and, of course, one Board of Governors. Since the programs of the Faculty of Education had to be uniform, there was to be only the one faculty council with members of the Calgary faculty in Education as members.

It was proposed that there should be a chief executive officer with the title of principal, with status equivalent to that of vice-president. He would have overall responsibility for the university in Calgary under the President, and be a member of the Senate, and of General Faculty Council. He would prepare the estimates for the university in Calgary and recommend appointments to the academic staff after the approved processes of selection had been completed. The person appointed as principal should have the qualifications to hold the position of dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science and, initially, might hold both positions.\* There should be a full-time Registrar and a full-time business officer responsible to the principal, as well as director of Student Advisory Services, a superintendent of buildings and grounds, and a senior officer of the Department of Extension to supervise extension programs in the south of the province. The Council of the Faculty of Arts and Science had agreed to the proposal in advance of the meeting of GFC but had recommended as conditions of expansion that adequate sums be provided for library purposes. This was endorsed by GFC and the whole proposal was approved.

In Edmonton, the growth in enrolment and the prospects of still greater increases in the years ahead made it necessary to continue pressing for new buildings. The closing years of Dr. Stewart's term as President saw a number of projects planned and begun.

One of the most critical areas was that of the biological sciences. As early as 27 January 1955, Mr. H.R. Hawes, the secretary of the Committee on Time Tables and New Courses, wrote to President Stewart urging an immediate start on the new wing and lecture theatre on the Agriculture Building. Detailed planning was ably car-

\*There was a general feeling among some members of the board that I might be invited to accept this position, but as it was too soon to make the appointment, no official offer had been made. The matter had received some unexpected publicity when I visited Calgary on 14 November to address a large meeting of the chamber of commerce on the proposed developments of the university there. The plans I had outlined received enthusiastic support and Mayor Don McKay, in his thanks following my address, spoke of me as "the new President of the University of Calgary." Subsequent events in Edmonton ruled out this possibility. (WHJ)

ried out by Mr. G.W. Sadler, the superintendent of building through 1955, and discussions proceeded with Mr. Ron Clark, chief architect of the Department of Public Works, through 1956. Tenders came in during December of that year with a low bid of just over \$1.5 million dollars, or approximately \$17.60 a square foot. Construction went ahead through 1957 and by the summer of 1958 the building was ready for occupancy with a final sum of seventy thousand dollars needed to complete the furnishing. Space was thus provided for the departments of Botany, Zoology, Entomology, and Geology, releasing space in the Arts Building and the Medical Building.

The health sciences were also in need of more space for such departments as Biochemistry, Anatomy, and Physiology and Pharmacology, and the Faculty of Pharmacy. The School of Nursing was still housed in St. Joseph's College in space that was woefully inadequate and the School of Physiotherapy was isolated in the RCAF canteen behind Assiniboia Hall. The Faculty of Dentistry needed more space and made an urgent plea for a separate building adjacent to the hospital, but since both the University of Manitoba and the University of British Columbia were planning faculties of dentistry of their own it was felt that the need for facilities at the University of Alberta might be met in a new centre wing of the Medical Building. Plans went ahead for six storeys in order to conserve space on the ground, and by October 1957 a fairly firm estimate of \$2.76 million was set—approximately twenty dollars a square foot. In view of the changes in the occupants, the name of the building was changed from Medical Building to Health Sciences Building. Unfortunately, due to the heavy load of planning in the Department of Public Works, this project suffered delay similar to those affecting other buildings and it was not completed until the spring of 1961 when it was formally opened on 2 June, by the Honourable J. Donovan Ross, Minister of Health. This permitted a start on the renovation of the original Medical Building, built about thirty-five years earlier during Dr. Tory's period as President.

The departments of Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics were suffering acutely from overcrowding and were continuing to grow rapidly, especially in the areas of graduate study and research. In March 1957 Dean Hardy, on behalf of the Space Survey Committee, estimated that the total enrolment at the university would reach 6,500 students by 1965. He proposed that a complex of buildings be constructed to house Mathematics and the physical sciences with adjacent lecture theatres. The original estimate of costs was \$7.8 mil-



lion, or twenty-three dollars a square foot, with an additional \$1 million required for furnishings. This was too much for the Department of Public Works to accept in view of a temporary decline in oil revenues and the prospect of a deficit in government financing, so the university was informed that reductions had to be made either in the size of the structure or in the quality of the building. The discussion continued through late 1957 and early 1958, and it was October of that year, before a start would be made on construction. In the end it was agreed that one building running on a north-south axis at the north end of the back campus should be set aside for Chemistry, with a second building running east and west for Physics and Mathematics, each comprising six storeys and basement. There would be a common library reading room at the intersection of the two buildings, a large lecture theatre to seat 350 persons projecting to the north of the Mathematics and Physics Building, and a group of fourteen lecture theatres south of this building and west of the Chemistry Building, with a small courtyard in the centre of the complex.

Since physical education was rapidly becoming a very important part of the teaching program and since indoor recreational facilities were so limited, the students and faculty alike laid great stress on the provision of new facilities for these purposes. It was a happy decision to associate this project with the university's fiftieth anniversary, as the two auditoriums, in Edmonton and Calgary, had been built to celebrate the province's own golden jubilee. The complex was planned to include a large gymnasium with many smaller teaching rooms and offices, a swimming pool, and an ice arena. Assistance in financing the swimming pool was raised from the public, the major portion of eighty thousand dollars being collected through the efforts of Dr. F.G. Winspear as a memorial to Winslow and Christian Hamilton\* with an additional sum of twenty-five thousand raised by the Alumni Association. The government agreed to contribute \$2,225,000 and the project was initiated in a ceremony in Jubilee Week. The lowest tender came in at \$2,720,905, somewhat higher than expected, but there was no question of not going ahead.

One of the features of the construction was the casting of prestressed concrete beams for the roof of the gymnasium. These had a

\*Winslow Hamilton had been a brilliant graduate of the university who won the gold medal in Accounting when he qualified as CA, and he had been Dr. Winspear's partner for many years. He had also served as chairman of the board of the University Hospital. He and his wife were killed in a tragic air crash on Mount Slesse on 9 December 1956 when returning from Vancouver to Edmonton.

span of a hundred and eighty feet and each beam weighed ninety tons, the largest ever built in Canada or perhaps anywhere in the world up to that time. When the first beam was ready it was loaded on two large trucks for the journey from north Edmonton across the Groat Bridge to the campus. Unfortunately the load broke through the pavement and the beam itself broke. The second beam reached the building site safely, but as it was being raised into place, one of the cranes sagged on the soft ground, the beam twisted in its supporting chains and broke. Since each beam cost about thirty-five thousand dollars to manufacture, it seemed to some of us that the attempt to use pre-stressed concrete should be abandoned, but the company persisted, no further mishaps occurred, and the project went ahead as planned.

One of the major projects of the late 1950s, which involved a great many members of the university community, was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the university's opening in 1908. As early as the spring of 1954, the Royal Society of Canada, other learned societies, and the National Conference of Canadian Universities (NCCU) had been invited to hold their meetings at the University of Alberta in the spring of 1958. Once this was done the planning for the Jubilee began to gather momentum. An early move came when the Executive Committee of the Friends of the University, on a motion by L.Y. Cairns seconded by Dr. R.F. Shaner, approved a recommendation to the Alumni Association and the Board of Governors that they "forthwith consider the possibility of taking on the establishment of a permanent memorial to Dr. H.M. Tory, pointing out that the unveiling of such a monument should be made at the time that the University celebrates its fiftieth anniversary." The board executive took notice of this on 3 September 1954, and the full board on October 15 approved the establishment of a planning committee for the Jubilee comprising two members of the Board of Governors, two members of the Senate, four members of General Faculty Council, one member from the Alumni Association, and one from the Friends of the University. Early membership included Dr. H.E. Rawlinson, Dr. E.H. Gowan, and Mr. W. Pilkington from GFC; Miss Mary Crawford and Mr. F.P. Galbraith from the Senate; Mr. J.C.K. Madsen from the alumni; Dr. J.M. MacEachran, Dr. G.F. McNally, Dr. Sperry Fraser, President Stewart, and me. The Banff School of Fine Arts requested and the board approved a grant of \$10,000 to cover special events for the Banff festival in the Jubilee year and it was later estimated that the costs of the various ceremo-

nies in Edmonton would be approximately twenty-five thousand dollars.

One very useful contribution was made by a group of professors emeriti at a luncheon meeting which Dr. Rawlinson and I convened. They included Dr. J.M. MacEachran, Professor M.H. Long, Dr. A.C. Rankin, Dr. J.J. Ower, Dr. A.R. Munroe, Dr. M.E. Lazerte, and Professor I.F. Morrison. The group recalled what had been done on previous anniversary celebrations in 1929 and 1933 and made a number of proposals for 1958 including an up-to-date history, jubilee themes at the spring and fall convocations, public lectures on fifty years of progress at the university, a scholarship fund, new buildings in both Edmonton and Calgary, and other projects.

It was decided that there should be two main periods of celebration, the Convocation and the meetings of the learned societies and the NCCU in the spring, and a special Jubilee Week in the fall during the last week of October. Meetings of the Jubilee Committee were convened by President Stewart or me throughout 1956 and 1957 and detailed plans gradually emerged.

Several publications resulted in honour of the occasion. One project approved at an early date was the writing of a history of the university, 1908 to 1958, by Dr. John Macdonald. Unfortunately he was visiting in England through 1957-58 and was obliged to write much of the narrative from memory supplemented by material forwarded to him from time to time from the President's office in Edmonton. I supplied statistical and historical data as appendices to several of the chapters, and pictures were collected from a variety of sources. Through the good offices of one of the university's distinguished graduates, Dr. Wilfred R. Wees, the publication was undertaken by W.J. Gage Limited of which Dr. Wees was president. Another publication of a more personal kind produced for the occasion was *My Forty-Five Years on the Campus* by Reg Lister, the beloved superintendent of residences, edited with the assistance of Mrs. Elsie Park Gowan and Mrs. M.H. Scargill. Pure scholarship was also represented in Dr. W.H. Alexander's *The Book of Catullus of Verona*. When the plans for the Jubilee program were first discussed, Dr. Alexander strongly urged that the university publish his manuscript. The proposal had many merits. Dr. Alexander had been the first professor appointed to the staff of the University of Alberta in 1908 and Catullus had been the first author taught by Dr. Alexander in an advanced seminar then. Unfortunately the University of Toronto Press which was first asked to consider publishing it could not undertake

the work, so it was decided instead to produce a text typed with special care and to bind it in red leather as a special volume commemorating the university's Jubilee and Dr. Alexander's appointment there. Microfilm copies of the text were circulated with the invitations to the institutions which were invited to send representatives to the Jubilee ceremonies in the fall of 1958.

In the meantime Dr. M.H. Scargill of the Department of English took on the very difficult task of co-ordinating the work of making arrangements for the reception of the learned societies and the NCCU. He was assisted in this by a large committee with subcommittees chaired by Mrs. W.H. Johns for ladies' programs, Mr. L.P. Morgan for scheduling, Dr. D.B. Scott for transportation, Dr. L.G. Thomas for entertainment, and Dr. G.R. Davy for publicity. The list of individuals who cheerfully and ably contributed to the success of these festivities would be endless.

The Spring Convocation held on Friday, 16 May 1958, was the first of four Convocations to be held during the Jubilee year. It was marked by conferring honorary degrees on three of the university's most distinguished graduates, Dr. Gordon N. Patterson, director of the Institute of Aerophysics at the University of Toronto; Dr. Dilworth W. Woolley, professor of Biochemistry at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research; and Dr. Lloyd G. Reynolds, chairman of the Department of Economics of Yale University. That Convocation was also marked by the first Ph.D. to be granted in the Division of Educational Administration, to Dr. C.P. Collins and the first Ph.D. to a graduate student under the Colombo Plan, Dr. K.N. Singh. It also marked the end of six years' distinguished service by the Chancellor, Dr. E.P. Scarlett, one of the truly great Canadians of this century.

In early September 1958, the university held a second, special Convocation for the dual purpose of installing Dr. L.Y. Cairns as the new Chancellor by Lieutenant-Governor J.J. Bowlen, and for conferring honorary degrees on three distinguished visitors. The three were Bashir A. Hashmi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi; William Eric Phillips, Dean of Engineering at the University of Natal; and Sir James Mountford, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool. They were at the University of Alberta as members of a visiting delegation to universities in Canada and the United States from the Association of Commonwealth Universities. (The ACU met every five years, and in 1958 its plenary conference was held at McGill and the University of Montreal.)

Another significant formal ceremony took place on the evening of Thursday, 25 September, in the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium—the first admission ceremony for first-year students. It was instituted by President Stewart who felt that the beginning of several years at the university was an important part of students' lives and should be marked by a formal ceremony attended by all the senior officials of the university, and with the Chancellor presiding. This first admission ceremony was attended by almost eighteen hundred freshmen grouped into faculties and schools who solemnly pledged to "observe and loyally to maintain the statutes, customs, privileges and liberties" of the University of Alberta. President Stewart, Dr. John Macdonald, Dean McCalla, and I spoke briefly on behalf of the administration and faculty, followed by Louis Hyndman, president of the Students' Union, who welcomed the freshmen on behalf of the Students' Council and all upperclassmen. The dean of each faculty and the director of each school then called on the students under their direction to rise and be duly "sworn in" as full members of the university community. It was a very dignified and impressive ceremony and was repeated for the next ten years when it was dropped.

Jubilee Week began on Sunday, 26 October, with Divine Service in Convocation Hall conducted by Dr. J.S. Thomson, former President of the University of Saskatchewan, former moderator of the United Church of Canada, and former dean of Divinity at McGill University.

Monday was Commemoration Day with a banquet in the evening followed by a Convocation attended by representatives of sixty-six institutions of higher learning who brought greetings. Seven honorary degrees were conferred. Recipients were Cecil S. Burgess, professor of Architecture for many years and designer of some of the university's first buildings; Dr. R.K. Gordon, retired professor of English; Dr. Max Wershof, a graduate of the university in Arts and Law, then Canadian representative at the United Nations in Geneva; Dr. Loris Russell, director of the National Museum in Ottawa; Dr. Sidney Smith, former president of the university of Toronto, then Member of Parliament and Minister of External Affairs; and Dr. Cyril James, principal of McGill University. An especially notable feature of the ceremony was the conferring on Dr. G. Fred McNally of the first alumni Golden Jubilee Award for service to the university. Finally, special tribute was paid to the original members of the founding Convocation of 1908. There were 364 members in that original group and, fifty years later, 35 still survived. Eighteen

were in attendance at the Jubilee ceremonies and were accorded a special luncheon on Tuesday of Jubilee Week.

The Henry Marshall Tory Lectureship, established and supported by the Friends of the University, was featured on Tuesday evening, when the Honourable Sidney Smith spoke in Convocation Hall on the problems of the nuclear age, and again on Wednesday evening when he spoke in the Jubilee Auditorium on the Soviet Union. Wednesday afternoon was marked by the announcement of the new Physical Education Building, the province's Jubilee gift to the university.

Thursday was devoted to the sciences with the official opening at 3:30 p.m. of the Biological Sciences Wing of the Agriculture Building by the Honourable A.O. Aalborg, Minister of Education, and the turning of the first sod for the Physical Sciences Building by the Honourable A.R. Patrick, Minister of Economic Affairs, at 4:00 p.m. That evening Dr. Loris Russell delivered an address in Convocation Hall sponsored by the Science Association on "The Rise and Fall of the Dinosaurs." On Friday evening the Philosophical Society and the Humanities Association sponsored an address in Convocation Hall by Dr. Barker Fairley on "The Humanities in Higher Education 1908-1958." Dr. Fairley had been lecturer in German at the University of Alberta from 1910 to 1915 and had subsequently held posts at the University of Toronto, the University of Manchester, and again at the University of Toronto.\*

The Jubilee ceremonies culminated in Calgary and were marked by the first university Convocation ever held in that city. The ceremony was conducted in the Southern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium by Chancellor Cairns, who conferred degrees on one hundred graduating students and the honorary Doctorate of Laws on five distinguished recipients, Dr. E.P. Scarlett, the retiring Chancellor; Miss Betty Mitchell, teacher and dramatic director; George V. Ferguson, editor of the *Montreal Star* and an Alberta Rhodes Scholar; J.E.A. Macleod, long time Calgary lawyer and a member of the 1908 Convocation; and Charles MacInness, professor emeritus of Imperial History at the University of Bristol and a native of Alberta, who had been blind from his early youth. His Convocation address was a ringing challenge to higher education and was received with an ovation by the two thousand members of the audience.†

\*Dr. Fairley was still enjoying good health in 1978 at the age of 91.

†There is a bust of Dr. MacInness by Epstein in the Bristol Museum commissioned by his many friends in the University of Bristol and that city.

Immediately following the Convocation a group of government and university representatives proceeded to the site of the new campus of the University of Alberta in Calgary where the Honourable F.C. Colborne turned the first sod for the new buildings. President Stewart, Canon Crump, Mayor MacKay, Dr. Doucette, and I also participated in this historic ceremony.

In the evening the University of Alberta Alumni Association, Calgary Branch, officially received its charter, with Ivan Head as President and an executive committee comprising Allan McQuarrie, Bob Bannerman, Collin Corkum, and James Mackie. The end of fifty years of the University of Alberta in Edmonton was marked in a sense by the beginning of the University of Calgary and major broadening of higher education in the province of Alberta.

As the university entered its sixth decade it seemed to have embarked on a period of unprecedented growth. Enrolment had risen to a record of 5,241 full-time students compared with the figure of 3,565 when Dr. Stewart took office as President in the fall of 1950. Registration in the Faculty of Graduate Studies had gone up from 252 to 358, in the Faculty of Arts and Science from 705 to 1,252, and Engineering had more than doubled its intake from 535 to 1,135. The Board of Governors, on 1 August 1958, was informed that new estimates anticipated an enrolment on the Edmonton campus of fifty-five hundred by 1961-62, with one thousand in Calgary, and for 1964-65 the figures were put at seventy-eight hundred in Edmonton and two thousand in Calgary. The Faculty of Education in an estimate of its own predicted a total of fourteen thousand two hundred students on the two campuses by 1967-68. Even these figures were eventually proven too low, but there was no question about the upward trend.

The same direction was clearly visible in the rising costs for new buildings, new equipment, and new staff, both academic and non-academic. The 1958-59 budget for new buildings in Edmonton, Calgary, and Banff was over \$3.5 million, plus one hundred thousand dollars for paving and parking lots, and over two hundred thousand dollars for alterations to teaching buildings. The projected plans for 1959-60 and thereafter envisaged expenditures of \$26,750,000, not including another \$3 million for residences. This was for buildings of which the need was clear and urgent. (It is interesting to note that at about this time the University of Toronto estimated that it would need \$88.9 million to meet its requirements for new buildings in the coming decade.)

Estimates for non-capital needs were also rising. The executive of

the ATSUA called for a new salary scale by which the floor for assistant professor would be \$6,000, for associate professor \$9,000, and for professor \$12,000. The President agreed with the first of these proposals but felt that, as a first step, the range for associate professors should be from \$7,500 to \$8,700 and that the floor for professors should be \$9,000. Even this modest proposal would require a quarter of a million dollars to implement. As it was, the current estimates for 1958-59 required an increase of \$1,644,900 over the previous year to a total of \$3,777,900 for academic salaries alone, plus \$1,324,000 for non-academic salaries and a total budget of over eight million dollars. To meet this it was estimated that fees would provide \$1,418,000, federal aid \$1,175,000, departmental revenues \$654,495, operating departments such as residences and dining rooms \$1,337,200, leaving over \$3.3 million to come from the provincial government. This, however, would be only a beginning since it was clear that costs would continue to rise.

The university needed eighty new members of the academic staff at once, and in order to meet the competition the salary scale would have to be raised to the level requested by the ATSUA, a goal the board set for achievement in the 1961-62 session. This required a scale of increments designed to achieve promotion based on merit from the floor of assistant professor to that of professor in about fifteen years. Salaries of deans, directors, professional librarians, and senior administrative officers would, of course, increase proportionately. This would inevitably increase the cost to the provincial government substantially, and the operating budget for 1959-60 called for a government grant of \$3,933,200—up over \$1.6 million in two years. Fortunately the university was held in high regard by the people of the province at this time, and the improvement in the fiscal position of the government due to income from petroleum and natural gas production permitted it to meet these increased obligations with little difficulty.

The university had not only grown over the years of Dr. Stewart's presidency but had been involved in special activities of a variety of kinds. Dr. Stewart himself had been a member of two royal commissions and chairman of one. Dean R.M. Hardy was appointed in February 1958 to membership in the Borden Commission on energy. Senator Donald Cameron, former Director of Extension and still Director of the Banff School of Fine Arts, was named chairman of a provincial royal commission on education, with Dr. Gordon Mowat as a member and Dr. R.S. MacArthur as a technical adviser, both members of the university's faculty.



The same year, 1958, saw the beginning of two special summer activities. The study of linguistics was developing rapidly at the university and arousing interest in various universities in Canada with the result that a special Summer School of Linguistics was begun at the instigation of Dr. M.H. Scargill. (One of the important consequences of this project was the publication of *A Dictionary of Canadianisms on Historical Principles* by W.J. Gage Ltd. in September, 1966, edited by W.S. Avis, P.O. Drysdale, R.J. Gregg, and M.H. Scargill.)

The mid-1950s had seen the beginnings of a radical change in the approach to the teaching of mathematics, and in 1958 the board approved a grant of \$5,000, matched by a similar grant from the Canadian Mathematical Congress, to establish a Summer Institute of Modern Mathematics at the University of Alberta. Two courses for teachers were included, one on elementary mathematics from a modern viewpoint and the other in modern algebra and modern geometry.

In all these respects, and in others as well, 1958 was perhaps the most exciting and productive year in the university's history; but as it drew to a close one more significant event took place. On 11 November came the announcement that Dr. Stewart had been appointed as head of the newly established Board of Broadcast Governors for a seven year term effective on 1 February 1959. Since he was still involved in the work of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads of Food Products, his work as President ceased with the end of 1958.

Dr. Stewart's contributions during the eight-and-a-half years of his presidency were many and varied. He had supervised the completion of the major building program planned and begun by President Newton and had initiated a new program to provide for further expansion of the campus. He had seen the decline of student enrolment following the end of the veteran influx and the beginning of a new surge of students as the population of the province grew and with it the need for more professionally trained people. He had carried out an expansion of the staff, both academic and support, and had arranged for a higher scale of salaries and wages to attract new staff and to retain those already at the university. Through all the stresses his busy life imposed, he continued to carry out his duties for the university and the royal commissions he served with vigour, cheerfulness, and high competence. At the same time he crowned his career as President by serving also as president of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and chairman of the Associa-

tion of Universities of the British Commonwealth. His achievements in the many areas of service to which he contributed were recognized by honorary doctorates from the University of Manitoba, Laval University, the University of Melbourne, the University of New Brunswick, and the University of Alberta which had been his academic home for over twenty years. His students and his colleagues remember him with affection and gratitude.

## CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

# *Students in the 1950s*

When the new term opened in the fall of 1949 the effect of the very large graduating class the previous spring was soon apparent. For the first time in five years the enrolment was down, by over two hundred. In spite of the vigorous leadership of Tevie Miller, president of the Students' Union, interest in student government was at a very low ebb. Organization was still by classes based on the year of graduation but this seemed to have little appeal for students who were more interested in their faculty or school and in the various student clubs to which they belonged. The sophomore and senior classes elected all their officers by acclamation except for two positions for which there were no nominations at all. The junior class made no effort whatsoever to nominate an executive. Obviously the "class" system was no longer valid. Other evidence of apathy lay in the failure to hold the inter-year play festival which had been a feature for so many years. Things were so bad that even the value of the Wauneita Society was questioned!

*The Gateway* experienced so much difficulty recruiting competent staff that, for the first time in history, the editor, Don Smith, and the managing editor, Irene Bowerman, in despair after six weeks of effort, decided to resign. However, former editors and staffers still on campus came to their aid and carried out a training program for new recruits and only one issue was missed.

Don Smith was obliged to resign as editor at the end of the first term due to pressure of studies and was replaced by Irene Bowerman who thus became the first woman editor since Margaret Moore in 1932. She tried to bring some variety, and perhaps some controversy, onto the campus by publishing *The Gatenick*, a tabloid gag edition written in "Lower Slobbovian" but it succeeded only in producing adverse comment from students as well as faculty as being in bad taste.

Perhaps the most spirited students were found, as so often, in the Faculty of Engineering. They secured approval for the publication of a special edition of *The Gateway* on 31 January 1950 after several years of absence from the campus scene. It featured a long editorial by the editor of the special issue, Jim Dier, with the probable help of his assistant editor, Harold Morrison, which began with the words; "Dear friends and gentle people, this campus is dead." Also featured was a page of humour which contained so many off-colour jokes offensive to the current standards of good taste that President Newton, acting on behalf of the Board of Governors, felt obliged to deny the facilities of the University Printing Services to *The Gateway*, thus preventing its continued publication. The ban was lifted when the Students' Council and the union president, Tevie Miller, gave assurance that "no questionable literature would appear in the paper until the next meeting of the Deans' Council at which time the question . . . would be aired." In the end regular publication was resumed with some excellent editorials and good news coverage.

A short while later, the Engineers' Ball was a great success with about four hundred and fifty couples attending, and student apathy seemed to decline. One law student was quoted as saying that he wished it would return so he could get some work done! As a matter of fact, much of what was regarded as apathy in extracurricular activities was merely a reflection of the seriousness with which students approached their studies, which were, after all, their reason for attending university.

One area in which failure to secure adequate student leadership and support led to problems had been the *Evergreen and Gold* for 1949 which, partly due to financial stringency, had failed to appear on time. In fact final publication was left to the 1950 editor, Con Ioanidas, and his staff. Both yearbooks showed great imagination and the fruits of a great deal of hard work and organization, with the 1949 edition featuring Alberta resources and that of 1950 emphasizing Canadian art and enclosing detachable reproductions in full colour of the paintings of such artists as Kane, Krieghoff, Lauren Harris, David Milne, and others. They were two memorable volumes in a fine series of University of Alberta yearbooks.

It was another good year for Alberta in sports with the basketball Bears making a clean sweep of their four games against Saskatchewan, the hockey Bears winning the Halpenny Trophy again, and the boxing and wrestling clubs winning the assault-at-arms. The womens' record was somewhat disappointing though they did man-

age wins in fencing and figure-skating. Perhaps more important than the intercollegiate competitions were the intramurals in which, as usual, hundreds of students participated with great enjoyment.

The new session of 1950-51 began under Students' Union president Michael O'Bryne, who had been law representative the previous year, and who, along with almost his whole council, had been elected by acclamation. It was a gloomy omen in some respects but was offset somewhat by the outstanding performance of the basketball team which was one of the best in the history of the university and was regarded by its coach, Dr. Maury Van Vliet, as a possible representative of Canada in the 1952 Olympic Games. Outstanding stars were Ed Lucht, Steve Mendryk, Gordon McLachlan, Don Macintosh, Don Newton, and Ron Southern in a remarkable group. The hockey team, along with the boxing and wrestling clubs, continued to win over their perennial rival, the University of Saskatchewan, and there were active clubs in such other athletic areas as fencing, tumbling, archery, curling, badminton, and women's skating, basketball, volleyball, swimming, golf, and tennis.

The opening of the Students' Union Building broadened the facilities for student clubs. The students expressed their gratitude for contributions totalling almost thirty thousand dollars made by Edmonton business firms toward the furnishings by awarding honorary life memberships in the union to Francis Winspear, Barclay Pitfield, Dr. Jack Neilson, Gordon Wynn, A.L. Thorssen, and Bill Pybus. Unfortunately the building was not used to any great extent during the first few years except for the cafeteria, the billiard room, and the student publication offices.

For most students it was a busy and happy year, from the Freshman Introduction Week directed by Pat Mahoney to Colour Night when outstanding students received their awards. The annual football parade to Clarke Stadium, the Wauneita formal dance, Alumni Homecoming, the Interfraternity Council's Club '51, the Arts and Science Mardi Gras, Merry Meds, the Engineers' Ball, the Ag Club's Visitors' Day and Bar-None dance, the Mixed Chorus concert, and many other activities helped make a memorable year. Even the Students' Union elections were hotly contested, with Peter Loughheed emerging as president for the coming session and Vi King as vice-president, Garth Fryett as secretary, Ken Manning as treasurer, and an excellent group of representative students on the council.

The new session, 1951-52, began with the traditional snake dance downtown during Freshman Week followed by many memorable

events. Dale Newcombe, editor of *The Gateway*, complained in the issue of 12 October 1951 that not a single letter to the editor had been received in *The Gateway* office. Perhaps the students were all preparing for the football parade which featured no fewer than twenty-two floats, that of the Wauneita Society securing the prize for the best of an outstanding group.

The visit of Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip aroused a great deal of interest particularly among members of the Mixed Chorus who were chosen to sing at the official reception at the Legislature Building. A few months later, in February 1952, the university mourned the death of King George VI.

It was the year in which the last streetcar was removed from service in Edmonton and, with more faculty and students coming to the campus by car, parking there became a growing problem.

In spite of a strong debating team including David McDonald, Louis Desrochers, Garth Fryett, and Donald Andrews, the University of Alberta failed to win the McGoun Cup which once more went to the University of Manitoba.

Beginning in January 1952, *The Gateway* operated under a new Permanent Advisory Commission chaired by the Union president, Peter Loughheed, with Doug Fitch the editor. A tabloid engineers' issue was published without creating the usual protests. *Evergreen and Gold* appeared on time under the direction of Merv Leitch, with Lois Badgley as editor.

It was a good year for sports, with Golden Bear teams winning intercollegiate series in basketball, hockey (the Hamber Trophy against UBC), wrestling, swimming, and boxing, with intramural sports active but with several fall events cancelled because of cold weather. The Big Block Club under president Ivan Head had done a good job organizing athletics and helping select such award winners as Don Macintosh as the outstanding male athlete of the year and Ellinor Cook as the outstanding woman athlete.

Club '52, sponsored by the Interfraternity Council and the Panhellenic Society, was an outstanding success, as were the efforts of the Mixed Chorus, Symphony Society, Ballet Club, and dozens of other groups.

Each university year had its own particular emphases and 1952-53 was no exception. The Students' Council gave strong leadership under president Ed Stack, vice-president Joan McFarlane, and secretary Al Armstrong, while *The Gateway* under editor Doug Fitch, ably assisted by Hugh Lawford and Jim Sherbaniuk, did its share.

The Freshman Week, organized by Doug Sherbaniuk and his staff from the Golden Key Society, was the best in history with an estimated eight thousand students taking part in the annual snake dance. There was no doubt in the minds of Edmonton's citizens that the students were back for another session. With the new surge of enthusiasm for student affairs, the Arts and Science Club was revived,\* as was the Mock Parliament.

One of the major topics of interest that year was whether the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS) should institute an exchange program with students from the USSR. The proposal was dropped when it was clear that to carry it out would weaken or destroy NFCUS completely.

*The Gateway*, with Hugh Lawford as the new editor, in January produced many excellent issues, including the special issue for Varsity Guest Weekend, but the most memorable article was one on 15 January 1953, in which an editorial from *The Edmonton Journal* opposing academic freedom was paralleled by another in *The Gateway* opposing freedom of the press in almost exactly the same terms. In another excellent feature Claus Wirsig recounted the history of "Caserole," the humour column which had flourished for over twenty years from October 1921 to February 1943. Still another was the gag issue of 19 March 1953, named the *Edmonton Joynil*.

The Arts and Science Mardi Gras, in which Kay Greene was chosen king, the Engineers' Valentine Ball, the Panhellenic Songfest, the Symphony Concert, and the Mixed Chorus Concert all contributed to a pleasant series of extracurricular events.

In athletics the fall 1953 session was marked by emphasis on golf, with Sandy Fitch winning the Procter Memorial Trophy and Rae Milligan winning the top award for women. The basketball Bears won the Rigby Trophy for the seventh year in a row and went on to win the provincial title by defeating the Magrath Rockets.

This was the year in which the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award was instituted in honour of one of the best students in the history of the university. Lorne Calhoun had lost his life in a tragic industrial accident in the summer of 1951. The first winner of the award was Doug Sherbaniuk. Other winners of student awards included Ed Stack, Al Armstrong, Bob Hatfield, and Geoff Mortimer who won gold A rings; David McDonald won the Rhodes Scholarship.

The 1953 *Evergreen and Gold* maintained the usual high standard

\*As the newly appointed Dean of the Faculty I was very pleased about this.

and was made memorable by its dedication to Queen Elizabeth and by featuring many excellent pictures of her. John Francis the director, Clara Angeltvedt the editor, and their colleagues on the year-book did an excellent job.

Competition for student offices for 1953-54 had been keen, with Doug Burns elected president and Flora Morrison vice-president, Jim Redmond president of the Golden Key Society, and Kay Greene president of the Musical Directorate. The changing emphases on student activities were to be seen in the abolition of *STET*, the literary publication, and the withdrawal of funding for the Ballet Club, the International Relations Club, the Public Speaking Club, Waw-Waw Weekend (featuring Women's Athletics), and the football parade. On the other hand more support was provided for NFCUS, and many activities were continued including Freshman Introduction, the Golden Key Society, the Wauneita Society, the drama, radio, and symphony societies, the Mixed Chorus, Musical Club, Debating Club, Political Science Club, Light and Sound, the Outdoors Club, and a variety of publications from the freshman handbook and the telephone directory to *The Gateway* and *Evergreen and Gold*.

The topic for the McGoun Cup intercollegiate debates, "Resolved that the Kinsey Reports are a benefit to society," aroused a great deal of interest and some criticism. The University of Manitoba won again in spite of the best efforts of Alberta's team comprising John Bracco, John Chappel, Isidor Gliener, and Norman Simms. Capital punishment was a lively topic of discussion in *The Gateway*, with articles by Dr. D.E. Smith, Roger Kerans, and Dan McDonald opposed and Nick Wickenden in favour.

The campus community supported the efforts of Treasure Van on behalf of the World University Service (WUS) to raise funds for a health centre in Delhi, India, and students donated a total of 687 pints of blood at the annual clinic, with the B.Sc. nurses winning the award for the greatest participation.

Athletics were strongly supported, with the basketball team winning all their games against Manitoba and Saskatchewan only to meet defeat at the hands of UBC at the end of the season. Ed Lucht scored 176 points in five games for an amazing average of 35.2 per game, supported by such other stars as Don Newton, Don Macintosh (who won the Wilson Trophy as the most outstanding athlete of the year). Norm Macintosh, Oscar Kruger, and Arnold Ottenbriet. The hockey Golden Bears won a clean sweep to win the Hardy



Trophy from Saskatchewan and the Hamber Trophy from the UBC, led by Ed John, Dick Day, Clare Drake, Cy Ing, Bob Stewart, and Jack Lyndon, the goalie. The women's teams were the best in years, with the Pandas winning the Cecil Race Trophy in basketball and also gaining intercollegiate victories in volleyball, swimming, tennis, figure skating, and golf. Among a large group of athletes Jolly Smart won the Bakewell Trophy as outstanding woman athlete, with special mention to Rae Milligan, Nora Olson, and Billie Niblock in golf, and Ruth Eares, Barbara Shortreed, and Donna Kinloch in tennis. The intramurals were keenly contested, with a large number of participants. At the year's end awards for women's athletics went to Pat Hardy (tennis), Joyce Mattson and Gladys McCoy (volleyball).

In other activities the Mixed Chorus established themselves as an important feature of campus life with their tenth performance. Songfest, Varsity Varieties of '54, and all the faculty clubs and societies contributed to a memorable year. It was all commemorated in an excellent yearbook organized and produced by Jim Johnson, Graham Laughren, Clara Angeltvedt, Tats Yamamoto, and their staff.

Students returning and new students in the fall of 1954 were greeted by a *Gateway* with smaller and handier format, a change introduced by the editor, Ted Moser, and his senior colleagues, Ralph Brinsmead, Pat Shewchuck, and Nick Wickenden. It had plenty of news for its twelve pages, including a report of the football parade to Clarke Stadium, with the Arts and Science and Pharmacy Clubs winning the award for the best of the twenty floats entered, and with nearly half the student body out to see the Calgary Stampeders beat the Edmonton Eskimos (who, nevertheless, went on to win the Grey Cup).

The student leaders were an outstanding group, with Bob Edgar, president of the Students' Union; Clara Angeltvedt, vice-president; John Beckingham, secretary; Denis Horne, treasurer; Margo Falk, president of Wauneita; Christie Brown, president of Women's Athletics; and many others taking leading roles in a wide group of clubs, societies, and other organizations. A record number of thirteen hundred turned out for the Wauneita formal dance and another large group for the Arts and Science Mardi Gras at which Tom Peacocke, president of the Golden Key Society, was chosen king. Almost eleven hundred turned out for the Engineers' Ball in February at which Bernice Donais was crowned queen.

Student spirit was at a high pitch. Enrolment was nearing the four thousand mark, including over thirteen hundred freshmen, and

serious discussions were going on in the University Athletic Board and the Students' Council about the return of football. However, the University of Manitoba was unable to participate and the idea was shelved for another year. After a long and almost monotonous series of wins in intercollegiate sports, the basketball Golden Bears lost out to the Manitoba Bisons, but Alberta managed to win over Saskatchewan, Brandon College, and UBC in hockey, as well as achieving wins in tennis, golf, badminton, volleyball, and in the three-mile cross-country race dominated by Alberta's team of Bill Geddes, Frank King, and John Chappel, who came in first, second, and third. The women held up their record by wins in tennis, basketball, swimming, and badminton. Christie Brown, Marlene Mosely, and Connie Horeck won senior athletic awards; Don Kirk was judged the outstanding male athlete of the year and Nora Olson the best among the women.

The three armed service training units, the Naval Training Division, the Canadian Officers Training Corps, and the University Squadron, RCAF continued their programs as they had for many years, while in the fine arts the University Symphony, the Mixed Chorus, and the Studio Theatre continued to grow in stature and popularity. The major student awards went to Clara Angeltvedt, John Beckingham, Bob Edgar, Douglas Fitch, and to Hugh Lawford who crowned his university career by winning the Rhodes Scholarship. Varsity Guest Weekend and Alumni Homecoming honouring the Class of 1930 combined to produce a great success in the major displays put on by many of the faculties and by Varsity Varieties. It was a year to remember.

For several years the annual snake dance along Jasper Avenue had been growing in popularity with students and becoming proportionately unpopular with the good citizens of Edmonton. President Stewart took the position that if the city were to do something to express its welcome to the students who contributed so much each year to its economic and social life, the snake dance might be dropped. Mayor William Hawrelak was receptive to the idea, and in the fall of 1955 he organized a reception at the Edmonton Gardens, with free hot dogs, coffee and doughnuts, a square dance, and thirty buses to convey the students from the campus to the gardens and back again. It was a great success, with fifteen hundred students attending, and it set a precedent for many years to come.

Enrolment was growing steadily and reached an official figure in 1955 of 3,992, with Arts and Science the largest faculty at 858 stu-

dents, followed by Engineering with 838 and Education with 717. A quota committee recommended that a limit for the Edmonton campus be set at six thousand, with a special effort made to develop first year courses at junior colleges.

The responsibility of editing *The Gateway* was divided between Nick Wickenden as editor the first term, assisted by Ralph Brinsmead, with their roles interchanged for the second term. There was much to report beginning with a NFCUS conference in early October followed by a major campaign on behalf of World University Services. On 25 October 1955, what was probably the largest black-face type in the paper's history was used to announce "ASUS KINGS KIDNAPPED BY ENGINEERS." The Mardi Gras was another great success in spite of this, and Mrs. Johns was able to crown Larry Diduck, a fourth-year medical student, as king at the ball.

The paper gave excellent coverage to the activities of Students' Council, led by Students' Union president John Bracco, vice-president Rhondda Evans, secretary Archie Ryan, treasurer John Tweddle, and other campus leaders. There was special emphasis in the November issue on the union budget which had grown to \$56,500, and it covered the activities of a long list of clubs and societies. A series of articles headed "What is the Administration?" was written by Louis Hyndman, giving brief accounts of the functions of the Board of Governors and other agencies and of the administrative officers from the Chancellor to the deans, Registrar, Provost, and Bursar.

Political clubs were active and the Mock Parliament was revived, with the Honourable Peter Dawson, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, serving as Speaker, and the Honourable Russell Patrick as Lieutenant-Governor. Voting was keen with the Liberals winning sixteen seats, the Progressive Conservatives fourteen, Social Credit seven, CCF five, and LPP three.

Although football had not returned to the campus as an intercollegiate sport, there was great interest in the Grey Cup champion Edmonton Eskimos, particularly because Barbara Beddome, a second-year student in Arts and Science, was chosen as Miss Edmonton Eskimo, and later as Miss Grey Cup. The Eskimos themselves defeated the Montreal Alouettes to win the Grey Cup for the second time.\*

In hockey Clare Drake was chosen as the coach for the Golden

\*They also won it in 1956.

Bears, a role he filled with distinction for many years. His team won in intercollegiate play, including the Hamber Trophy against UBC in the two games played in the town of Powell River, British Columbia. Saskatchewan won in basketball and the assault-at-arms, while the Alberta women's clubs won in swimming and figure-skating but lost in volleyball. Mary Hendrickson was voted the outstanding woman athlete of the year, with athletic awards for men going to Ron Donnelly, Oscar Kruger, Jim Munro, Ed Ratsoy, Pete Wilson, and Ed Zahar.

It was an excellent year for other extracurricular activities. The Mixed Chorus sang to packed houses, the Merry Meds of '56 was another success, and Varsity Varieties, directed by Van Scraba and Barry Vogel, was described as "the best ever" as it helped make Varsity Guest Weekend a success. The blood donors' clinic registered 2,408 students, and the Law students won the transfusion trophy with 100 percent participation.

As the year drew to a close, gold A rings for student leadership were awarded to Ray Blacklock, John Bracco, Rhondda Evans, John Moore, and Blair Mason. John Chappel won the Lorne Calhoun award and Arthur Kroeger was chosen Rhodes Scholar.

The year's activities were recorded in another excellent yearbook produced under the direction of Bill Geddes, with Vi Klatt as editor. Ted Campbell was responsible for photography, and Jim MacGregor for advertising. The sections devoted to pictures of campus highlights, sports, and organizations, were among the best in the history of the *Evergreen and Gold*, and the 1956 issue will be treasured by the students of that year for a long time to come.

September 1956 ushered in one of the most eventful years in the history of the university. The session began with a warm welcome by Albert Lang and his fellow members of the Golden Key Society to students coming by train from Calgary, and included President Stewart's address to freshmen in Convocation Hall, followed by a brisk pep rally. The now traditional welcome by the City of Edmonton reached a new peak as forty buses helped transport two thousand students to a dance at the Sales Pavillion to the music of three orchestras working in relays. In mid-October fifteen hundred students paraded to Clarke Stadium to see the Eskimos defeat the Blue Bombers, with the line-up including the famous four, Jackie Parker, Normie Kwong, Johnny Bright, and Rollie Miles, as well as three students or former students, Oscar Kruger, Steve Mendryk, and Jim Shipka.

Student government was under the vigorous leadership of John Chappel, president of the Students' Union, supported by Terry Kehoe as vice-president; Joe Kryczka, secretary; Dennis Lawson, treasurer; Shirley Tanner, president of Wauneita; Fran Losie, president of Women's Athletics; Sandy Fitch, president of Men's Athletics; and a strong group of other members of council.

As *Gateway* editor, Bob Kubicek secured the assistance of over sixty students, whose work was supervised by Wendy McDonald and Darlene Breyer, to produce an outstanding student newspaper. Their good work was recognized when *The Gateway* received the Southam Trophy as the most outstanding student newspaper of 1956 appearing twice a week or more in Canada. This was the first time the award had been won in the West since it was created in 1948.

In debating, Alberta selected a team of John Paterson, Louis Hyndman, Bob Roberts, and Len Leigh to compete for the McGoun Cup on the subject "Resolved that, in the best interests of democracy, governing bodies should be denied all powers of censorship," and they succeeded in winning the debates for the first time in eight years.

The Model Parliament, formerly Mock Parliament, was revived once more, with the Progressive Conservatives under Bill Pidruchney winning by a slight margin over John Paterson's Liberals, seventeen seats to fifteen, followed by the Social Crediters with eight, the CCF with three, and the LPP with two. The sessions were held in early February. I was Lieutenant-Governor, and Louis Hyndman was Speaker, the first time this role had been conferred on a student. The presentation of bills and the level of debate were marked by a high degree of seriousness and competence on the part of the members.

Perhaps due to the fine example set by the ever-popular Mixed Chorus, the annual Songfest was praised by adjudicators Richard Eaton and Arthur Crighton as achieving the highest standard ever. The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and Kappa Alpha Theta Sorority won top honours for men and women respectively.

The World University Service was unusually active in an attempt to raise four thousand dollars for needy students throughout the world with special assistance going to the two thousand Hungarian professors and students who had fled from their native country to Vienna and were looking forward to asylum in Canada and elsewhere. Eventually a number reached the University of Alberta, while almost the whole Faculty of Forestry of Sopron University

were installed in the University of British Columbia. The WUS group did not neglect the fifty foreign students on their own campus, organizing a special international Christmas party on their behalf.

Nineteen fifty-seven was the year of the Conservative leadership convention, and the students had the privilege of hearing addresses by three of the candidates, John Diefenbaker, Davie Fulton, and Donald Fleming.

In a year in which the women seemed even more beautiful and attractive than usual, Marjorie Clarke was chosen as Miss Freshette and Mary-Wynne Moar as Queen of the Engineers' Ball. The Mardi Gras, too, had its usual contest, and the nurses' choice, Al McLeod, was chosen as king.

The Public Relations Committee, headed by Doug Burns, and assisted by Dick Anthony, Gary Campbell, and a large group of co-eds, organized a number of special events for guests including the Civic Banquet and the Parliamentary Dinner and culminating in the most successful Varsity Guest Weekend in history. It began with an opening ceremony attended by Mr. C.M. Macleod, Chairman of the Board of Governors, Mayor William Hawrelak, John Chappel, Dr. Van Vliet, and Jack Chalmers, vice-president of the Alumni Association. The committee had arranged a green and gold ribbon between two posts marked "Gateway." I had the privilege of cutting it on 1 March to mark the official opening and to receive the first of approximately sixty-five hundred visitors who attended. The program was outstanding, from the large number of exhibits to the performances by the University Symphony, the Mixed Chorus, and Varsity Varieties '57.

It was also an outstanding year for the University in athletics, for, perhaps inspired by the prospects of a new physical education centre, the various teams achieved a remarkable record. In the fall the women's golf team comprising Sandra Macleod, Pat McCleary, and Carol Evenson, and the men's team of Rick Collier, Alex Bakay, and Sandy Fitch won easily. The cross-country team including Henry Glyde, Frank King, Don Gill, Vic Sartor, and Pete Coldham won their event also. The badminton team of Judy Cairns, Eileen Nicol, Wendy Foster, Denis Horne, Jim McDonald, and Hugh Edgar overcame Manitoba and Saskatchewan as did the women's figure skating team led by Elaine Whelihan, Barbara Beddome, Noelle McVey, and Rosemary Hall. The men's wrestling team won all their encounters, defeating Saskatchewan for the first time in five years through the efforts of Bernie D'Aoust, Cornel Filipchuk, Hardy

Davis, Herman Dorin, Al Boykiw, and Jack Parkinson. Competitors in other sports such as basketball, curling, and skiing were less successful. However, the Golden Bears hockey team was really outstanding, winning a complete sweep of twenty games against Brandon College, and the universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia. Among sixteen players on the roster, Captain Bob McGhee, Vern Pachal, Bill Masson, Don Kirk, Ted Scherban, Stu Bailey, Stu Hall, and Les Zimmer were outstanding in scoring goals, while Jack Lyndon and Adam Kryczka guarded the Alberta nets. It was probably the best university hockey team in Canada in 1957.

Top athletic awards at Colour Night went to Jack Parkinson and Sandy Fitch among the men and to Betty Fisher and Sheila Chappel among the women. Terry Kehoe, Van Scraba, and Bob Kubicek were awarded gold rings for their many contributions to student life, while similar awards for athletics went to Dave Cornish, Bernie D'Aoust, Gene Falkenberg, Cy Ing, Don Kirk, Jack Parkinson, and Al Tollestrup. Pat Shewchuk won the Lorne Calhoun award and Claus Wirsig was chosen Rhodes Scholar.

The record of the students' activities and of the students generally is contained in an *Evergreen and Gold* produced for the first time by the lithographic method. It was another memorable volume in which the director, Park Davidson, and the editor, Dennis Lawson, had the support of a large and competent staff.

The keen interest in student affairs of the previous year was exemplified in student elections in which 2,826 votes were counted, representing seventy-one percent of those eligible. It resulted in another excellent Students' Council led by Bob Smith as president, Sonja Gotaas as vice-president, Gary Campbell as secretary-treasurer, Al Lang in the newly created post of co-ordinator of student activities, Ed Zahar as president of Men's Athletics, Joyce Yamamoto as president of Women's Athletics, and Jeanette Hawrelak as president of Wauneita.

For the first time the direction of *The Gateway* was in the hands of two women, Wendy McDonald as editor and Darlene Breyer as associate editor, with help from such male students as Colin Campbell and Bob Scammel and a large and able staff. Dave Jenkins wrote a sports column first headed "Uncle Davy Says" and later "Davey's Locker," while Judy Phillipson was responsible for an excellent column, "The Students' Voice."

There were many topics of interest on which to write in 1957 and 1958. One article was by Andrew Vitanyi, a Hungarian refugee stu-

dent, who told of the difficulty he and his compatriots faced in beginning a new life at the University of Alberta. Another article presented an urgent plea for a bus route to serve students from the west end over the new Groat Bridge. New and advanced technology in the USSR had resulted in the production of Sputnik and its launching into orbit round the Earth. The coming of the age of digital computers was marked by the acquisition of an LPG-30 model by the university at a cost of fifty thousand dollars. It was installed in the Physics Department in the Arts Building and aroused keen interest among a large number of faculty and students. Sputnik and the LPG-30 were the subjects of *Gateway* articles.

That same session, Sir Alan P. Herbert attracted a large crowd to the Jubilee Auditorium for the Henry Marshall Tory Lecture sponsored by the Friends of the University, and Treasure Van raised over \$4,500 for World University Service. With a view of helping their fellow citizens in Edmonton, students also contributed three hundred dollars to the Community Chest.

The interest in politics among students on and off the campus was unusually keen at that time. The swing to the Progressive Conservatives was evidenced by the figures for the Model Parliament in which the PC's won a clear majority of twenty-three seats as compared with twelve for the Liberals, seven for Social Credit, and three for the CCF. Leading the majority group, and premier, was Ian Spence, and included in his caucus were Louis Hyndman, Joe Clark, and Dave Jenkins, while the Liberal group included Jim Coutts as leader and John Decore as a member. The Parliament itself met with the Honourable Gordon Taylor as Lieutenant-Governor and John Chappel as Speaker. It considered a number of government bills including one calling for more university residences and another on behalf of a Canadian bill of rights. In the broader field of political organization Jim Coutts attended a meeting of the Canadian Universities Liberal Federation in Ottawa, while Ian Spence and Louis Hyndman attended the Progressive Conservative Convention which chose John Diefenbaker as the new leader of the party.

Interest in debating remained keen and the Alberta team of Len Leigh, Morton Brown, Dick Dunlop, and Roy Stuart managed to retain the McGoun Cup in a close win over Manitoba on the resolution "that the activities of organized labour unions are a detriment to the welfare of our country."

Interest in music and dramatics achieved new heights with hundreds of students participating. The Mixed Chorus, Symphony Society, and Musical Club attracted their faithful followers while the



Interfraternity Council and the Panhellenic Society produced a very successful Club '58 in the Drill Hall in November 1957, and Songfest the following February in the Jubilee Auditorium. Pat Martland again led the Thetas to victory among the women, while Matt Spence led the Dekes to win among the men's fraternities. In drama the Alumni Players produced *Inherit the Wind* in Convocation Hall following the civic reception in November, while the Drama Society produced Tennessee Williams's *Summer and Smoke* to three capacity audiences later in the year.

The social scene was also extremely active. Numerous residence dances were held as well as more formal occasions such as the Wauneita Formal, the Tri-Services Ball, and a number of faculty and school dances, from the Commerce Club's Probation Bounce in early January, to the Arts and Science Deep Freeze Ball, and the traditional Engineers Ball, at which Diane Richard was crowned queen.

Varsity Guest Weekend, heralded by a special issue of *The Gateway* on the Golden Jubilee theme, was officially opened by President Stewart in the Jubilee Auditorium at a performance of Varsity Varieties' "Rhapsody in Red." The show, featuring Denise Cummings, Clarice Evans, Van Scraba, Ken Young, and Mark Cohen, played to three near capacity audiences and was one of the best in the university's history.

In 1957-58 university publications included a new student handbook, and a superb *Evergreen and Gold* featuring the Golden Anniversary 1908-1958. It was produced under the direction of Ken Broadfoot, with Bruce Jackson as editor.

Student participation in intramural athletics was widespread as indicated by the fact that a track club was formed, forty teams registered for intramural basketball, and the Curling Club had over three hundred members, while others took part in a wide range of sports from table tennis, bowling, and broomball, to golf, tennis, volleyball, basketball, and swimming.

Alberta's record in intercollegiate competition was again outstanding, with championships in women's basketball and volleyball, men's cross-country, wrestling, basketball, volleyball, and hockey.

At Colour Night gold A rings were presented to Robert Smith, Sonja Gotaas, Hugh Nuttycombe, and Joe Kryczka (who also won the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award), while top athletic awards went to Verne Pachal among the men and to Pat McCleary and Elaine Peacock among the women. Gary Vernon, a student in honours History, was awarded the Rhodes Scholarship.

Nineteen fifty-seven/eight was one of the best sessions the uni-

versity had seen. Students displayed keen interest in an extremely wide range of extracurricular activities and maintained a good scholastic record.

The keen interest in student affairs manifested itself in the elections for student officers for 1958-59. Louis Hyndman was chosen as president of the Students' Union, Joyce Aylen vice-president, John Nasedkin co-ordinator of student activities, Don Hetherington secretary-treasurer, Ruth Buchanan president of Wauneita, with Mary-Wynn Moar as vice-president, and Ann Brodie secretary-treasurer, Bob Ramsey as president of Men's Athletics, and Sylvia Shaw as president of Women's Athletics. (She replaced Pat McCleary who had been elected in the spring but did not return to university.) Along with a good group of faculty representatives these produced an excellent Students' Council.

*The Gateway*, too, had a strong voice, with Bob Scammel as editor, Joe Clark as managing editor, and Dolores Shymko and Darlene Breyer as associate editors. Their editorials throughout the year reflected their determination that the paper would play the role of a stern "tribune of the people" in the face of all opposition from the government, the university administration, the Students' Council, or any other source.

It was a very special year in many ways. Enrolment rose by over five hundred, to pass the level of five thousand for the first time, and a freshman class of over two thousand was welcomed at the usual civic reception in the Sales Pavilion and in the formal admission ceremonies in the Jubilee Auditorium at which Chancellor L.Y. Cairns presided. The students' reception was featured by a dance sponsored by the Block A Club at which the lovely Corinne Hutchison was crowned as Miss Freshette.

Since 1958 was the jubilee year in which the university embarked on its second half century, the Students' Council decided to dispense with a grant for floats for the annual football parade to Clarke Stadium and instead allocated \$2,000 to help celebrate a special Jubilee Day on Wednesday, 29 October. The Wauneita Formal Dance took the form of a Golden Gala, and over a thousand students attended.

Jubilee Week itself was marked by a number of special features, beginning with a dedication service in Convocation Hall on Sunday, 26 October, followed by a commemorative Convocation on Monday, and ending with the fall Convocation held for the first time in Calgary. This was followed by the turning of the first sod for the new

campus on the north-west outskirts of the city. *The Gateway* produced a special Jubilee issue for the occasion with an excellent series of historical articles and pictures. (See pp. 274-79 for a detailed account of Jubilee activities.)

After many false starts and disappointments it appeared that football would be returning to the campus in 1959, so in preparation for that happy event, intersquad football was introduced with Steve Mendryk as coach, assisted by Murray Smith and Clare Drake. The prospect meant that the annual Varsity Football Night, with the colorful parade to Clarke Stadium, took place for the last time. Unfortunately it was marred by cold weather, and only about five hundred students took part.

The big feature of the 1958 autumn sports scene was the performance of the cross-country team which won the intercollegiate meet in Winnipeg. The team was led by Henry Glyde, with a record time of 20 minutes and 38.5 seconds for the distance of over four miles. The women's golf team of Peggy Barnsley, June Jamison, and Maryetta Thornton won their event as did the men's team of Mike Richards, Bob MacArthur, and Alex Bakay. The tennis team of Eileen Nicol, Judy Walls, Marg Shandro, Donna Kinloch, Ron Ghit-ter, Don Poohkay, and Dale Jackson won the Priscilla Hammond Memorial Trophy, and in intercollegiate women's competition the Pandas won in both basketball and volleyball under the able coaching of Ruby Anderson and Patricia Austin. The men were not quite so fortunate, with the Hockey Bears winning the Hamber Trophy against UBC but losing the Hardy Trophy to Saskatchewan. The awards for contributions to women's athletics went to Sylvia Shaw and Yvonne Tremblay, while Irvin Servold, who had won in cross-country skiing at the annual meet in Banff, was awarded the Wilson Trophy as the most outstanding athlete of the year.

*The Gateway* had three major headlines during the year, the first on 14 November 1958, reading STEWART RESIGNS; the second on 23 January 1959, reading JOHNS NEW PRESIDENT, but the largest of all appeared on 30 January 1959, reading FROSH PRESIDENT *MURDERED* with the third word going across the centre of the page in letters three and a half inches high. This last item was the result of one of the most successful spoofs to be carried out on the campus in many years. It had its origin in the creation by Al Bryan and Ron Ghit-ter of a mythical freshman from Wanham in the Peace River area by the name of John Appleard who was alleged to have been chosen as president of the Freshman Class by the Golden

Key Society. Letters signed by him appeared in *The Gateway* issues of 7 October and 28 November on topics of current interest—the need for and role of a freshman class president and his experience in fraternity rushing. Perhaps his creators tired of the hoax; in any case they composed another letter to *The Gateway* which prompted a search of the records in the Registrar's office. When it was revealed that no such student existed, his “murder” was arranged and a picture purporting to show his body lying in the snow near his home on the bank of Whitemud Creek was shown on the front page. It was the sensation of the new year in campus journalism.

In the field of political activity the Progressive Conservatives led by Dunc McKillop secured fourteen seats in the Model Parliament, to thirteen for the Liberals led by John Decore, seven for P.J. Clooney's new National Federal Party, seven for Bill Hansell's Social Crediters, and four for the CCF led by Keith Wright. The campaigning was keen and nearly two thousand students voted in the election. Since the Conservatives were unable to secure the support of any of the smaller groups and the Liberals succeeded in doing so, John Decore became prime minister, with a cabinet which included Ron Ghitter, Jack Agrios, Sam Doz, Francis Saville, and Al Bryan, with Jim Coutts as Speaker. Apart from the party leaders, the opposition featured such members as Peter Hyndman and Joe Clark for the Conservatives and Grant Notley for the CCF.

The theme of the McGoun Cup debate in 1958 was “that Canada has no civilization worth saving,” on which the Alberta team of John Decore and Sam Baker supported the affirmative at home against Manitoba, while Alex McCalla and Allen Baker went to Saskatchewan to defend the negative, retaining the cup for the third year.

Social life continued active, with nine hundred students turning out for Club '59 in the Drill Hall in December. The Engineers' Ball in January was a major event, at which Pat Paris, a first year student in Pharmacy, was chosen as queen, and the chemical engineers won the top award for displays by their exhibit showing a method for secondary oil recovery from depleted reservoirs.

The Studio Theatre put on Shaw's *Candida* and Molnar's *Liliom* with excellent productions, and the Newman Club won the Inter-faculty Play Festival with Booth Tarkington's *The Ghost Story*. Varsity Varieties produced *X + 50* four times on the theme of the university's centennial in the year 2008, through the efforts of Barry Vogel, Mark Cohen, Beverley Barnhouse, Murdith McLean, Dick Dunlop, Fran

Capp, Marg Shandro, and Tommy Banks's orchestra. Over a thousand people attended Songfest in the Jubilee Auditorium to hear the Dekes and the Pi Phi's earn top awards.

A number of projects were given prominence by Students' Council and *The Gateway* during the year. One earlier campaign had met with success when a branch of a chartered bank was opened in the fall at the south end of the Tuck Shop. Treasure Van sponsored by WUS achieved record sales of nearly five thousand dollars and special arrangements were made for welcoming to the campus foreign students, now numbering fifty undergraduates and forty-one graduate students. The matter of censorship of student publications was hotly debated in the Students' Council which approved a Censorship Board comprising the Provost, a member of the Law faculty, the vice-president of the Students' Union, the president of the Wauneita Society, and a member of the Disciplinary Committee. The editor of *The Gateway* and of the "gag" edition were to sit on the board as non-voting members. There was a campaign by council for lower bus fares for students instead of the regular fifteen cents adult fare, but the major thrust of both council and *The Gateway* was for new residences.

The University itself had not added materially to the number of student rooms for over forty years and fewer than five hundred could be allotted rooms in residences. This was completely inadequate and the brief presented to the Board of Governors received a sympathetic reception. As a result the President's House was converted into an annex to Pembina Hall and greater efforts were made to find suitable accommodation in the Garneau area (see Chapter 18). But it was to be another five years before the housing problem could be solved by the building of the Lister Hall complex.

At Colour Night the top awards for contributing to student affairs went to Louis Hyndman, Joyce Aylen, John Nasedkin, and Albert Lang—all well deserved. The new council, elected in March 1959, promised good leadership for the coming session, with John Decore as Students' Union president; Mary Galbraith, vice-president; Bob Thompson, co-ordinator of student activities; Ken Glover, secretary-treasurer; Louise Calder, president of Women's Athletics; Betty Jean Robertson, president of Wauneita; and Jack Agrios, president of Men's Athletics. Unfortunately for student spirit, most of the officers on council were elected by acclamation.

Varsity Guest Weekend was ably organized by Don Boyer, for the

eighth year in succession, with emphasis on developments for the future. A sign of the times was that one of the displays was a microwave oven exhibited by the School of Household Economics.

It had been an interesting ten years throughout the 1950s. The women had worn plaid skirts and knee socks in the early part of the decade but were changing to tight-fitting leotards by the end. On the whole careful attention to dress and deportment prevailed. The men wore their hair short and neatly combed and beards were rare, with P.J. Clooney a notable exception.

The threat of change in the sixties was, however, beginning to appear, though few were aware of how far-reaching it would be. One glimpse of the wrath to come was given by the British poet, Stephen Spender, in an address he gave on the campus on 21 November 1958, entitled, "The Clash of Generations." He spoke of the new generation of writers typified by the "angry young men" in the United Kingdom and the "beat generation" in the United States, citing John Osborne's play *Look Back in Anger* as an example of the new mood.

Bob Scammell also reflected the coming change in an excellent final editorial in *The Gateway* where he wrote:

The term 1958-59 will, at least in the ranks of the nation's college journalists, be remembered as the year that the college press went on trial in Canada. It is a mix-up, but from my count I would say that no less than eight college editors have been fired across the nation this year for infractions that have variously been termed "failing to distinguish between news and editorial matter" (liberally translated meaning: taking vicious—if justified—pokes at a paternalism of their administrations), blasphemy, and at U.B.C., for stealing objets d'art . . . . In all cases also, controversy that has ranged after the firings has resulted in an affirmation—in principle—of the freedom of the college press.

This, from my point of view, is the most heartening thing that has occurred during the past year of my connection with college journalism. For the fight for a fearless voice is one that the majority of American college papers lost years ago. . . .

Whether or not Mr. Scammell was correct in his analysis of college journalism in Canada generally, he was not far wrong in his assessment of the mood of students on the campus as the decade of the fifties came to an end.

## CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

# *Postscript and prologue: a brief personal interlude*

With the end of Dr. Stewart's presidency and the beginning of my own term of that office, this narrative will inevitably take on a more personal tone, and this will be especially true of the present "interlude."

The news of Dr. Stewart's resignation came with great suddenness and was quite unexpected. I was working at his desk in the President's office on the evening of Monday, 10 November (incidentally it was my birthday) when, at about ten o'clock, the telephone rang and I answered it. The conversation was brief. "Hello, is that you, Walter?"

"Yes, Andrew. Welcome home."

"Walter, I want to talk to you."

"Go ahead, Andrew, I'm listening."

"No, I want to see you personally. Can you drop in at the house in the next few minutes."

"All right. I'll just finish dictating this letter and come right over."

When I arrived at his house he told me that he knew I usually tried to be home in time to hear the eleven o'clock news and he wanted me to hear one of the news items from him personally before then. It was the news of his resignation as President to accept the position of chairman of the newly created Board of Broadcast Governors in Ottawa. I offered him my congratulations and asked whether he would be leaving the university at the end of June or the end of August. "Neither one," he said. "I'm to take up my duties on February first and I'll be away much of the time between now and then winding up the work on the Royal Commission." My response was, "But you can't do that, Andrew," and his reply was, "I've already done it." We talked briefly of matters coming before the university General Fac-

ulty Council and the Board of Governors, and I went home to share the news with my wife.

On the following Sunday afternoon I had a long discussion with the Chairman of the Board, Mr. C.M. Macleod, about board matters and he asked me whether I would be a candidate for the presidency. My answer was that I would do everything within my power to keep the affairs of the university in good order pending the selection of a new President, but I would not be a candidate. It was my view that the situation provided an excellent opportunity to bring in a new President with the best possible credentials and I would fully endorse such a move. I pledged my full support to the person selected and promised to continue as Vice-President until the new President had become fully at home on our campus. I took the same position when I was approached later by members of the provincial cabinet on the subject.

By the time of the announcement of Dr. Stewart's resignation I had been at the university for over twenty years and for much of that time I had been involved in some form of administrative work, as secretary of the Department of Classics, assistant to the Dean of Arts and Science, Academic- and later executive-assistant to two Presidents, Dean of Arts and Science, and finally Vice-President. During all these years I had served on a great many committees, councils, and boards within the university or connected with it. Since I had entered university work because of a love for teaching and research, I had accepted administrative responsibilities with some reluctance but with a desire to further the welfare of the university for which I had come to have a deep affection, but I felt that I had fulfilled my responsibilities in this regard and should be able to look forward to a return to teaching and study.

The tasks laid on senior administrators are heavy, and we had just gone through a period of unusual activity in connection with the celebration of the university's golden anniversary year. I was extremely weary and this may have prompted my desire to return to a quieter and more contemplative existence.

Since the first of September I had attended the meetings of the Commonwealth Universities in Montreal, had helped entertain the visitors following the conference, participated in the ceremonies of Jubilee Week, prepared and delivered addresses to the Credit Men's Association in Edmonton, the General Hospital Nurses Graduation in Calgary, the Lutheran Students' Association in Edmonton, the Hospitals Association, the alumni in Westlock, the Home and School



Association in Athabasca, the Chamber of Commerce in Calgary, the American Association of Metals in Edmonton, the Home and School Association in Lac La Biche, the Crestwood Home and School Association in Edmonton, and for the installation of the new principal of Mount Royal College in Calgary. I had attended meetings of General Faculty Council, the Executive of the Board of Governors and the full board, the University Hospital Board, Deans' Council, the Summer Session Committee, Library Committee, Rhodes Scholar Selection Committee, Admissions Committees, and receptions for visiting dignitaries ranging from the Ceylon High Commissioner and his wife to Stephen Spender, the English poet, I had spent many hours discussing estimates for the coming year with deans, directors, and in some cases department heads, as well as other matters of varying nature with members of the faculty, the Students' Council, and others. I had to dictate hundreds of letters on board matters in addition to routine correspondence in the President's office. I had had no holiday at all that year and was to spend the Christmas break at meetings on the humanities in Kingston, Ontario. Since I needed a rest I decided to travel by rail and in fact spent Christmas Day on the train. I knew too well what the responsibilities of the President's office were and felt that someone who might be attracted to the post should be given the opportunity to fill it. My wife agreed with me fully.

As the weeks passed, however, members of the board and many of my associates on the faculty put increasing pressure on me to become a candidate, possibly on the theory that if I did not accept the post (if it were offered) they might have someone much worse. The Premier and the members of the cabinet, who at that time were responsible for making the appointment, seemed to feel that offering the post to me provided the simplest solution to what otherwise might become a difficult problem. In any event, when the announcement of my appointment was made on 21 January 1959, the Premier was quoted as saying that "a wide field of candidates had been considered." My own suggestion to him was that I should be appointed for two years only, to give plenty of time for the selection of someone else for a longer term. In the end I remained in the post for ten years and seven months—longer than any of my predecessors except Dr. Tory.

The appointment was generally well received. *The Edmonton Journal* stated in an editorial on 22 January, that the appointment "should be extremely satisfying to the people of the province." There were

friendly and cordial comments in *The Gateway*, of which Bob Scammel was editor and Joe Clark managing editor, and in *The Calgary Albertan*. Mr. Louis Hyndman, then president of the Students' Union, was quoted as saying that I had "always had a sincere interest in and appreciation of the viewpoints of students." These comments were gratifying, but still more encouraging were the scores of letters I received from members of the faculty on the campus and alumni across the country, pledging their support. They, more than anything else, helped my morale in embarking on such an awesome task. The assurances of support from the Board of Governors, the Premier, and the cabinet were also a source of strength. I am happy to say that the support I was promised from all sides continued to sustain me throughout the whole of my tenure of office.

One of the people from whom I sought advice was Dr. Stewart with whom I had been associated for so long as a colleague and a friend. In his usual concise way he gave me only two words of wisdom: "Roll with the punches, and don't move into Number One." The first of these was important and I always remembered it in subsequent years. The second was important also. The President's house, or Number One University Campus, had been built before the First World War and enlarged in later years. It was designed for a large family and at least two servants. Like some of the other houses on the Campus Crescent it had bell-buttons in many of the rooms which were used to summon the maid or the housekeeper from the kitchen where a panel was located that showed where the summoning bell had been rung. I am not sure of the extent to which these were made use of by previous occupants of the houses, but I know that neither the Newton family nor the Stewart family in Number One nor the Johns family in Number Eight used them at all. The basements of these houses were commodious and designed to store wood, coal, vegetables and preserved fruit, storm windows, garden equipment, and other such things. After fifty years these homes were beginning to deteriorate badly and a new President's house more in keeping with the times was under consideration.

In the meantime residence accommodation, especially for women students, was desperately needed and I was assured by the superintendent of buildings, Mr. Gerry Sadler, that the President's House could be altered very easily and at little expense to convert it into a women's residence, the chief addition being an outside fire escape. Professor Maimie Simpson, the Dean of Women, was most enthusiastic about the possibility of providing space for sixteen women



The Varsity Parade at the beginning of the academic year was a feature of student life for many years. The Parade passes the Hudson's Bay Company store, 12 October 1940.



The Canadian Officers Training Corps (C.O.T.C.) played an important role in University life for over forty years. Here the men in training are being served coffee by girls anxious to do their bit too. It was February 1943.

Fresh Week  
September 23-29

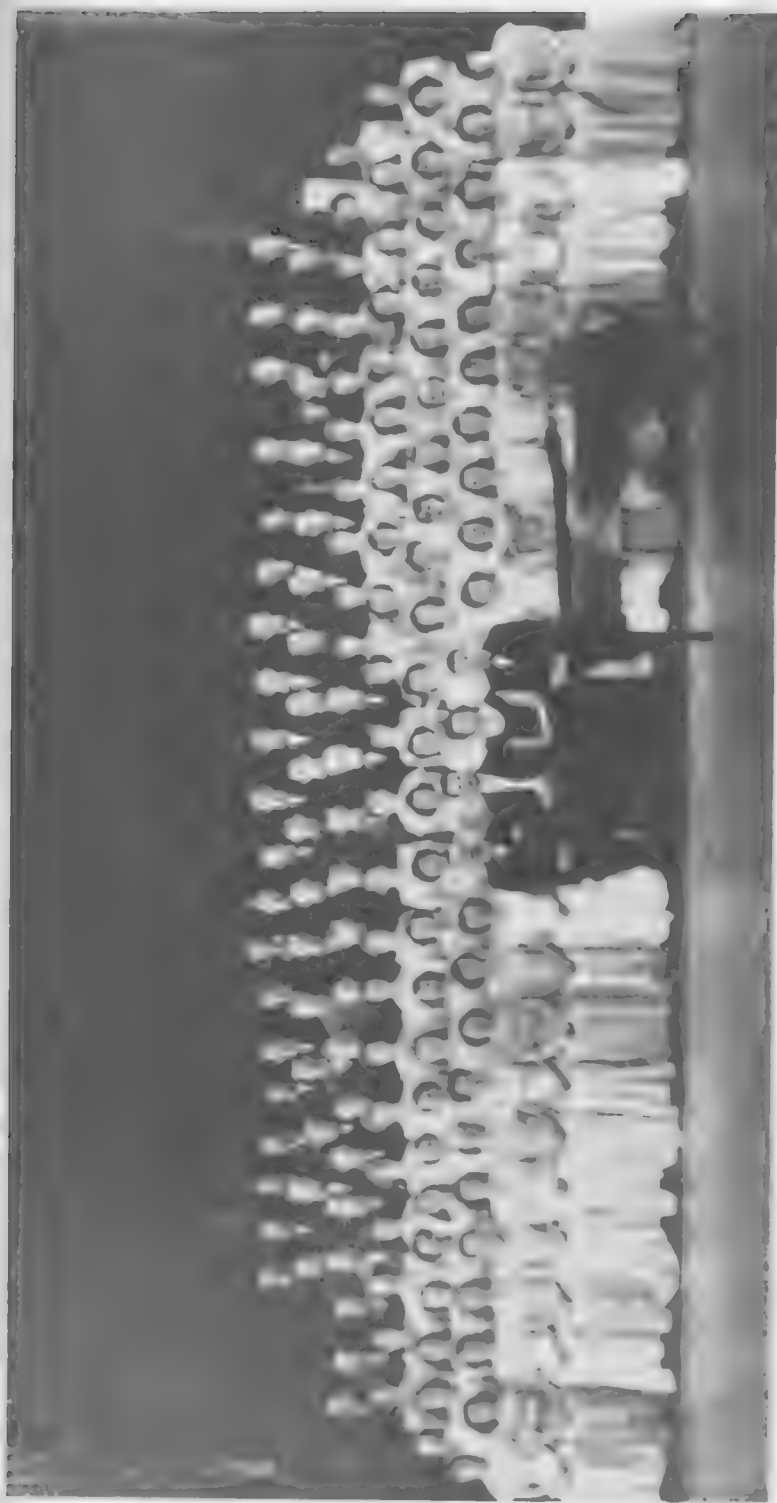
# Greatest Frosh Class Make Merry on Campus



Registration



A cause excitement



The University Mixed Chorus on stage in Convocation Hall, 1949.



Familiar figures on campus: *a.* Charlie Hosford, who managed the Bookstore for many years, and *b.* Elizabeth Sterling Haynes, doyenne of Alberta theatre.



Three Presidents meet at the official opening of Rutherford Library. *Left to right:* Dr. R.C. Wallace, Dr. Robert Newton, and Dr. Andrew Stewart.



The main reading-room of Rutherford Library



Rutherford Library was the first complete building to be added to the main campus since the 1920s. It was officially opened 15 May 1951 and drew much praise for its handsome classical facade.



Donald Ewing Cameron, [1920]-46  
Department of Extension [1920]-21  
Librarian to the University 1921-46



William George Hardy, 1920-64  
Head of Classics 1938-64



Ralph Faust Shaner, 1921-71  
Head of Anatomy 1936-59



Osman James Walker, 1920-57  
Head of Chemistry 1942-57  
Director of Graduate Studies 1952-57





John Thomas Jones, 1922-64  
Department of English



John William Scott, 1923-59  
Department of Biochemistry  
Head and Dean of Medicine 1944-59



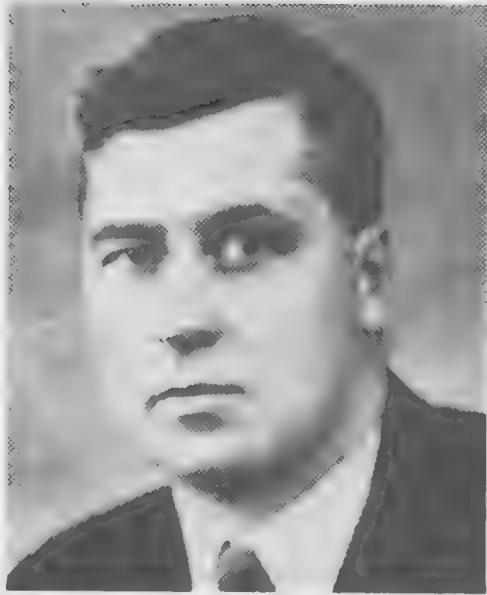
Edward Herbert Boomer, 1925-46  
Department of Chemistry  
Department of Chemical Engineering



William Scott Hamilton, 1925-58  
Director of Dentistry 1942-44  
Dean of Dentistry 1944-58



Edna Hazel McIntyre, 1926-60  
Director of Household Economics 1956-60



Herbert Edward Rawlinson, 1927-62  
Head of Anatomy 1959-62



John Ewart Wallace Sterling, 1928-31  
Department of History  
Department of Physical Education



Harold Ray Thornton, 1929-58  
Head of Dairying 1934-58



Ross William Collins, 1930-58  
Head of History 1953-58



George Malcolm Smith, 1931-47  
Department of History  
Dean of Arts and Science 1938-45



Francis George Winspear, 1930-55  
Department of Accounting  
Director of Commerce 1954-55



Malcolm Murray MacIntyre, 1932-45  
Faculty of Law



An aerial view of the campus looking northeast, c. 1954. Note the Jubilee Auditorium under construction at lower right.



Installation of the new President, 1959. *Left to right:* Dr. C.M. Macleod; Premier E.C. Manning; Dr. W.H. Johns; Chancellor L.Y. Cairns; the Reverend Dr. W.T. Ross Flemington, President, Mount Allison University; Dr. H.H. Sanderson, President, University of Manitoba.



An official opening, 1960. Members of the official party at the opening of the Winslow and Christian Hamilton Memorial Swimming Pool.



Special Spring Convocation, 1963 *Left to right* President W H Johns,  
Dr. F. L. Horsfall Jr., Dr. P. B. Medawar, Chancellor L. Y. Cairns, Dr. R. J. Dubos,  
Dr. R. G. Douglas, Dr. W. C. MacKenzie.

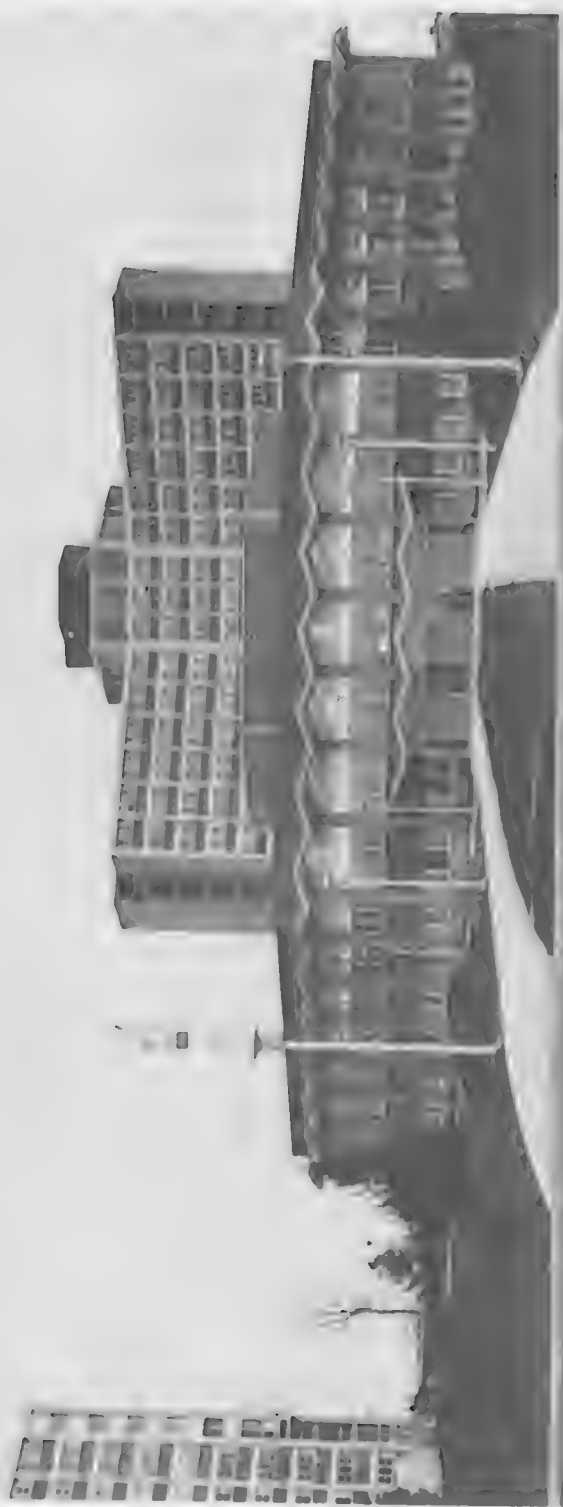


Reg Lister



A historic moment, 1964.  
Mrs. Reg Lister at the official opening of Lister Hall.





Lister Hall



Spring Convocation, Part 1, 1964. *Left to right:* Dr. C.M. Macleod, President W.H. Johns, Dr. G.R. Lyle, The Honourable J. Percy Page, Dr. Hazel McCuaig, Chancellor L.V. Cairns, Dr. Yuichi Kurimoto, Dr. H.S. Armstrong.

there. The name Pembina House was agreed upon and Miss Simpson promptly wrote to the first sixteen women on her waiting list, which included over a hundred names, telling them about Pembina House and offering accommodation there for the 1959-60 session. Every one of them accepted and the house was put to excellent use as a women's residence until the Lister Hall dormitories were opened.

I formally entered on my duties as President on 1 February 1959, but since this date fell on a Sunday I had one day in which to relax and my only official duties consisted of attending a tea of the Panhellenic Society in the Students' Union Building. One of the most pleasant functions of that first week was a dinner arranged by the Friends of the University of Alberta at the Macdonald Hotel on Wednesday, 4 February, which featured a welcome to Mrs. Johns and me in our new capacity and a farewell to Dr. and Mrs. Stewart. I had always felt particularly grateful to this wonderful group of people, and on this occasion I began my brief address with these words:

The University has had cause on many occasions to be grateful to that group of public-spirited citizens who have constituted themselves into a corporate body to assist the students, teaching staff, and administrators of the University in ways that fall outside or beyond the usual support accorded in however generous a measure, by Governments and other public organizations. Theirs is a kind of service that is peculiarly personal, and reflects those qualities of kindness and thoughtfulness which make the world a more pleasant place in which to live and work. They follow the biblical injunction of giving the cloak as well as the coat, and going the second mile as companions on the journey.

I mentioned on this occasion that I had had the great privilege and pleasure of knowing all my predecessors in the office of President, having spent an afternoon with Dr. Tory at a meeting of the Learned Societies one day at the University of Western Ontario (Dr. W.H. Alexander introduced me to him), and having met Dr. Wallace on a number of occasions. Dr. Kerr was the first President under whom I served and, of course, my relations with Dr. Newton and Dr. Stewart had been very close. I expected that I would be the last President who would have this privilege of having been personally acquainted with all who had preceded him.

Since I had served as acting President for various periods over sev-

eral years, I believed that a formal installation ceremony could be dispensed with, but a number of my colleagues on the board and among the faculty believed otherwise and the date was fixed for Saturday, 4 April 1959, at 3:00 p.m.

Invitations were sent to universities across Canada and to several in the United States to send representatives, and honorary degrees were conferred on the Rev. Dr. W.T. Ross Flemington, President of Mount Allison University and of the National Conference of Canadian Universities, and Dr. Hugh H. Saunderson, President of the University of Manitoba.

I had given a great deal of thought to my inaugural address since it would receive wide circulation and, besides, I wished to clarify in my own mind the role of the University in Alberta and the functions of its various constituent bodies and its officers. Of the three main bodies I had this to say:

We have three distinct areas of government apart from that which the students enjoy in their own affairs. The Board of Governors, though possessing the residue of authority, in fact concerns itself primarily with the business and financial aspects of the University. Academic matters are left exclusively to the General Faculty Council on which none but academic staff are permitted to sit as members.\* The Senate serves as a joint forum where academic staff and members of the Board of Governors meet together with representatives of the general public to discuss the University's responsibility to its constituency in the Province of Alberta as a whole. . . . I believe this organization is unique in Canada, if not in the world, and I also believe it to be one of the best types of university organizations possible. With such a broad basis of responsibility for university policy, the role of the President must, I think, be that of co-ordinator and executive, responsible for ensuring that the decisions of each of these deliberative bodies may be implemented as quickly and as effectively as possible.

I felt I should say something about the principles by which I would be guided in the years ahead as President and said:

His first duty should be to remember at all times that he must serve the cause of education. This may seem too obvious and too trite to merit special mention, but amid the multitudinous details which beset the daily life of an academic administrator today the high cause for which all

\*This was later changed to admit students and members of the non-academic staff. The name was also changed, in 1969, to General Faculties Council.

of us in a university exist can too easily be forgotten. We can forget it in our preoccupation with the mechanics of administration; we can forget it in our enthusiasm for research; and we can forget it for many more ignoble reasons. We must hold up like a beacon in the darkness the conviction that man is capable of improvement *as man* and that education is the means to that end.

I had this to say about the faculty:

To say that the faculty are the university may also be trite, but it is nonetheless true. To me a university faculty member has always seemed to be among the most blessed of mankind. He is permitted to spend his time in the search for knowledge and in expounding the knowledge he possesses to the intellectual elite among the youth of the nation—and be paid for the privilege. This is not the whole story, of course, for there are frustrations and difficulties, tiresome chores and disagreeable colleagues, fat-headed students and bone-headed administrators to deal with, but few who have chosen the academic life would exchange it for any other. The President should make it his prime concern to insure that facilities for the instructor in the library and the laboratory, the class-room and the office are the best obtainable.

I had other comments to make about the President's responsibilities to the Board of Governors, the Senate, the students, the alumni, the government and the community at large, and I pledged that I would devote all my energies to carrying out these responsibilities so long as I remained in office.

## CHAPTER NINETEEN

# *The Johns Years: 1959-1964*

My first board meeting as President was on Friday, 5 February 1959, and I was given a warm welcome. This was followed by the February meeting of General Faculty Council which was marred by the announcement of the untimely death of Dr. R.B. Miller, professor of Zoology. He had been ill for several months, but his death came as a great shock to his colleagues and friends. After an official and cordial welcome to me the council set to work on a heavy agenda.

One of the problems of major concern that faced us then was that of the authority of professional boards of examiners. A specific appeal from a decision of the Board of Examiners in Professional Engineering to GFC brought the whole matter into focus with the result that the council agreed to attempt to have the University Act and, if possible, the professional acts, amended so as to avoid conflicting definitions of powers and responsibilities and to permit General Faculty Council to delegate its authority properly to the various boards of examiners.

Another matter of concern was that of the marking system for examinations. It had been the practice of revision committees to lower marks in the range of forty-six to forty-nine to a standard forty-five in order to discourage appeals. Few members of faculty liked this system and some sought to have it changed, with the result that a committee was named to examine the whole problem and to recommend a new and more equitable system.

New courses and course changes were being brought forward for approval at an increasing rate. The meeting of 23 February saw over sixty changes in existing courses and over one hundred and ten new courses, mostly at the graduate level. A large proportion of them were in French, Spanish, history, sociology, and geography. The teaching of Ukrainian was also begun at this time. Many changes

were made in the curricula of such departments as Mathematics, Sociology, Zoology, and in the general regulations affecting honours programs, as well as in such specific honours programs as those in Biochemistry, Chemistry, Mathematics, Genetics, and Geography. Further modifications were approved in the various B.Ed. programs, in Engineering, and in other faculties.

Approval was given for affiliation with Camrose Lutheran College with respect to first-year courses and for the offering of second-year courses at the University of Alberta in Calgary in such B.A. patterns as English, History, and Psychology and the B.Sc. patterns of Chemistry, Geology, Physics, and Mathematics.

The session ended with the retirements of Dr. J.W. Scott as Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor J.E. Bowstead of Animal Science, Professor H.A. MacGregor of Elementary Education, Professor J.D. Newton of Soil Science, and Mr. G.B. Taylor who had, because of illness, relinquished his post of Registrar earlier but had served as Admissions Registrar in a more limited capacity. All these veteran members of the faculty had served the university well, some for a great many years. Dr. J.R. Murray, professor of Pharmacy, also left to become Dean of Pharmacy at the University of Manitoba.

Many new appointments had to be made effective 1 September 1959, but three were of particular urgency and importance, a Vice-President, a Director of the School of Commerce, and a Dean of the Faculty of Medicine to succeed Dr. John Scott. The last of these was the easiest to solve, for Dr. Walter C. MacKenzie, head of the Department of Surgery, was the obvious choice. His stature in his field was of the highest, his talent for administration was excellent, and his qualities of leadership were outstanding. The university was very fortunate indeed to have him as Dean of Medicine for the next fifteen years.

The search for a director for the School of Commerce had been going on for months without success though the board was willing to combine the position with the office of vice-president, with appropriate salary. One candidate who came to Edmonton for an interview was Dr. James Gillies, then professor at the University of California, but satisfactory arrangements could not be made at that time.\* Another man we sought for this position was Mitchell Sharp who had re-

\*Dr. Gillies, a Canadian, returned to Canada to become Dean of the Faculty of Administrative Studies at York University in 1965 and later became a Member of Parliament.

signed his post of Deputy-Minister of Trade and Commerce to become vice-president of Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. Ltd. In the end the choice fell on Dr. Hu Harries, who agreed to accept the post if he were permitted to continue with his consulting practice and if the status of the school were raised to that of a faculty. These conditions were accepted and Dr. Harries became the first Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

The matter of selecting a Vice-President presented some difficulty. There were able candidates already on the faculty but all were anxious to continue in their present positions and it was agreed that it would be best to strengthen the university by bringing in someone of proven ability from another university. One of the most suitable men for the post appeared to be Dr. Laurence H. Cragg, born in Lethbridge and at that time Chairman of the Department of Chemistry at McMaster University. The University of Alberta was fortunate in being able to persuade Dr. Cragg to accept the position of Vice-President and professor of Chemistry. He served with high competence until 1963 when he left to become President of Mount Allison University.

There were other significant and important changes and promotions that summer. Dean R.M. Hardy had become so heavily involved in consulting work and was so much in demand that he decided to resign from the university and devote himself fully to this aspect of engineering. He was succeeded as dean by Dr. G.W. Govier, head of the Department of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering, and Professor L.E. Gads was appointed associate dean. Other appointments were Dr. George Ford, head of the new Department of Mechanical Engineering; Professor R.S. Sinclair, head of Civil Engineering; Dr. J.A. Toogood, head of Soil Science; and Dr. J.S. Thompson, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Medicine.

Throughout the 1960s one of the most important bodies in the university was the Deans' Council. It served as the executive of General Faculty Council and as the chief disciplinary body in the university, but, perhaps more important still, it became a kind of President's cabinet in which many discussions were held on the work and development of the institution. In addition to the President, who served as chairman, it included the Vice-President, the deans and directors, and the Provost in the capacity of secretary. In 1959 the Deans' Council comprised deans McCalla of Graduate Studies, Bentley of Agriculture, D.E. Smith of Arts and Science, Coutts of Education, Govier of Engineering, Bowker of Law, MacKenzie of



Medicine, MacLean of Dentistry, and Huston of Pharmacy. Other members were Dr. Harries, (Dr. Harries's rank for 1959-60 was that of director with the understanding that he would become dean the following year), Dr. Van Vliet, Director of the School of Physical Education; Miss McClure of the School of Nursing; Miss McIntyre of the School of Household Economics; and Dr. J.R. Fowler of the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy. Professor A.A. Ryan, Provost and secretary of the council, completed the roster of an extremely able and dedicated group of academic leaders.

Discussions by the committee set up to study the systems of grading examination results went on throughout several months. Many members of faculty were concerned regarding manifest inequalities in the existing system and sought methods of improving the assessment of student achievement. After careful study, the committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. R.S. MacArthur of the Department of Educational Psychology, presented a report recommending eight letter grades from AA through A, B, C, D, E, and F to FF. The Deans' Council, however, was not ready to replace the existing percentage scale, divided into first, second, and third class for passing grades. It decided to defer action in the event that in the near future machine recording and analysis of student personnel data might be possible. While only some of the less drastic changes recommended by the committee were approved, the discussions proved very useful in focusing the attention of the faculty on what was a very serious matter of academic concern.

Curriculum changes and additions were regularly considered by General Faculty Council in the first month of the new calendar year, and the meeting of 25 January 1960 saw a very long list of proposals. For example the teaching of drama was developing rapidly under the leadership of Professor Gordon Peacock and students were enrolling in the program from all across Canada. As a result approval was given for a program leading to the degree of Bachelor of Fine Arts in Drama covering four years of study. Another change concerned Pharmacy. Many universities in Canada and the United States were expanding their programs in that field to four years and the faculty at the University of Alberta proposed a similar extension to be effective in the fall of 1960. General Faculty Council gave its approval, but the Board of Governors decided to keep the regular course at three years with a fourth year available as an honours program for students who wished to specialize in Hospital Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Science or to take an honours degree in Retail Pharmacy. At the

same time a number of graduate courses in Pharmacy were approved.

Drastic revisions were made in Chemical Engineering, Petroleum Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering, and Mechanical Engineering, and special graduate programs were instituted in all branches ranging from Soil Mechanics, Hydraulics, Concrete Design, Electronics and Acoustics, to River Engineering.

The Department of Dairy Science began to develop work in food technology and introduced a number of new courses to provide instruction in this area.

Graduate work was expanding in many fields, but at this time new courses of study at an advanced level were particularly evident in Chemistry, Zoology, and Geology, in addition to those areas already mentioned.\*

As the School of Commerce prepared for faculty status it underwent a significant change and enlargement of its curriculum. The program was increased to four years in length and, in addition to a general course, it provided for specialization in six areas, accounting, economics, finance, marketing, personnel, and production. The faculty was strengthened by new appointments with a wide variety of education and experience. These members of the teaching staff kept in close touch with the business community partly through an advisory committee drawn from among the leading businessmen of the province. Students were required to obtain practical experience in business during the summer months if they had not already done so before registering in the course. All this represented a great step forward in the field of university education in Commerce and later led to a similar growth at the level of graduate study.

Changes in curriculum were accompanied by changes in the university schedule. The schedule of events at the university had begun to prove awkward in that the first term with its examinations held before Christmas was shorter than the second term. One alternative was to require students in such faculties as Arts and Science to register early in September, as was the case in the faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, and Law, while the other was to hold midterm examinations in January. The second of these seemed better, and beginning with the 1960-61 session midterms were held in the middle of January. This had the advantage of permitting students to review their

\*The meeting of the General Faculty Council at which these changes were approved concluded at the late hour of 7:25 p.m.

course work in the Christmas recess, while at the same time providing two terms of about thirteen weeks each. This calendar worked well for nine years, but by 1968 the students were objecting to having their Christmas vacation "ruined" by having to study and so the calendar was again changed by moving registration back approximately two weeks and once more placing the midterm tests before Christmas.

The summer of 1960 was a busy one for me in many respects, and, among other things, it involved my participation in three major conferences. The first of these was that of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges (NCCUC) at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, at which I undertook to participate in the Symposium on the Creation of New Universities. The other contributors were the Honourable John Robarts, then Minister of Education for Ontario; the Very Reverend E.S. Bouvier, President of the University of Sudbury; and the Honourable Robert Winters, in his capacity of Chairman of the Board of Governors of York University. My role was to describe the genesis and development of the University of Alberta, Calgary, and the ways in which we expected it would develop.\*

The second conference of that summer was that of the International Association of Universities (IAU). In the previous year the University of Alberta had been urged by the director of the IAU, established in 1950, to take out membership. Since we were already members of the NCCUC and the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth and had many connections with universities in the United States, there was some reluctance to join yet another group. I wrote to the principal of McGill and the president of St. Francis Xavier University, both of which were members, for advice. Both Principal James and President Somers spoke highly of the value they received from membership and urged us to join. We did so in April 1960.

Then came the question of attending the IAU's third quinquennial conference in Mexico City from 6 to 12 September. My first reaction was to decline because I was already committed to carry out the function of program chairman for the Annual Conference of the Institute of Public Administration of Canada at Banff beginning on the fourteenth, but again strong pressures were put on Canadian

\**Proceedings: The National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1960*, pp. 33-37.

universities to send delegates and I agreed to go. It was a wise decision, for the conference was extremely valuable not only for the insight it provided into the problems of universities, especially those in Latin America, but it opened the way for valuable contacts with representatives of other universities around the world.

The proceedings themselves were very instructive and I received a valuable short course in interuniversity politics through serving on the committee for the election of the new president of the association. There were a number of able candidates, and in the end the choice fell on Dr. Cyril James of McGill who served with great distinction for the ensuing five years. His election was a great tribute to Canada as well as to Dr. James, especially in view of the fact that another leading candidate was the Rector of the National University of Mexico, our official host. Finally, through the help of an excellent travel agent, I was able to return to Canada on a variety of air lines and to meet my obligations in Banff. I was back at work in my office by Monday, 19 September.

The new session of 1960-61 opened with staff changes. Dr. Elizabeth Empey replaced Professor Hazel McIntyre as Director of the School of Household Economics. Dr. J.B. Royce became the first head of the Department of Psychology which had been established as a separate department after having previously been a part of the joint Department of Philosophy and Psychology.

Another important addition to General Faculty Council that year was Mr. R.B. Wishart, who had been appointed the previous year as Administrator of Student Awards. The growth of the University and of scholarships and fellowships in all areas, including that of graduate study, called for a senior administrator of considerable competence and Mr. Wishart proved to be an excellent choice, filling his new post with distinction until his retirement in 1973.

The selection of a new Principal\* for the University of Alberta in Calgary had been carried on during the previous session. The choice was Dr. Malcolm G. Taylor, who had been brought up in Calgary and after attending the Calgary Normal School had gone on to advanced studies at the University of California, where he obtained his Doctorate of Philosophy in Economics. At the time of his appointment to the University of Alberta, he was associate professor of Political Economy at the University of Toronto and active in the Institute of Public Administration of Canada.

\*The previous senior officer of the institution had held the title of director.

Throughout early 1961 there were a number of major changes in academic programs, especially in the Faculty of Agriculture. New patterns were introduced in Microbiology, in Psychology (leading both to the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees) and new programs leading to the B.Ed. in Industrial Arts and the B.Ed. after a previous degree. Many new graduate courses were approved, especially in Mathematics, Physics, Psychology, and Civil and Mechanical Engineering. It was at this time also that new areas of study such as Anthropology and Polish and Comparative Literature made their appearance. New graduate degrees included the Master of Business Administration and the Master of Science in Nutrition. A new Department of Genetics was approved and plans were made to establish a two-year program for Dental Auxiliaries. Many of the new courses approved were to be offered only at the University of Alberta in Calgary which was becoming increasingly independent as it grew in size and in the scope of its programs.

Although these curricular developments were extensive they were a consequence of the growth in student numbers and in faculty. The total number of full-time students on the Edmonton campus had grown from 5,241 in 1958-59 to 6,381 in 1960-61, with the Faculty of Graduate Studies going up from 358 to 557 in those two years. There was every indication that this steady growth would continue for the foreseeable future and the Board of Governors was naturally concerned at the implications this had for the increasing costs both capital and current. As a result a Committee for Long-Range Academic Planning was established to provide some guidance and control over the pattern of growth.

In the matter of faculty, the university suffered a heavy loss in the sudden death of Dr. John Unrau, head of the Department of Plant Science, at the age of forty-five. Dr. Unrau had established a great reputation in his field and had been president of the Genetics Society of Canada and a member of the National Research Council. At the time of his death he was supervising the research projects of five candidates for the Ph.D. degree. He was succeeded as head of the department by Dr. W.G. Corns.

Other losses, by retirement, included Professor E.S. Keeping, head of the Department of Mathematics; Professor W.D. McDougall, head of the Department of Elementary Education; and Dr. A.J. Cook, Director of Student Counselling Services and former professor of Mathematics.

In the new session, 1961-62, Dr. Max Wyman became head of the Department of Mathematics; Dr. Henry Kreisel became head of

English; Dr. W.H. Worth head of Elementary Education; Dr. E.E. Daniel head of Pharmacology (previously combined with Physiology); Dr. J.S. Colter head of Biochemistry; Dr. C.O. Person\* head of the new Department of Genetics; and Dr. Peter Rempel accepted the post of Acting Director of Student Advisory Services.

The maturity of the faculty in many areas was shown by the additional fields approved for graduate programs, the Ph.D. in English, Modern Languages, Psychology, Pharmacology, Structures (Civil Engineering), and Educational Foundations (which was also authorized to offer Ed.D. programs), and the M.Sc. in Agricultural Mechanization and Medical Laboratory Science.

One of the most important proposals to come before General Faculty Council in 1962 was that the Faculty of Arts and Science should be divided into two separate faculties, each with its own dean and administrative organization. Although the faculty was not the largest in the university from the point of view of student registrations, the Faculty of Education having surpassed it in this respect, it offered a far greater number of courses than any other faculty, had more than twice the number of faculty members and a far larger budget. It was originally proposed that the new Faculty of Arts would comprise the departments of Classics, English, Fine Arts, Geography, History, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Political Economy, Psychology, Sociology, and Music, with the Faculty of Science comprising the departments of Botany, Chemistry, Geology, Mathematics, Physics, and Zoology. On the basis of the 1961-62 enrolment this would provide for almost exactly the same number of students in each new faculty: 1,116 in Arts and 1,128 in Science, each with 241 students on the Calgary campus.

When the matter was first presented to General Faculty Council on 26 February 1962, several facts were pointed out: (*a*) that it had been under consideration for about a year, (*b*) that the chairmen of all the science departments and of a number of humanities and social science departments had been consulted, and (*c*) that the Board of Governors had agreed to proceed with the proposal to split the existing Faculty of Arts and Science into two, provided the General Faculty Council approved. The resolution to approve the division in principle was moved by Dean Smith of the Faculty of Arts and

\*Dr. Person had been the recipient of the first Ph.D degree awarded by the University of Alberta.

Science, seconded by Vice-President Cragg, and carried by a vote of forty-five to eleven. Prior to the final vote there was a vigorous debate on the question and an amendment was proposed referring the matter of the Faculty of Arts and Science for discussion and report, but this amendment was defeated by a narrow margin of thirty-two opposed to twenty-six in favour.

The matter was then considered by the Council of the Faculty of Arts and Science at a meeting on 5 March, and two resolutions and a recommendation were made which Dean Smith presented to GFC on 26 March. The resolutions read: "(1) That this Council regrets and protests the action of General Faculty Council in approving this division without prior consultation of this Council; (2) That this Council regards this action as inimical to the customary control by the appropriate Faculty Council of its academic activities." The recommendation was "that notice of motion at the previous meeting be required before General Faculty Council is requested to approve the establishment of new Departments, Schools or Faculties, or changes in the status of these, or to approve matters of similar academic import."

General Faculty Council then passed a motion to receive the resolutions and approve the recommendation. There was no discussion, for members of GFC wisely felt that further acrimony would be pointless. The main fact was that responsibility for the decision lay with the Board of Governors which quite properly sought the prior approval of General Faculty Council. The action of the council in turn had been preceded by extensive consultations by Dr. Cragg with heads of the science departments and by Dean Smith with the heads of the arts departments. In many cases these department heads had consulted their departmental colleagues. In the light of all the circumstances, the procedure followed scarcely justified the indignation expressed by some members of the Council of the Faculty of Arts and Science which resulted in the resolutions and recommendation of the 5 March meeting.

More agreeable matters before GFC were that, once more, new degree programs were approved, one leading to the degree of B.Ed. in Industrial Arts and another to the degree of B.A. in Recreation Leadership. On the other hand two programs were dropped, the combined program leading to the B.A. and the B.Sc. in Engineering and that leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Petroleum Engineering. The decision was also taken to discontinue conferring of *ad eundem* degrees and this was later confirmed by the Board of Governors.

The 1961-62 session ended with the retirement, after long and excellent service, of Dr. J.R. Vant, professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, and Dr. A.W. Henry, professor of Plant Science, and the resignation of Nancy Rendell, assistant professor of Physiotherapy.

The summer of 1962 witnessed a number of deaths of members of the university community: Dr. J.J. Ower, former professor of Pathology and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; Dr. E.H. Strickland, former head of the Department of Entomology; Dr. H.C. Jamieson, former professor of Clinical Medicine; Dr. C.V. Jamieson, former professor of Rhino-Oto-Laryngology; Dr. R.A. Rooney, honorary professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, and Dr. F.M. Salter, former head of the Department of English.

In the meantime a number of significant developments were taking place in the matter of new facilities. Two of these came from federal sources. A Van der Graaf accelerator was presented to the university by the Defence Research Board for study in nuclear physics on the understanding that the university would provide a building to house it and appoint to its faculty the three men working on the accelerator in Suffield, Drs. Neilson, Dawson, and Sample. Arrangements were completed and the university's competence in experimental physics greatly enhanced. The appointment of Dr. S.B. Woods at this time was an added bonus.

The second addition was the National Research Council's gift of the Cosmic Ray Laboratory on the summit of Sulphur Mountain in Banff. The laboratory had been constructed by the NRC as a contribution to the world-wide program of the International Geophysical Year at a cost of over two hundred thousand dollars and, in order to provide for a continuing program of research under university auspices, it was presented to the University of Alberta for operation from the Calgary campus.

In giving official notice of the transfer, Dr. F.J. Rosser, Vice-President of the National Research Council, said in a letter dated 31 March 1960, and addressed to Mr. J.R.B. Coleman, Director of the National Parks Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources:

The Sulphur Mountain Laboratory is almost unique in North America, because of its altitude and its high magnetic latitudes while still being accessible to electric power and to the facilities available in the town of Banff. It is believed to have as high a cosmic ray intensity as any permanent or semi-permanent observatory in the world.



Dr. Brian Wilson, the officer in charge of the project, was appointed to the staff of the Department of Physics in Calgary and continued his research from that base with the continued support of the National Research Council. This excellent arrangement gave the university a special role in research in physics on the Calgary campus and attracted a number of outstanding graduate students.

Another gift which was to be of great value was made to the Department of Botany and the university as a whole. It came from Dr. H.A. Dyde in the form of about eighty acres of land approximately twelve miles southwest of Edmonton and was to be used for a botanic garden and field laboratory. The prime mover in this project was Dr. J.H. Whyte of the Department of Botany, who developed a program of exchange of plants of various kinds with other botanical gardens around the world.

Shortly thereafter the province leased to the university approximately fifty-five hundred acres of ranchland near Kinsella for a beef-breeding project. The lease was at one dollar a year for twenty years, renewable for a further twenty years.

Still another gift, in Calgary, was that of the McMahon family which made possible the construction of a football stadium, with joint support from the province of Alberta, the city of Calgary, and the university. Built on land adjacent to the campus, it was an impressive addition to the academic buildings under construction.

The Rutherford Library which was criticized by some when it was built in 1950 for being too large was already finding its resources strained ten years later. Dr. Keyes Metcalf, a library consultant from Harvard University, was brought to survey the situation and recommend a solution. The original plans of the Rutherford Library called for an extension to the south in due course, but Dr. Metcalf strongly advised a new building separate from the original. His analysis of the situation was most convincing and the Board of Governors agreed to follow his advice.

Another space problem which was becoming acute was that of residence accommodation for students. Pembina Hall and Pembina House together provided for 173 women while Athabasca Hall, Assiniboia Hall, St. Stephen's College, and St. Joseph's College provided for about 585 men—a total 758 students. It was estimated that when the university reached a total enrolment of 7,500 there would be a need for accommodation for an additional 1,000 students.

It was clear that plans for new residences should be begun at once and this was done through a group comprising, among others, the

new Provost, Professor Aylmer A. Ryan; Mr. Justice H.J. Macdonald of the Board of Governors; Mr. Arthur Arnold, Deputy Minister of Public Works; and Mr. Arthur Henderson, chief architect of the Department of Public Works. After a careful survey of modern student residences at the University of Wisconsin, Brigham Young University, and elsewhere, they agreed to recommend a site west of the Northern Alberta Jubilee Auditorium on 87 Avenue, with two Y-shaped buildings ten storeys high for residences, and a central food facility of a single storey with basement. A third residence building was planned for a later date. The original estimate of costs for the first units was \$5.99 million, with \$4 million for the residences, \$1.42 million for the food services building, and the remainder for kitchen equipment, elevators, tunnels, and so forth.

The former RCAF Drill Hall which had been moved from its original site on 89 Avenue and 114 Street to a new location immediately south on 87 Avenue was rapidly becoming dilapidated, and although the new Physical Education Centre would provide the necessary space for indoor athletics there was no space there for the armed services units which were still a significant part of student life. Fortunately there was available a site suitable for a relatively small building on the north side of 89 Avenue across from the Physical Education Centre. Some funds were available from a number of sources, including the Canadian Officers Training Corps itself, while the remaining costs could be amortized by the annual rental paid by the Department of National Defence. A building was therefore authorized at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars for this purpose. However the Department of National Defence abolished military training at universities a few years later, and the building became a working area for the Department of Art.

It was a period of intense building activity everywhere, with the large addition to the Medical Building completed in the fall of 1960, along with the Physical Education complex and the Engineering Building completed in 1961.

The largest project of that period was the complex of buildings for Mathematics, Physics, and Chemistry, with Mathematics and Physics in a six-storey building on an east-west axis, and Chemistry in a building of similar size on a north-south axis, and fourteen single-storey lecture theatres adjoining. The cost of this group of buildings was about \$1.5 million above the estimates and drastic reductions were necessary to permit the project to go ahead. It was partly occupied in the fall of 1960 and officially opened on 24 May 1961.

In spite of all these additions to the physical facilities on the campus and plans for other buildings on both campuses, new requests for space kept mounting for the Faculty of Law, the School of Household Economics, and other projects. The costs for capital programs were continuing to rise but at least they produced visible results and the needs of the university for physical space would presumably be met eventually. What was even more appalling was the anticipated rise in current operating costs.

I had discussed these trends briefly with the presidents of the other western Canadian universities and in November 1960 I extended an invitation to Dr. Saunderson of the University of Manitoba, Dr. Spinks of the University of Saskatchewan, and Dr. MacKenzie of the University of British Columbia to attend a meeting at the University of Alberta on Saturday and Sunday, 10 and 11 December, to discuss problems of mutual concern. I suggested we discuss our draft budgets for the coming year, salaries and wages, tuition fees, relationships with affiliated institutions such as those in Calgary, Regina, Brandon, and Victoria and the various junior colleges, co-operation in bringing in visiting professors and areas for which only one or two institutions should be responsible, such as Dentistry, Forestry, Social Work, Library Science, and Veterinary Science. At the suggestion of Dr. Spinks, the senior business officers of each university attended also and the conference was of great value to all of us. As a result of the success of this meeting it was agreed to meet annually thereafter for two days at the end of November for the same purpose. When our Board of Governors met in December, I was able to provide the members with some idea of the developments at the three other western universities and so gain a better insight into the way we should approach our own.

At the University of Alberta the estimates for current operating costs for 1961-62 were shocking. They called for an increase in gross figures from \$13 million the previous year to \$17 million and an increase in the government grant from \$6 million to \$9 million. This drastic increase was largely due to the fact that the university needed an additional 130 new members of the academic staff at a cost of nearly \$1 million extra for a full year. Another reason was operating costs of the new buildings, not only on the Edmonton campus but in Calgary where two new buildings, one for Arts and Education and the other for Science, Engineering, and the cafeteria, would be in full operation. Finally, salaries continued to rise, and by 1 April 1961, the floors of \$6,000, \$9,000, and \$12,000 for the three grades

of professors were to be fully operative. Even so the Association of Academic Staff of the University of Alberta (AASUA) was already calling for a floor of \$14,000 a year for professors by the 1963-64 fiscal year.

The provincial government was, of course, aware of these trends and was wondering where this escalation might lead. I met with Premier Manning during the summer of 1961 to discuss the matter, and on 21 July he wrote to me asking for recent enrolment figures of full-time students with a ten-year projection, the total figures for capital expenditures to date, and an estimate of capital expenditures over the next five years. These were the main requests, but he also asked for certain break-downs of these costs. I replied on 24 July with a number of tables and explanatory notes. Our summary of registration and estimates for the future were in part:

	Edmonton	Calgary
1956-57	4,127	361
1959-60	5,703	684
1960-61	8,381	1,072
1965-66	9,590	3,120
1970-71	12,425	5,480

(Even these figures proved to be too conservative, for by 1965-66 there were 10,233 students in Edmonton and 3,229 in Calgary. The figures for 1970-71 were off by a far greater factor.)

The total capital expenditures which had been made from the beginning up to 31 March 1961, were:

	Edmonton	Calgary	Banff	Total
Buildings	\$32,041,885	\$6,418,171	\$1,204,330	\$39,661,387
Furnishings and equipment	6,598,862	798,364	91,974	7,489,200
Total	\$38,640,747	\$7,216,535	\$1,296,304	\$47,153,587

Our estimate for the period 1961-66 to cover buildings for the Edmonton campus was approximately \$31.4 million and for the Calgary campus approximately \$10.8 million, or \$42.2 million in all—almost as great a figure as had been spent in the previous fifty years. Even bearing in mind that the value of the dollar had been reduced to

about one-third of what it had been in the earlier years of construction, this was still a staggering sum, and it is greatly to the credit of the Board of Governors and the cabinet that they recognized it as being not unrealistic in the light of the growth of student numbers and of the resources of the province, particularly from the petroleum industry. The plans on which these figures were based could not all be carried out in the five-year period, but substantial progress was made toward realizing them as the future narrative will show.

Our table of operating revenues was equally startling, showing a steady increase in revenues from federal aid and student fees but a dramatic increase in the support required from provincial sources:

Actual	Province of Alberta	Federal Aid	Fees	Total
1957-58	\$ 2,225,000	\$1,130,475	\$1,205,900	\$ 4,600,000
1960-61	6,000,000	1,876,175	2,094,655	10,000,000
Estimate				
1961-62	8,000,000	1,925,000	2,729,000	12,700,000
1963-64	10,000,000	2,025,000	3,308,000	17,400,000
1965-66	16,800,000	2,145,000	3,920,000	22,900,000

To help meet the operating costs, the Board of Governors in 1961 raised tuition fees by about fifteen percent, with the fees for students in the B.A. program going up from \$215 to \$250, for B.Sc. students from \$245 to \$290, and for Law students from \$265 to \$340 a year. Even so, the students met only about twenty percent of the costs of their education, excluding living costs.

The growth of the physical facilities on the campus made it necessary to look for more land area. The construction of the Jubilee Auditorium, the additions to the university hospital, and plans for the Cross Cancer Institute made development to the south impossible. The only solution appeared to be to move east of 112 Street into the north Garneau area, a decision made with government consultation.

Plans were approved for new residences and new library buildings on both campuses, a gymnasium on the Calgary campus, and a new education building in Edmonton. The appointment of Mr. B.W. Brooker as superintendent of buildings and Brian H. McDonald as assistant to the President helped materially in coping with the details of these projects.

The growth of the city to the south, especially in those areas adjacent to the university farm, made it necessary to consider moving

many of the animals farther away. In the summer of 1961 the government purchased approximately six hundred forty acres about five miles south of the city for this purpose. This L-shaped property, which is commonly called the Ellerslie Farm\* proved to be of great value, not only to the Department of Animal Science, but as an experimental animal centre.

During the summer of 1961 we had a visit from Mrs. Dorothy Killam which proved ultimately to be of great value to the university. She was the widow of Izaak Walton Killam, a native of Nova Scotia who had been the head of Calgary Power and later involved in many aspects of Canadian business and industry. When he died in 1955 he left a very large estate, with his widow as the chief beneficiary. (The estate taxes on this bequest, together with those from the estate of Sir James Dunn who died at about the same time, amounted to over one hundred million dollars. This windfall in revenue was used by the government to establish the Canada Council which had been recommended by the Massey Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters, and Sciences as early as 1951.)

In the spring of 1961, Dr. G.A. Gaherty, president of Montreal Engineering Company Ltd., one of the firms with which the late Mr. Killam had been associated, told me of Mrs. Killam's desire to make careful plans for the disposal of her wealth and that she planned to visit Calgary and Edmonton in this connection in July. I wrote to her in Montreal on 26 June 1961, extending a cordial invitation to her to visit our two campuses. Plans for the visit were made by Dr. Gaherty and Mr. G.H. Milligan of Calgary Power who accompanied Mrs. Killam on her arrival in Edmonton on 17 July. Mrs. Johns and I were invited to lunch with them on the same day and found Mrs. Killam to be a very remarkable woman, slim, beautifully dressed, very much a cosmopolitan, and fully accustomed to living with all the advantages and responsibilities of enormous wealth. We discussed the university and its role in the province, the need for higher standards of scientific research in Canada, and the financial support such standards would require.

On the following day I called for Mrs. Killam at her hotel and brought her to our home for lunch. Since we were on the point of moving from Number 8, University Campus, to the nearly completed new President's house and had sent some of our furniture out for repair, our living room was almost bare, but Mrs. Killam took it in

\*Officially known as the Ellerslie Research Station.

good part and went with us to see the new house and the accommodation for women students in the previous President's house. That evening Premier and Mrs. Manning entertained Mrs. Killam at a dinner in her hotel, and Mrs. Johns and I were invited. Mrs. Killam expressed keen interest in the affairs of the province and the attitude of the government to the university. It was our last meeting with her, but her visit was a memorable one and she left a lasting impression on those of us who had the privilege of meeting her.\*

One of the features of the early 1960s was the work of the Survey Committee on Higher Education. The idea of establishing such a committee was first raised at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Governors on 22 December 1960, and given tentative approval. Draft terms of reference were prepared by the university's Long-Range Planning Committee and presented to the board executive on 6 February 1961, which agreed that the President and the Chairman should discuss the matter with a committee of the cabinet and report back to the board.

I met with Premier Manning on Friday afternoon, 10 February, and agreed to send him a copy of the draft terms of reference. These proposed a forecast of the need for education beyond the secondary level to 1970 and 1980, covering universities, junior colleges, technical schools, and adult education. With respect to universities it was suggested that the committee investigate the number required, their location, their nature (provincial only or independent), and their differentiation as to levels and areas of study. All these were to be studied in the light of such factors as future student enrolment, the need for new faculties and schools in such areas as veterinary science, social work, librarianship, religion, and other areas, the optimum size of existing faculties and schools, the interrelations of faculties, and the cost of duplicating facilities. The coordination of public higher education would be considered with respect to separate campuses of a single university or separate universities working under a common policy or commission, the relationship between universities and junior colleges or technical schools, and the apportioning of finances. These suggestions were not intended to limit in

\*Mrs. Killam died on 27 July 1965 at La Leopolda, her villa in France, leaving an estate of approximately \$100 million, with Donald N. Byers, Conrad F. Harrington, and G. Arnold Hart of Montreal, and Major-General the Honourable Edward Chester Plow of Halifax as executors. The University of Alberta received almost a quarter of her estate in trust for the endowment of professorships and fellowships in the field of science.

any way the deliberations of a committee, but simply to suggest areas of study.

The Survey Committee on Higher Education was established by the Premier and its membership announced on 4 October 1961. The Honourable E.W. Hinman, Provincial Treasurer, was the chairman and Brian H. McDonald was the secretary. The other members were the Honourable A.O. Aalborg, Minister of Education; the Honourable Fred Colborne, Minister without Portfolio; Dr. C.M. Macleod, Chairman of the University of Alberta Board of Governors; Dr. M.G. Taylor, Principal of the University of Alberta in Calgary; and I, representing the university.

The first meeting of the survey committee was held in the board room of the university on 28 June 1961, following a luncheon for members of the committee. All members were present except Dr. Taylor. Since this was really a planning session, the discussion centred on topics to be considered by the committee, and the following were among those proposed:

1. enrolment and entrance requirements
2. plant and facilities
3. graduate programs and research
4. extension program
5. full use of facilities and staff
6. new methods and devices for learning, instruction, and measurement, and so forth including the use of closed-circuit television in the classroom, video tapes, and so forth
7. extension of junior college facilities
8. provision for private colleges, including affiliation and accreditation
9. reorganization possibilities, including the moving of certain faculties to Calgary, the specialization on one campus of certain courses, and the establishment of faculties at entirely new campus sites—such as Agriculture to Olds
10. financing and budgeting
11. the University Act and its Revision

It was finally agreed that the committee would not make periodic releases of information nor would it invite representations or briefs, though the president and the secretary would accumulate relevant information from other colleges and universities.

Over the subsequent four years the committee met forty-seven times. The membership remained fairly stable except that in the summer of 1964 Mr. Hinman resigned as chairman and was replaced



by the Honourable A.O. Aalborg who had become Provincial Treasurer. The Honourable R.H. McKinnon was added, having become Minister of Education. During the same year Dr. H.S. Armstrong, as President\* of the University of Alberta, Calgary, replaced Dr. M.G. Taylor, and during the 1963-64 session Mr. H.R. Hawes replaced Mr. B.H. McDonald as secretary. I believe I attended every meeting and Dr. Macleod and Mr. Aalborg missed very few.

The topics selected for consideration by the committee were discussed in depth and a large number of documents were considered, ranging from journal articles and reports from universities elsewhere, to reports specific to the University of Alberta and its two campuses. Among the topics given greatest emphasis were financing, junior colleges, and, at the urging of Dr. Taylor, the extension of the Calgary campus. The committee made a progress report to the legislature on 29 March 1962, recommending that school boards should establish junior colleges as part of their local school systems, that the semester system be established at the university, and that continuing study be given to a variety of methods of university financing. One interesting estimate made at this time was that the total enrolment of the university would rise from the current figure of eighty-eight hundred for both campuses to twenty-eight thousand by 1980.

Another interim report was presented to the legislature in 1963 noting the increasing percentage of the university age group taking post-secondary education either in universities or technical schools, the growth of graduate education, and the growing interest in establishing junior colleges. The committee recommended that there should be continuing planning by both the government and the university on financial matters, with a view to continued development of the university in the most economical manner, and with agreement on a formula for both operating and capital grants, if possible.

One of the matters to which the committee gave a great deal of attention in 1963-64 was the University and College Assistance Act which was assented to on 15 April 1964, and which provided formulae for grants to the university, public junior colleges, and private junior colleges. It also provided for the establishment of a University Capital Development Committee comprising the Minister of Education, the Provincial Treasurer, the Minister of Public Works, the Chairman of the Board, the chief executive officers of the University

\*It was felt that the growth of the Calgary institution and the degree of responsibility of the chief executive officer justified the new title of President.

of Alberta in Edmonton and Calgary, and an additional member of the board.

Before its final meeting in June 1965, the committee had presented a third report to the legislature and had made a number of recommendations which led to three studies: the commissioning of Dr. Andrew Stewart to do a study on junior college development in the province, a study of the feasibility of expanding the Lethbridge Junior College to university status,\* and a study on limiting the areas of the Edmonton and Calgary campuses to their present size and their enrolment to eighteen thousand each. A great many other topics were discussed, leading to a far greater awareness of the problems of higher education in the province on the part of the government, the legislature, and the university Board of Governors. The continuing dialogue between cabinet ministers and university representatives over four years and nearly fifty meetings provided a mutual understanding of their respective responsibilities and problems and a spirit of co-operation in the provision of the best in higher education for the students of Alberta and beyond.

In many respects the session of 1962-63 was the most interesting and productive in the history of the university. The decision to divide the Faculty of Arts and Science into two separate faculties had been taken, and the university was extremely fortunate in being able to appoint as the first Dean of the Faculty of Science Dr. Herbert S. Armstrong, former Dean of Arts and Science at McMaster University. During the 1962-63 session the Council of the Faculty of Arts and Science continued to meet as a unit, but preparations were made for separate budgets and administration for the ensuing year. The rapid growth of the University of Alberta in Calgary with over twelve hundred students in the fall of 1962 had prompted the establishment there of two faculties, that of Arts and Science, with Dr. M.H. Scargill as dean, and that of Education, with Dr. H.S. Baker as dean. (These two bodies, beginning in the fall of 1963, reported directly to the General Faculty Council in Edmonton rather than through their respective faculty councils on the Edmonton campus.)

In order to cope with the increase in numbers of students in Engineering in Calgary, a separate division was established under a chairman responsible to Dean Govier in Edmonton.

\*The City of Lethbridge commissioned "A Study to Examine and Report, upon the Feasibility of Developing University Facilities in Lethbridge," by Hu Harries and Associates Limited, which was completed on 15 September 1965.

A number of other significant appointments had been made in 1962-63. Dr. L.W. Downey as head of the Department of Secondary Education, Dr. Henry R. Ziel as head of the new Department of Industrial and Vocational Education, Dr. A.R.P. Paterson as Director of the Cancer Research Unit (McEachern Laboratory), Dr. W.M. Paul as head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Dr. H.C. Love as professor of Agricultural Economics in the Faculty of Agriculture, and Dr. L. von Bertalanffy as professor of Theoretical Biology.

The training of dental auxiliaries to provide for assistance in the work of public health units throughout the province had developed well under the directorship of Miss Margaret Berry, but the faculty and the profession generally were anxious to provide training also for dental hygienists to work with practising dentists. Programs of this kind were being offered in schools across Canada and the United States. Approval was given for the establishment of the School of Dental Hygiene at the University of Alberta which would provide training for both dental auxiliaries and dental hygienists.

The Department of Modern Languages was becoming larger and its interests more and more diverse. By November 1962 this had reached the point where the faculty requested approval for dividing into three separate departments: Romance Languages, Germanic Languages and Linguistics, and Slavonic Languages. This change was approved with authorization for the first of these two to offer graduate work leading to the degree of Ph.D., with all three offering work for the M.A. One of the new technical aids in the teaching of foreign languages was the Language Laboratory and it was agreed that it should be operated as a separate administrative unit. Approval for these new developments was not immediately forthcoming from the Board of Governors, but it was given about a year later.

The teaching of microbiology in the Faculty of Medicine was largely directed to the needs of medical students and it had become apparent that a more general approach was necessary. In consequence of this need the General Faculty Council approved the establishment of a new department in the Faculty of Science with emphasis on the study of virology and bacteriology, rather than medical bacteriology.

A number of new courses were introduced in the Faculty of Agriculture, particularly graduate courses in agricultural economics and genetics.

The four-year program in the Faculty of Dentistry underwent a

drastic revision reducing the number of class hours while at the same time improving the quality of the program.

In the area of science new prescriptions for honours programs were approved in the departments of Biochemistry, Genetics, Mathematics, and Geology, with special honours courses in Geography, Physics, and Zoology on the Calgary campus.

One of the most drastic revisions in the Faculty of Arts and Science was the abandonment of the Pattern system in the general program. This system had been set up in 1946 to provide for a greater degree of concentration in a particular subject and had proved to be an effective guide for students for many years. However, by 1963 there developed a feeling that the program was too restrictive and it was abandoned in favour of a new type of curriculum which would "eliminate rigidity and permit combinations of areas of concentration which were not possible under the Pattern system." The new program went into effect on the Edmonton campus in the fall of 1963 and in Calgary a year later. At the same time many new courses were approved in such areas as botany, music, genetics, geology, history, mathematics, Spanish, economics, political science, psychology, and anthropology on both campuses, with course changes in almost every department.

The same held true in other faculties. The program of the Faculty of Commerce was extended to four years, with substantial changes in many subjects. The Faculty of Education revised both the standard elementary B.Ed. program and that for the secondary B.Ed. and added a number of new courses particularly in the field of industrial and vocational education.

The Faculty of Engineering introduced new courses in every field and changed the third and fourth year programs in Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, and Mining Engineering, as well as in both Extractive and Physical Metallurgy, to take effect beginning in 1964-65. The coal mining Pattern in Mining Engineering was discontinued.

In the Faculty of Pharmacy new fourth-year curricula were approved in the special areas of Pharmacy Administration, Hospital Pharmacy, and Pharmaceutical Science, together with the necessary new courses in these areas.

The Faculty of Graduate Studies approved programs leading to the degrees of Master of Business Administration and of Master of Science in Agricultural Economics.

The rate of failure of students, especially in the first year, was a matter of increasing concern to members of the faculty. A committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. E.J.H. Greene, presented a comprehensive report on the matter with recommendation to GFC at the meeting on 25 February 1963. The committee's study revealed a number of interesting facts. The failure rate in first year courses tended to average about seventeen percent across the university, with a higher rate in Engineering and a lower rate in Arts and Education courses. Furthermore the range of failure in the "objective" courses such as mathematics, where facts and operations are tested, was much higher than in the more "subjective" courses, in other words, there were more failures, and more students achieved first class standing. There was long and serious discussion in the committee, but they finally agreed on the following recommendations:

1. That large sectional courses, especially those in first year, be recognized as constituting particular problems in themselves, each requiring a core of specialized staff and continuing research.
2. That departments offering such courses act on the above-mentioned conclusions.
3. That analyses such as those presented in this report be made and circulated each summer to all departments for all large first year courses, that a committee, possibly the First Year Committee, be commissioned to prepare and distribute such analyses, and any other useful information.
4. That large, sectioned courses be scheduled early in the final examination period to allow time for the study and adjustment of final grades.

The report and recommendations were approved by GFC after further extensive discussion.

In the meantime the First Year Committee itself had been giving serious consideration to its role and whether it could continue to carry out its traditional functions effectively in the face of the great increase in student numbers. It came to the conclusion that it could no longer be effective and recommended that it be disbanded, that policy regarding uniform standards be a function of General Faculty Council, that decisions within this policy and their administration be handled by the offices of the deans, and that tabulating and sorting of students' records be done by machine. The General Faculty Council approved these recommendations and authorized each fac-

ulty and school to make its own arrangements for handling its first year students and to make its own decisions with regard to them. It further agreed to set up a policy committee to "(1) establish and maintain a basic and uniform policy or standard of appraising the performance of first year students, (2) to deal with special cases and (3) to prepare a summary of the results of first year students similar to that made in the past on a continuing basis." Finally it agreed to establish a first year standings committee under the chairmanship of Assistant Professor W.B. Dockrell, who had been chairman of the First Year Committee, to serve the functions set out above.

The Committee on Junior Colleges was inevitably affected by developments beyond the Edmonton campus of the university and made several proposals to meet the changing scene. One was that it be expanded to include members from the Calgary campus, and another was that beginning with the 1963-64 session the Lethbridge Junior College and Mount Royal College should carry on their programs "under the surveillance of the University of Alberta, Calgary, while Camrose Lutheran Junior College carries on its program under the surveillance of the University of Alberta at Edmonton." Another proposal was that Mount Royal College be permitted to begin a first year program in the second semester, provided that it was restricted to students with clear matriculation, that twenty-six weeks of instruction be given, and that students write the regular supplemental examinations in September. All these changes were endorsed by the General Faculty Council.

In connection with the separate organization of the new faculties of Arts and of Science, the final composition of the Faculty of Arts embraced the departments of Classics, English, Fine Arts, History, Modern Languages, Philosophy, Political Economy, Sociology, and certain members of the Department of Psychology, while the Faculty of Science included the departments of Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Microbiology, Physics, Zoology, the School of Household Economics, and, again certain members of the Department of Psychology. Specifications were set out for the composition of each faculty council and its committees, and provision was made for an inter-faculty council made up of members of both Arts and Science faculty councils which would meet at least once a year with the general objective of co-ordinating the policies of the two faculties and reviewing the proposals of their joint curriculum committee on academic regulations in general and regulations specific to the two faculties. The proposal that the Department of

Psychology be divided between the two faculties was questioned by some members of GFC, but the new organization was finally given complete approval.

The first of April was the effective date for promotions and hence for the accession of new members to General Faculty Council. At the meeting of 22 April 1963, it was my privilege to welcome Dr. H.S. Armstrong as Vice-President designate, Dr. M. Wyman as Dean of Science designate, Miss Margaret Berry as Director of the School of Dental Hygiene, and several newly promoted professors—A.T. Elder and R.G. Baldwin of English, W.J. Eccles of History, L.E. Trainor of Physics, J.J. McNamee of Mathematics, R.L. Anderson of Secondary Education, D.L. Flock of Petroleum Engineering, J. Leja of Mining and Metallurgy, M.L. Howell of Physical Education, J.A.L. Gilbert of Clinical Medicine, R.T. Berg of Animal Science, and A.R. Thompson of Law. From the Calgary campus came professors C.E. Challice of Physics, S.D. Lindstedt of Education, and G.E.L. Peck of Mathematics. At the same time we were able to congratulate Professor R.E. Folinsbee on his award from the Canadian Institute for Mining and Metallurgy.

The development of the Calgary campus led to a number of administrative changes. It was expected that over one hundred students would be graduating in May 1963 after completing their studies in Calgary and that the number would rise to over two hundred in 1964. The Committee on Convocation therefore agreed to recommend to the Senate that, beginning in the spring of 1964, a separate Convocation be held in Calgary for graduating students from that campus and that the ceremonies in Edmonton be for students from the Edmonton campus only, and, finally, that the Fall Convocation be held in Edmonton instead of Calgary. General Faculty Council agreed to this change and it was approved by the Senate.

It was also necessary to establish separate departments in Calgary and the following were approved as of 1 July 1963: in the Faculty of Arts and Science, the departments of Biology (to include Botany and Zoology), Chemistry, English, Fine Arts, Geography, Geology, History, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Philosophy and Classics, Physics, Political Economy, Psychology, Sociology, and Anthropology, and in the Faculty of Education, the departments of Educational Administration and Student Teaching, Educational Foundations, Educational Psychology, Curriculum and Instruction, and Fine Arts.

With the growth in numbers and competence of the faculty in Calgary, the offering of graduate programs became feasible and, on the recommendation of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, approval was given for offering programs leading to the master's degree by the departments of Biology (Zoology only), Chemistry, English, Geology, History, Physics, and Psychology. The Department of Chemistry was authorized to offer a doctoral program and the Department of Physics to do the same in the areas of (*a*) cosmic radiation and upper atmosphere physics and (*b*) fundamental studies in magnetic resonance. Tentative approval was also given for a Ph.D. program in biophysics under Dr. C.E. Challice subject to suitable arrangements being made.

A major issue considered during this very busy session of 1962-63 was that of the university relations with the Collège Saint Jean. This institution had been founded in Edmonton in 1908 by the order of Oblati Mariae Immaculatae as a minor seminary for the priesthood in northern Alberta. In 1926 it separated from the major seminary and became exclusively a seminary for French-speaking students. In 1942 when the Jesuit college in Edmonton closed down, the Collège Saint Jean began plans for work at the university level and in 1946 it became affiliated with the University of Ottawa for that purpose.

About 1958 the question of preparing students to become bilingual teachers in the elementary schools of Alberta and Saskatchewan\* became a matter of growing concern to French-speaking citizens in Quebec and in the west, and it was proposed that the college become an affiliate of Laval University for this purpose. In fact such an arrangement was established in 1962 but it failed to receive the approval of the Board of Teacher Education and Certification and the Minister of Education. Following discussion with Dr. L.P. Bonneau of Laval University, and with the approval of the Board of Teacher Education, a proposal to offer a bilingual program covering two years in the College was approved by the Council of the Faculty of Education and, after some modification, was endorsed by General Faculty Council to take effect in September 1963. It provided that an affiliation agreement be established with the College whereby a curriculum be worked out for two years of study, part in French and part in English, to be followed by further study at the university itself.

\*In 1962 there were approximately one hundred such schools in the two provinces with approximately four hundred and fifty teachers and ten thousand students.



The proposal further provided for the application of the regulations of the Committee on Junior Colleges with respect to such matters as the qualification of instructors and the adequacy of accommodation, equipment, and library and laboratory facilities. The Collège Saint Jean agreed to these terms, made formal application for affiliation, and was granted affiliation for the purpose of bilingual teacher education by the university. The joint program covered curricula for teachers of all grades from I to XII, but only for students majoring in French or English. Although the initial registration was not large (twenty-two) the arrangement worked well and had the effect of improving the calibre of teaching in bilingual schools as graduates of the program joined the profession.\*

A committee chaired by Dean Coutts of the Faculty of Education concluded their report by recommending that the broader question of biculturalism and bilingualism in Canada should be studied by the university and that, if approved by the Board of Governors, the Senate of the university, and the government of the province,

A Committee, broadly based and including representation from the Association Canadienne—Francaise de l'Alberta should be struck to make a comprehensive study of ways and means of providing opportunities for students in the University of Alberta to broaden their understanding of French-Canadian culture, and to develop further opportunities for achieving competence in the use of the French Language.

At the final meeting of the General Faculty Council in the 1962-63 session, approval was given for an experiment emanating from the Calgary campus and involving a television broadcast of the course, Education C.I. 328, Arithmetic in the Elementary and Junior High School, as part of the evening credit program. The course would comprise a total of sixty broadcasts of one half hour each, beginning on 30 September 1963, and would cover the cities of Calgary and Drumheller and a great many towns in the area. It was estimated that as many as two hundred teachers might enroll and that the project might be self-supporting financially. Although this estimate of registration was too high, 144 students did actually enroll in the course and it was regarded as a successful experiment.

The year ended with the conferring, by the Chancellor, Judge L.Y. Cairns, of nineteen Ph.D. degrees, seventy-five masters de-

\*In 1966 the affiliation with the University of Alberta was extended to include the first year of the B.A. program, and in 1970 the college became a faculty of the university with the previous Rector, Father F.J. McMahon, as Dean.

grees, and about one thousand degrees in the various programs in other faculties. It also saw the termination of the services of two important administrative officers, Dr. L.E. Cragg, the Vice-President, to become President of Mount Allison University, and Dr. G.W. Govier, Dean of Engineering, to devote more time to his work as Chairman of the Oil and Gas Conservation Board of Alberta in Calgary. Dr. Govier's resignation ended the constant commuting between the two cities which had imposed a great strain on him, and permitted him to assist to a limited extent in the Division of Engineering on the Calgary campus. The year also marked the death of Dr. E.H. Moss, professor emeritus of Botany, a friendly and competent colleague who had served the university with real distinction for many years and who had published a definitive work, *The Flora of Alberta*, in 1959 with financial help from the Friends of the University of Alberta.

In the meantime the Board of Governors had spent the 1962-63 year wrestling with the problems of providing physical facilities for the two rapidly expanding campuses and securing the necessary funds for their operation. Two new members brought fresh insights to the board, Dr. A.V. Calhoun replacing Mr. Haughton Thomson as alumni representative, and Mr. H.T. Hargrave, a rancher from Walsh, Alberta, replacing Mr. Arnold W. Platt.

The board had endorsed the proposals of the Campus Planning Committee for future developments on the two campuses and had set up a Land Acquisition Committee as a subcommittee of the larger body, with the special responsibility for purchasing real estate in north Garneau, with the experienced help of Mr. E.E. (Ted) Wilson of the Provincial Department of Public Works.

The problem of planning new buildings was complicated by what appeared to be a lack of sufficient, trained staff in the Department of Public Works to meet the schedules for drafting, but four major buildings were promised for the spring of the 1963 session, a new library on each campus, the residence complex in Edmonton, and the Engineering Building in Calgary.

The next major building planned for Edmonton was a building for the social sciences. A great deal of discussion took place on the question of reserving space in it for the Faculty of Law which was beginning to expand and was finding its space on the second floor of the Arts Building inadequate. In the end it was decided that Law should move to the top floor of the Rutherford Library in the hope that a separate Law Centre could be provided later. The Weir Memorial

Library of the Faculty of Law had occupied space on the main floor of the Rutherford since 1952.

Financing the residence and food services complex in Edmonton was met by obtaining a mortgage from CMHC in the amount of approximately \$5 million on the land and buildings, repayable over a period of fifty years. These funds were in addition to the grant from the province provided for this purpose and which was sufficient to cover the balance.

Operating costs were continuing to escalate, and difficulties of various kinds were appearing. The five-day week had become almost universally accepted in business offices. The nonacademic staff were reluctant to come to work on Saturdays, so an agreement was reached whereby the usual four-week vacation period was reduced to three weeks and the five-day week came into effect for support staff, although classes and laboratories continued to be held on Saturday mornings.

Board members were beginning to find that draft estimates were too complex for consideration by the full board, and a finance committee was established under the chairmanship of Mr. F.C. Manning to consider them prior to their presentation to the board. Members of the committee included Mr. F.G. Stewart, Deputy Provincial Treasurer and a member of the board, Mr. H.T. Hargrave, and Dr. D.R. Stanley, with the chairman, Mr. C.M. Macleod, Q.C., Principal Taylor, and me as members *ex officio*.

The first draft of the estimates for 1963-64, considered in December 1962, revealed an increase from over \$19 million to over \$24 million and an increase of \$2.3 million in the required provincial grant, from \$9.5 to \$11.8 million. The Finance Committee did its best to reduce this figure but could not recommend a reduction in the gross operating budget below \$23 million. Comparative studies showed that the average cost of educating a student at the University of Alberta was higher than in most of the other universities in western Canada, but the committee felt that these costs were not unreasonable considering, among other factors, that admission for all students was at the level of senior matriculation, whereas this was not the case at the universities of British Columbia and Manitoba. The alternatives were either to raise fees again or undertake a public fund-raising campaign if the government could not meet the full increase in costs. In a brief to the board Dr. E.J. Hanson of the Department of Political Economy pointed out that the provincial revenues were large and growing steadily and that the university, for

both operating and capital budgets, required only about one percent of the income of the people of the province, which he considered to be a reasonable figure. Dr. Harry Gunning, head of the Department of Chemistry, added that the public should pay for excellence and quality in academic affairs and not consider lowering the level of support to the university.

Throughout the month of February 1963 a long and careful scrutiny of the estimates was made and it was decided that an increase in student fees was reasonable and justifiable. This action was taken by the board, to become effective in the 1963-64 session. The general rate of increase was approximately twenty percent, which brought tuition fees for the B.A. program from \$250 to \$300 a year, for Engineering from \$340 to \$400, for Science from \$290 to \$350, with the fees for other faculties and schools increased in similar proportions.

There had been continuous discussion for several years in the prairie universities about a veterinary college. In January 1963, the University of Alberta presented a brief on the subject to Dr. Kenneth F. Wells, director of the Health of Animals Division of the federal Department of Agriculture. A rumour from Manitoba had stated that the University of Alberta had no space for a college and another from Saskatchewan indicated that the province would contribute a million dollars if the college were located in Saskatoon. It seemed appropriate to have a clear expression of the views of the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta, so the following was approved:

The Board of Governors of the University of Alberta, meeting in Calgary on Friday, April 5, 1963, unanimously favoured the establishment of a School of Veterinary Science on the Edmonton Campus, where the basic related facilities, a Faculty of Agriculture and a Faculty of Medicine, are located.

High on the list of reasons for its location in Alberta is the predominant position of the livestock industry in Alberta among the western provinces. It has been reported from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics 1961 statistics that the cattle population is 40% higher than that of any other western provinces, hogs 240% higher, and sheep 150% higher. Dr. Walter H. Johns, President, stated that in view of this province being the centre of the livestock industry in western Canada, the Governors are strongly in favour of the adoption of plans to have the College established in Alberta as soon as requisite financial arrangements are made. At present there is no Veterinary School in Canada west of Guelph, Ontario.

The Board is of the opinion that Alberta's potential for livestock growth and numbers would indicate that its position will remain in the lead, and in fact probably increase.

This clear and unequivocal statement finally revealed where the University of Alberta stood on this urgent and important matter. There had been other claims as well as those of the University of Saskatchewan and the University of Alberta, notably from Camrose, where the chamber of commerce had made a strong plea, and from Lethbridge, where the city council, the chamber of commerce, and the board of Lethbridge Junior College combined to make a good case in view of the proximity of the experimental farm operated by the federal Department of Agriculture.

The delay in coming to a decision on establishing the college had been largely due to political problems in Ottawa. After having had an overwhelming majority in Parliament following the 1958 election, the Conservative government lost a great many seats in the election of 18 June 1962, and was unable to continue as a minority government, falling in March 1963. When the Liberal government of Lester Pearson came to power in the election of 8 April 1963, it appointed Harry Hays, a prominent rancher from Calgary, as Minister of Agriculture. Since such groups as the Western Stock Farmers Association, the Alberta Live Stock Association, and other organizations had been active in promoting the establishment of a school of veterinary medicine on the prairies, and since Mr. Hays had been involved in supporting the project, we felt that some action was possible at last.

My own position had always been that wherever the school was set up it should be a western Canadian institution and not one associated exclusively with a single province. In this I had the support of the Honourable Harry Strom, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, and of my colleagues on the university board and the faculty. I had expressed these sentiments to the western university presidents and also to Dr. Gavin T. Hamilton, President of the Saskatchewan Veterinary Medical Association, and to the Honourable T.C. Nollet, the Saskatchewan Minister of Agriculture, when I met them in Regina on 4 May. They agreed that they should join Alberta in pressing the new federal government for action and for strong financial support, and concurred in the view that the college should serve the whole of the west and not merely the province in which it was located.

During the summer a committee was set up comprising the deans of the faculties of agriculture of the four western provincial universities, under the chairmanship of Dr. J.A. Henderson, professor of Veterinary Science at the Ontario Veterinary College, who had been appointed Dean of Veterinary Science at Washington State College, Pullman. The committee met in Saskatoon on Thursday, 22 August, and in Edmonton on the following day. A decision was reached, but it was far from unanimous. In fact the deans were divided, two recommending Edmonton and two Saskatoon. The chairman cast the deciding vote in favour of the latter and so recommended to the Honourable Harry Hays immediately. The grounds set out in his letter were that "it was possible to have the physical facilities of the College in one location on the main campus of the University, contiguous to the related Faculties of Agriculture, Medicine, and Science only at the University of Saskatchewan." I had just returned from overseas on the previous day but had the privilege of meeting with the committee at lunch and to learn of their decision soon afterwards. I wrote to President Spinks offering my congratulations and assuring him of my support in the operation of the college. In view of the growing complexity of university affairs in Alberta, I was not too disappointed in the decision.

The rapid growth of the Calgary campus was giving rise to pleas for greater independence. The first overt and public statement of any significance came from the Honourable Mr. Justice C.C. McLaurin, later Chancellor of the University of Calgary, who, in an address to the students on the evening of Saturday, 30 March, appealed to the old feelings of rivalry between Calgary and Edmonton and advised the students to make their views on independence known. They took his advice, and the Board of Governors at the meeting on the Calgary campus on 5 April were entertained by processions of students carrying placards reading "Freedom" and "Autonomy for U.A.C."

The General Faculty Council had already initiated plans for a certain degree of autonomy, and the Board of Governors at their meeting of 4 June 1963, gave final approval to the two separate faculties of Arts and Science and of Education, each with its own council and under deans responsible directly to the General Faculty Council. They also approved department heads for nineteen departments and permission for Principal Taylor to nominate junior members of faculty to the two councils where this was necessary for adequate departmental representation.

At the same time the board attempted to cope with the problem of the elaborate plans and the escalating costs of such buildings on the Calgary campus as the new Engineering Building, which was to be the first stage of an elaborate science complex and of Calgary Hall, the new Humanities Centre. The latter in particular had a low factor of net useable space and it was necessary for the board to seek permission from the government to raise the cost estimate from \$1.8 million to \$2.5 million.

Another significant change in the life of the university took place about the same time at St. Joseph's College. The college was owned and administered by the Archdiocese of Edmonton, and for forty years, since its foundation, it has been operated by the Christian Brothers. However, since this order was generally accustomed to operating at the high school level, the archbishop and the board of the college decided to transfer the responsibility to the Basilian Fathers whose members laid greater emphasis on university work. The university board approved the change and a new era at St. Joseph's College began.

One of the tasks assigned by the board to a special committee was that of selecting names for the new buildings under construction or in the planning stage on the Edmonton campus. The Special Committee readily agreed that the new education building should be simply known as the Education Building and it was officially opened on 30 May under that name.\* The Social Science building was to be known as the Henry Marshall Tory Building, the new library as the Donald Ewing Cameron Library, or, in brief, the Cameron Library, and the Van de Graaff building was to be known as the Nuclear Research Centre. The name that won the most prompt and immediate acceptance by all was that of the new food services centre, west of the Jubilee Auditorium. When someone on the committee suggested that it should be known as Lister Hall it was put in the form of a motion, seconded, and passed unanimously. In this way, lasting recognition was given to the young English lad who had come to the university as a general labourer in 1911 to work on the building of the

\*The planning of this building had caused a great deal of discussion in the Campus Planning Committee at the outset. I had been to St. John's, Newfoundland, just previously, in early October 1961, to attend the official opening of Memorial University and had been impressed by the Confederation Building in that city. I brought a picture of it to the next meeting of the CPC and it was immediately approved as the basis of the design for the Education Building. The cost was over \$4.2 million.

first houses on the campus, had served as batman to Captain H.H. Moshier in World War I, returned to the university after the war as a janitor and a male nurse during the flu epidemic, and eventually become the superintendent of residences, an honorary member of Convocation, and one of the most beloved personages on the campus.

It was a time of great activity in Alberta as far as new buildings were concerned, and I had the pleasure of attending the opening of the new building for Lethbridge Junior College on Tuesday, 7 May 1963, of the newly renovated McEachern Laboratory on 25 May and of the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology on 27 May.

Although there was always an extremely heavy load of work to be done on the campus, there were many occasions on which I travelled to attend meetings elsewhere, to Medicine Hat, for example, to discuss the possibility of establishing a junior college there, to Banff to address the annual meeting of the Alumni Association, to Calgary on many occasions, and elsewhere. One of the most interesting trips in 1963 was a visit to Prince George, British Columbia on Saturday, 23 March, to speak at a conference sponsored by the UBC Alumni Association on the theme "After Grade XII, What?" I chose as my topic "A National Program for Higher Education in Canada." It was a propitious time since the first of the postwar children, those born in 1946, were reaching the age of seventeen years, and would be completing high school and considering what further education they would be seeking, if any. I gave a review of developments in Canada in the previous two decades and tried to place the need for post-secondary education in this context—including the need for junior colleges.

Four days later I spoke to the annual meeting of the College of General Practice in Canada on the topic of Logiatrics, a new linguistic science I had invented "on the care and treatment of words which have suffered serious impairment of their normal and proper functions from pathological or traumatic causes," citing such words as "discrimination" and "prejudice" as examples. It was later published in the journal of the college.

Other addresses, to the Association of Academic Staff on the state of the university, to the Rotary Club and chamber of commerce in Medicine Hat, at the opening of the Lethbridge Junior College Building, to the Alberta Federation of Home and School Associations, kept me very busy since I never used a speech writer and did all the prepration of the texts myself.



The summer of 1963 was the time for the Commonwealth Universities Congress which was held every five years, alternating between the UK and one of the Commonwealth countries. I had attended part of the 1958 congress in Montreal and felt that the University of Alberta should be well represented in 1963. It was agreed that Mr. C.M. Macleod, Chairman of the Board, should represent the governing body, that I should represent the administration, and that Professor Blackley from Edmonton and Professor Hyne from Calgary, who were to be overseas in any case, should represent the faculty.

Since 1963 was my twenty-fifth year at the university and since I had never had a sabbatical year nor even many real holidays over that period of a quarter of a century, I felt that I was becoming somewhat stale from overwork and decided to take the summer off and leave the affairs of my office in the capable hands of Dr. Cragg. Moreover I felt that I should take my wife, who had led a very strenuous existence at my side, and my younger daughter Elinor, who had finished her first two years of study at the university, and Elinor's friend, Marnie Huckvale, as well. We flew to New York and travelled to Naples on the *Mauretania* on one of her last regular transatlantic runs, calling briefly at Gibraltar and Genoa on the way; from Naples we travelled by train to Brindisi, by ferry to Patras, and by bus to Athens. In Greece we saw a play of Aristophanes in the ancient theatre at Epidaurus, visited Delphi, and, of course, spent a great deal of time in Athens. We returned by a similar route to Rome and there we left the girls to pursue their own itinerary while Mrs. Johns and I went by train to Calais and thence on to London.

As is usual on such occasions the various universities offered hospitality to visitors, and we joined the Macleods in visits to the University of Southampton, including side trips to Winchester, Salisbury, and Stonehenge, and to Oxford University where we were lodged in New College. In both universities we learned a great deal about programs of study, administrative organization, student housing, admission standards, research, and the problems peculiar to each. New College, for example, had the responsibility of keeping the chapel in good repair as a kind of national monument. This was extremely expensive and a heavy drain on the college budget.

The Commonwealth Universities Congress itself was a revelation. There were three plenary sessions on the diversity of universities in the Commonwealth with the opening address presented by Sir Eric Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, and former Vice-Chan-

cellor of Queen's University, Belfast, followed by accounts of significant university developments in the United Kingdom from 1958 to 1963 (of which there were a great many) and of similar developments in Nigeria in the same period. Apart from these sessions the congress was divided into three groups, one emphasizing the role of the layman in university government (which Mr. Macleod attended), a second dealing with the university student (which Dr. Blackley attended), and the third covering co-operation among universities in the Commonwealth (in which I took part). We all learned a great deal from these sessions.

The social aspects of the congress were of almost equal importance and included a garden party given by the Queen on the lawns of Buckingham Palace and a final dinner over which the Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, and the Queen Mother presided, the latter in her role of Chancellor of the University of London.

Immediately after the congress the presidents and vice-chancellors went by train to Scotland to St. Andrews University for sessions of their own from 20 to 23 July. These were in some ways more valuable than the larger sessions in London. The participants knew each other better and there was much more in the way of frank discussion. Here the representatives from the United States universities took part more freely in their role as guests and observers. It was clear that the difficulty in obtaining adequate numbers of competent academic staff was common to all universities and particularly acute in the universities of India, Pakistan, and the developing countries in Africa and elsewhere. It was obvious, however, that a number of these institutions were not doing enough for themselves and were expecting the developed countries, including Canada, to solve all their problems for them. Many of the contacts made at this meeting were of great value to the delegates and their universities in future years.

The visit concluded for me with short stays at the University of Glasgow, Queen's University, Belfast, and Trinity College, Dublin. Before returning home we made a brief visit to Paris and thence home from Liverpool by the *Empress of Britain* to Montreal and by train to Calgary and Edmonton. It was a stimulating and enlightening experience for me and for the Chairman of the Board, and we were able to see our own situation at the University of Alberta in a much broader perspective.

The financial problems of the university had grown so acute in the 1962-63 session that, on 5 April 1963, I brought to the Board of Governors the question of a public fundraising campaign of major propor-

tions with the proceeds to be used principally for capital purposes. Other universities were undertaking or planning such campaigns and it was of the utmost importance to ensure that they should be spaced out in such a way that major conflicts would be avoided. The National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges was very concerned about the problem and was anxious to know of plans of the member institutions well in advance. I felt that a decision on the part of the University of Alberta was necessary one way or the other so that if a campaign were approved an announcement could be made and detailed planning authorized. However, my proposal did not secure the necessary support and a motion to table was passed with three dissenting votes including my own.

Turning then to other matters, the board had a decision to make growing out of the question of facilities for the Faculty of Law. Principal Taylor suggested that the faculty should be moved to the Calgary campus where a new and separate building might be made available much earlier than in Edmonton. His second argument was that "in the absence of a senior professional School it has not been indicated to the Province or the academic community in Canada that the Calgary University is a full scale operation." My own views were that the faculty should remain in Edmonton because of the presence there of the legislature with its library and the university's own more fully developed collection. I was fully in favour of new professional schools going to Calgary and even of duplication where necessary (as in the case of a second medical school) but I could not support the removal of an existing faculty merely to add prestige to the Calgary campus. There was a full discussion on the subject and the final decision, on a close vote, was that the faculty should remain in Edmonton.

The 1963-64 academic session was similar to its predecessor in the range and significance of the developments which took place. Dr. R.M. Hardy had been persuaded to return to his previous post as Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, and Dr. A.M. Neville had been appointed as Chairman of the new Division of Engineering on the Calgary campus. The General Faculty Council had grown in five years from a membership of 100 to 147, of whom Principal Taylor and twenty-two other faculty members were from the Calgary campus. It also included the President and Vice-President, thirteen deans (two of whom were from Calgary), five directors of schools, the Director of Extension, the Librarian, the Administrator of Student Awards, and the Registrar as secretary. It was not only becom-

ing a very large body but its agenda was also increasing rapidly as academic matters affecting two growing campuses were presented for consideration. This fact alone made it increasingly clear that the Calgary institution was rapidly becoming sufficiently mature to manage its own affairs and should be allowed to do so at an early date. A number of amendments to the University Act had been made to meet the changing situation, but it was becoming obvious that a complete revision of the act was required.

One of the first major developments of the session was the raising of the status of the School of Physical Education to that of faculty. The school had acquired a high reputation across Canada for the calibre of its teaching and research and had attracted students from across the country and even from outside of Canada. The leadership of Dr. M.L. VanVliet as Director had been recognized nationally by his receiving the Honour Award of the Canadian Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation. The new faculty was the first of its kind in Canada.

The Computing Centre had grown rapidly as a means of service both in administrative departments of the university and in research. Computers were becoming more sophisticated and increasingly complex in their operations and the range of their fields of service, and there was a clear need for programs of instruction in their use. It was therefore agreed that a new Department of Computing Science should be established and this was approved. Dr. D.B. Scott was appointed Chairman.

The work of the Glenbow Foundation in Calgary had stimulated a keen interest in the early history of Alberta and this was reflected in a proposal to establish a department of archaeology at the University of Alberta, Calgary—a proposal which was approved. Since a professional archaeologist had also been appointed to the faculty on the Edmonton campus it became clear that joint planning would be necessary between the two institutions.

The Faculty of Graduate Studies secured approval of programs for the Ph.D. in Mathematics in Calgary and for the M.Sc. in Computer Science in Edmonton and established an effective policy for the development of graduate work on the Calgary campus.

The School of Physical Therapy and Occupational Therapy had its name changed to the School of Rehabilitation Medicine in accord with current practice.

The study of Genetics, which had been centred in the Faculty of Agriculture with emphasis on animal breeding, was becoming more

general in nature and in the interest in human genetics was growing. A proposal was put forward by Dean Wyman of the Faculty of Science and Dean MacKenzie of the Faculty of Medicine that "the Department of Genetics, while continuing to hold memberships in the Faculty of Agriculture, be also granted departmental status in the Faculty of Science." This move was not without precedent since the Department of Psychology had a position in both the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science. The transfer was endorsed by the members of the Department of Genetics and by Dean Bentley of the Faculty of Agriculture, who, in his discussion of the proposal in the meeting of General Faculty Council, stated, "I have been in the midst of continuous turmoil about Genetics since the fall of 1959. A tremendous amount of time, thought, and discussion has taken place." The proposal carried with it the understanding that certain members of the department would remain in the Faculty of Agriculture and continue to teach their courses in Animal Genetics as before. The motion was carried with several members of the faculty, including a few from outside the Faculty of Agriculture, registering their dissent.

Much less contentious was the proposal to divide the Department of Political Economy into two separate departments on each campus, a Department of Economics and a Department of Political Science, to become effective in the summer of 1964.

The appointment by the federal government of a Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism was a matter of interest to most universities and the University of Alberta undertook to present a brief on the subject. A committee was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. B.E. Walker of the Department of Educational Foundations, with the membership comprising professors E.J.H. Greene and R.G. Motut of Modern Languages, Barbara Fraser of History, W.H. Angus of Law, R.A. Lambert of Educational Psychology, Calgary, B.R. Bociurkiw of Political Science, C.W. Hobart of Sociology, and T. Narayana of Mathematics. The committee did their work with diligence and competence, presenting draft proposals to GFC in November 1963, with more detailed proposals at subsequent meetings in February, March, and May 1964, all of which were seriously considered by council and, to a certain extent, modified before securing final approval. The recommendations included proposals for extending the competence of members of the civil service in both English and French and establishing training programs for this purpose; expanding the use of French radio, television, and films;

increasing the supply of qualified teachers in French in our elementary and secondary schools, with similar action to provide more and better qualified English teachers in French-speaking Schools, and establishing institutes in universities to help accomplish this. They also recommended the establishment of chairs of French-Canadian Literature in English-speaking universities and the improvement in liaison between the two cultures. Other ethnic groups were not neglected, and proposals were made for supporting the study of the languages and cultures of other groups in Canada where appropriate. The very serious consideration given by General Faculty Council to this matter resulted not only in an excellent brief to the Royal Commission but also in an effort to develop more interest in the teaching of French language and literature in the University of Alberta, more interest in other foreign languages, and in using the French language for offering other disciplines, particularly for those planning to teach in the French-speaking schools of the province.

In spite of the many course changes and new courses introduced in previous years—and they were very many indeed—those proposed to General Faculty Council in January 1964, established another new record. I had attempted to discourage deans, directors, and department heads from bringing forward what I considered to be excessive numbers of proposals for changes and new approaches in the various disciplines, but to no avail. The agenda of the meeting of 27 January contained many items apart from the curricular matters, so that after meeting from 2:00 p.m. to 6:40 p.m., it was necessary to adjourn until 8:30 p.m. and then continue the meeting until after 10:00 p.m. The descriptions of the changes filled ninety-three pages in the official minutes\* and included proposals from almost every department on both campuses. Apart from specific courses, approval was given to a new honours program in Anthropology; a program leading to the B.A. with honours in Mathematics; two honours programs in Psychology, one leading to the B.A. the other to the B.Sc.; a new program leading to the degree of B.Sc.; M.L.S. of four years duration in Medical Laboratory Science; and honours programs on the Calgary campus in Biology, Botany, Chemistry, Geography, Geology, Mathematics, Applied Mathematics, Modern Languages, Economics, and Political Science. In addition to these, graduate programs were approved for the Calgary campus leading to the M.A. in Geography and in Sociology, the M.Ed. in Educational Administration, Curricu-

\*Another ten pages were devoted to program changes in the minutes of the February meeting.

lum and Instruction, and Educational Psychology, and the M.Sc. in five areas in Engineering.\*

The growing problem of handling the curriculum of what were rapidly becoming two institutions was only one aspect of the whole problem of the administration of the university, and the Board of Governors was anxious to have a recommendation from General Faculty Council on the matter. A committee had been set up under the chairmanship of Professor L.E. Gads to consider the matter of the delegation of the authority of General Faculty Council, but since it contained members from both campuses, all of whom were extremely busy, a meeting had not been possible. However, the members managed to meet during the dinner hour on 27 January between sessions of the GFC, and their proposals were put forward for the consideration of that body in the evening. They recommended that the board establish a general faculty council at the University of Alberta, Calgary, with power to deal with all matters listed in Section 61 of the University Act except for (1) professional boards of examiners, (2) affiliations, and (3) co-ordination of high school and university curricula. These three areas would be covered by a joint committee of the two general faculty councils, and this committee would also "act as a consultative body on Graduate Studies and other academic matters requiring co-operative decisions." This was as far as the original recommendations went, but Dean McCalla and Dr. Davy proposed further that "all degrees recommended by the Calgary General Faculty Council to Convocation be identified as degrees of the University of Alberta, Calgary." All these proposals were approved and forwarded to the Board of Governors.

The final GFC meeting of the 1963-64 session provided further evidence of the broadening scope of post-secondary education throughout the province. Approval was given for the establishment of a junior college at Red Deer located in the new wing of the Lindsay Thurber Composite High School with a program which included seven courses in Arts, seven in Science, and three in Education, plus Physical Education. The program at the Lethbridge Junior College was extended to two years, with courses based on the curriculum of the University of Alberta, Calgary.

Also at that last session, a committee was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. R.G. Baldwin of the Department of English to investigate the possibility of introducing the semester system. Another

\*The M.A. in Philosophy was approved at the March meeting of GFC.

committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Saul Zalik of the Department of Plant Science was assigned the task of working out a new grading system, and a third, under the chairmanship of Mr. R.B. Wishart, was charged with bringing forward proposals for the university's participation in Canada's Centennial celebrations in 1967.

The council endorsed the establishment of the Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology and a number of proposals from the newly established Academic Planning Committee. These were largely designed for the Calgary campus and included a department of journalism, a summer institute of philosophy, a field station at Kananaskis, and a school of social work. For Edmonton, there was the suggestion that a new linear accelerator be secured for the Nuclear Research Centre, with assistance from the National Research Council.

Since the University of Alberta, Calgary, would henceforth have its own General Faculty Council, the meeting of May 1964 was the last at which senior members of the two institutions would meet together, and Dr. M.G. Taylor, on behalf of his colleagues on the faculty, expressed their appreciation of the "guidance and help given by both Faculty and Administration at Edmonton."

There were many changes in personnel in 1963-64. Dr. Taylor resigned as Principal at Calgary to accept the position of President of the University of Victoria and was succeeded by Dr. H.S. Armstrong. Dr. J.R. Fowler, after having served for eleven years as Director of the School of Rehabilitation Medicine, retired for reasons of health. He later became Medical Director of the Workmen's Compensation Board Rehabilitation Clinic. Dean H.M. Scargill, Dr. J.G. Parr, and Dr. R.L. James resigned to accept positions elsewhere, and Dr. W.G. Hardy, Dr. R.B. Sandin, Dr. J.A. Harle, and Dr. H. Grayson-Smith retired after long and distinguished service. Two former members of the faculty, Dr. Ross Collins and Mr. G.B. Taylor, died during the year, mourned by a host of friends.

While changes of great significance and extent were taking place in the work of the regular session on both campuses, a great deal of important work was being done in other areas. The summer session under the direction of Dr. John W. Gilles continued to provide instruction for a great many students on the Edmonton campus, particularly for teachers who were interested in improving their qualifications. In the summer of 1959 the registration was 2,714, plus 58 in the Emergency Teacher Training program and 69 in the Leadership Course for Principals. The number rose to 2,985 in 1960, falling



slightly to 2,903 in 1961 when the first summer session was held on the Calgary campus with 636 registered. In 1962 the minimum level of education for elementary school teachers was raised from one year of university education to two years, and this was reflected in a summer school registration of 3,259 in Edmonton and 1,021 in Calgary. The figures continued to rise in subsequent years.

At the same time an evening credit program offered twenty-five courses in Edmonton for 753 students in 1959-60, five courses in Calgary for 191 students, and nine courses in various centres in other parts of the province. All of these offerings were of great value to the students concerned and added materially to the services offered by the university.

The Department of Extension, under the direction of Professor D.D. Campbell, also had its part to play, affecting the lives of thousands of people in a wide variety of ways. Taking the year 1962-63 as a typical example, the department offered 314 courses in various parts of the province, in subjects ranging from oral French and courses in Spanish, Italian, German, Russian, and Ukrainian, to such special topics as crystallography, gas chromatography, and the use of computers. Special programs were arranged in business, professional, and vocational areas, with instructors drawn from the community at large and from the university. Courses in community leadership were given in various rural centres with two residential courses being given in the Banff School of Fine Arts. The annual Farm Young People's Week was held on the campus for the forty-fourth successive year. Courses were given in music and drama, particularly in Edmonton, and community art classes were held in thirty-seven centres for over eight hundred students. The Extension library continued its valuable service to remote areas by sending 141,900 packages of books to readers subscribing to the service. The idea of President Tory that the University of Alberta should serve the whole province was admirably sustained as the university expanded its Extension services to new dimensions each succeeding year.

The Banff School of Fine Arts continued its growth and service throughout the 1960s, with students coming from all over Canada and many parts of the United States, and outstanding instructors drawn from all parts of the world. Their activities extended to the two campuses of the university when they brought to them parts of their summer festival, these including such productions as *Die Fledermaus* and *Twelfth Night* (1960), *La Traviata* and *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (1961), and *The Marriage of Figaro*, and *The Taming of*

*the Shrew* (1962). Also in 1962 the university's own Department of Drama initiated a series of three plays in the Torch Theatre, behind the former Education Building, under the theme "Drama for a Summer Night." Each play was presented six times. These productions added great interest and colour to the summer months, both for the campus community and the citizens of Edmonton.

In the area of physical planning, a significant step occurred in the appointment of Brigadier J.R.B. Jones, DSO, a graduate of the University of Alberta in Engineering with a long career of service in the armed forces. His report to the Senate on 8 November 1963, indicated the university's situation at that time—looking towards a master plan for higher education in the province, a master academic plan for the university, and a land use plan for each campus. His report stated:

The first development plan needed is a land use plan. This has been drawn up for both Calgary and Edmonton based on careful and conservative estimates of growth and space needs of all descriptions. Optimum building sizes and heights have been determined, and expert advice has been sought on the massing and arrangement of building. This work led to decisions regarding the amount of land required and the general character and configuration of the campus.

The next planning stage is the development of the master plan. This more closely defines the buildings, the open spaces, the roads, and services. On our campuses we strive for a concentric "ring-type" of zoning which locates disciplines and activities so that those functionally linked are also linked physically in order to reduce student travel to a minimum. The Library and Students' Union Building are near the centre, general education facilities are located nearby and advanced educational facilities, parking, and residences near the periphery, but within a ten minute walk from the centre. . . .

The President has to advise him a Campus Planning Committee made up of senior academic and administrative people from both Calgary and Edmonton. Where a School or Faculty decides it will have more space, it presents a proposal to the Campus Planning Committee, and if this proposal is considered desirable and is, or should be, part of the Master Plan, a Building Committee from the Faculty is formed to make up a detailed statement of requirements. This statement is reviewed and then architects are brought in to develop preliminary sketches and a cost estimate. A presentation is then made to the Board of Governors, and provisions for funds and authority to proceed with detailed drawing is arranged. The time between the initial proposal and the occupation of a major building is at least four years and unless good

co-ordination and communication are maintained, it can be much longer.

The concentration of effort in building through this period was enormous. The Education Building, the Armed Services Building, and the Nuclear Research Centre were followed by the Donald Ewing Cameron Library, the Food Services Building, and Lister Hall. The Structural Engineering Building was completed in October, and the two new residences, named after the explorers Alexander Mackenzie and Anthony Henday, were nearing completion, while plans were being made for new buildings for Household Economics and the Social Sciences.

One building which represented the realization of a dream shared by many faculty members for a long time was their own clubhouse. The Men's Faculty Club had a long history going back to the early days of the university when the faculty met from time to time on Saturday evenings in the lounge of Athabasca Hall to hear papers given by members and enjoy a social evening over coffee and sandwiches afterwards. When the first Students' Union Building was opened in 1950, a permanent clubroom was reserved for the faculty, including women members, on the top floor at the west end, furnished by the university in consideration of the heavy load of extra work carried by the teaching staff during World War II and immediately afterwards when the student population doubled. As the new flood of students appeared a decade later, and as the faculty grew in numbers with it, the faculty lounge in the Students Union Building became completely inadequate. Dr. F.G. Winspear, a long-time friend of the university and one of its greatest benefactors, secured the help of his friends, George H. Steer, Q.C., and Gerald R. Heffernan, to raise the necessary funds to construct a separate building on Saskatchewan Drive. In this effort they were aided by the University of Alberta Board of Governors, and the building was officially opened on 15 November 1964. A plaque in the foyer preserves the names of those who led in bringing this project to fruition. A substantial addition was made later. The Faculty Club has been an important part of the life of the university ever since.

In the area of long-range projects, plans were being made for a clinical sciences building for the Faculty of Medicine, a vivarium, an agriculture building, a fine arts building, a law centre, a humanities centre, and buildings for Commerce, university administration, Engineering, and Physical Education.

All this growth on the Edmonton campus was matched by similar growth in Calgary, though on a more limited scale. The awareness of the growing complexity of administering two campuses nearly two hundred miles apart and a strong feeling in Calgary that autonomy was the only answer, prompted a thorough study of the whole situation as early as 1959. In view of its importance this topic merits a separate chapter.

## CHAPTER TWENTY

# *The Review of the University Act: 1960-1966*

The University Act of 1910, which had served with relatively minor amendments for over thirty years, had undergone drastic revision in 1942, with subsequent amendments, again of a minor nature, through the 1940s and 1950s. It was designed for a university with a single campus and a student population of about two thousand, so by 1959 it was becoming obvious that another review was needed. Some of the questions which seemed to call for study were: the power of General Faculty Council to delegate its authority to boards of examiners for professional examinations, the powers and duties of the vice-president, the provision of cadavers for the Department of Anatomy, and, most important of all, the operation of two campuses, one in Edmonton and the other in Calgary. I had asked my assistant, Mr. George Samuel, to prepare a list of changes for the Legislative Counsel in the hope that he could draft a bill to be considered by the legislature in the 1960 session, but this proved to be impossible, so a broader study seemed to be in order. The Deans' Council at a meeting held on 25 November 1959 agreed "that a small President's Committee should be set up to prepare recommendations for revision (of the Act) involving questions of fundamental policy." It was hoped that action on these recommendations might be possible in the spring of 1961.

I wrote to Professor Alex Smith of the Faculty of Law on 15 December, asking him to serve as chairman of a committee comprising Dr. Hu Harries, Mr. Samuel, Mr. A.D. Cairns, and Mr. J.M. Whidden, with the request that they "consider the implications of the development of the Calgary Campus, the extension of affiliation with Junior Colleges, the establishment of schools in addition to faculties, the role of the vice-president, and other matters of this kind." I suggested that the committee try to have a draft ready for the June 1960

meeting of the Board of Governors. Unfortunately the state of Professor Smith's health made it impossible for him to take on this task, and Dean W.F. Bowker kindly agreed to serve in his stead.

This committee went to work in January 1960 and noted a great many sections of the act which needed attention. They made numerous specific suggestions for amendment and touched on other areas where deficiencies should be repaired. Examples included the following:

that the terms *faculty* or *college* in the act should include the term *school* in accordance with current usage;

that the designation of categories of teaching staff should be expanded to include assistant professors;

that the problem of taxation for local improvements should be clarified;

that to the word *scholarship* should be added the words *bursary*, *prize*, *grant*, *loan fund*;

that the reference to gifts by will of land and personal property should be enlarged to include all forms of gift;

that the Board of Governors should be enlarged with a view to providing for representation from the General Faculty Council or the staff as a whole or both;

that there should be a clarification of tenure;

that there should be a clear statement of the matter of the appointment and role of the Vice-President and that perhaps the term should be used in the plural;

that the reference to rebate of fees for students of affiliated colleges should be removed as not consonant with current practice;

that there should be provision for affiliation with junior colleges;

that the Senate should be enlarged from twenty-five members to thirty to provide for membership of heads of all affiliated colleges;

that there should be a clarification of the role of the Senate in the administration of student affairs along with specific reference to a Students' Council and a Committee on Student Affairs on each campus;

that there should be provision for a University Athletic Board on each campus with clearly defined powers for a statutory body of the university to create them and supervise their operation;

that references to Convocation should be drastically changed to conform with current practice;

that the constitution of the General Faculty Council should be revised to reduce its size and make it more effective;

that the powers of boards of examiners for professional examinations be clarified along the lines suggested to GFC in 1955 by a committee chaired by Professor Alex Smith;

that provisions in the act respecting timetables and examinations should be deleted as obsolete;

that sections regarding faculty councils should be brought up to date and should include school councils;

that the Deans' Council should be enlarged to include directors of schools, should have power to expel or suspend students, should have its relationship with the Committee on Students Affairs clarified, and should assume some of the administrative duties of the General Faculty Council;

that the structure and function of the Department of Extension should be clarified, particularly its relations with the Banff School of Fine Arts;

that the roles of all university officers, president, vice-president(s), comptroller, deans, directors of schools should be clarified;

that admission procedures and other matters affecting students should be clarified;

that the section on anatomical specimens should be changed or perhaps a new anatomy act should be drafted;

and, finally, that the whole matter of the Calgary campus should be fully explored and special provisions made for it.

This very comprehensive study was completed within the time stipulated and duly submitted to the Board of Governors; Dean Bowker had done his work with characteristic thoroughness, and the board and the officers of the university had some idea of the scope of the changes necessary. On 6 April 1962 the chairman recommended "that the President be empowered to set up a Committee of the Board to deal with the revision of the University Act. Such a Committee would include the University Solicitor and any other members of the Board the President feels should serve." The board agreed to this proposal but I felt that in a matter of such magnitude I should at least have the guidance and counsel of its executive committee and I sought it at the meeting of 26 April. After some discussion it was agreed that, in the initial stages at least, the membership of the committee to revise the act should include Dr. C.M. Macleod, Dr. W.H. Swift, Dr. M.G. Taylor, Dean W.F. Bowker, and either Professor D. Sherbaniuk of the Faculty of Law, or Mr. W. Wood of the Provincial Attorney-General's Department, and me. However, since the Legislative Counsel was on leave of absence and, since the board members felt that they should await reports from the Academic Planning Committee, the Campus Planning Committee, and the Survey Committee on Higher Education set up by the government, action on the Bowker report was deferred.

With so much activity in the way of planning by a number of committees both on and off the campus, it was perhaps natural that the Association of Academic Staff (AASUAE)\* should be anxious to formulate and present their own views, especially since the board seemed not disposed to take any action on the Bowker report. Late in November 1961, Dr. D.B. Scott, president of the AASUAE, informed me of the association's decision to set up a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. H.B. Collier, and comprising as members professors J.W. Carmichael, C.R. Castaldi, W.K. Dawson, W.D. Gainer, J.G. Parr, Alex Smith, and A.R. Thompson.† I wrote to Dr. Scott endorsing this action and supplying him with eight copies of the Bowker report, while at the same time explaining the reasons for the deferral of action by the board.

The Collier Committee was established as "a Committee on Revision of the University Act to put forward suggestions for revision of the present statute that might be of special interest to the members of the Association."

On 3 April 1962 they submitted an interim report to the AASUAE and had their name changed to Committee on University Government. The implication of this change of title seemed to be that changes in the internal operation of the university were as important as changes in the act itself.

The final report was dated February 1963 and reflects the mood of the times with emphasis on such matters as constant communication at all levels and "participatory democracy" in decision making. After listing a number of rather nebulous complaints, the report stated:

President, Deans, and Department Heads derive their authority from above, in a hierarchical system, and need not consult those under them regarding policy decisions. In such a situation abuses have been minimized only by the discretion and good sense of Board members and administrative officers. . . .

It is our opinion that self-government, by the Faculty, is the answer to these problems . . . [and] it should not be necessary to argue the vital importance of self-government in a university in a democratic society, . . . efficiency must give way to the necessities of the democratic process.

\*The letter E added indicated the Edmonton campus.

†Later professors Gainer and Thompson were replaced by professors E.J.K. Penikett and L.E.H. Trainor.



Having expressed these views the committee went on to submit a statement of policy which included the following:

This Committee rejects any attempt to distinguish between “administrative” and “academic” matters, and holds that no valid distinction can be made between them.

Thus we believe that university government should be largely, and policy formation entirely in the hands of the faculty . . . . The Board of Governors would then become, not governors, but a Board of Trustees, with much more limited functions than it now possesses.

We hold it to be essential for self-government that the Faculty, or its elected representatives, prepare the annual budget and distribute the funds made available by the Board.

In conclusion the committee offered two sample acts, one essentially embodying the views expressed in the report, the other, more similar to the existing structure but calling for two faculty members appointed by a proposed Joint Academic Council to the board.

The report was received with mixed feelings. Certainly it had its supporters among the faculty, but there were also many who disagreed with the principles on which the report was based and on the recommendations which emerged. It did, however, receive careful study and ultimately had an effect on the deliberations of the committee of the Board of Governors and their recommendations and on the internal administration of the university's affairs.

Planning for change was not confined to the University of Alberta but was rampant across Canada, and in 1963 the Canadian Universities Foundation and the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) secured a grant from the Ford Foundation to permit them to launch an investigation of university administration and government in institutions across Canada. Sir James Mountford, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Liverpool, and Dr. Robert O. Berdahl, professor of Political Science at San Francisco State College, were chosen to carry out the survey. I was delighted to hear that Sir James Mountford was one of the team since we had been friends for a number of years and he had received an honorary degree from the University of Alberta in 1958. Unfortunately he became ill and could not serve, but his replacement, Sir James Duff, formerly Vice-Chancellor of the University of Durham, was a wise choice of the Steering Committee.\*

\*C.T. Bissell (chairman), Edward T. Sheffield, Bora Laskin, Jacques St. Pierre, and J. Percy Smith (secretary).

The survey members visited the University of Alberta on 11, 12, 13 March 1965 and in a very busy round of activities, managed to meet with the Deans' Council, the Board of Governors, the Premier and three of his ministers, the AASUAE, the Students' Council, and members of the administration. This broad contact with members of the university community was typical of their approach at universities across Canada. They had visited many institutions before they arrived on our campus and we were delighted to learn that they were favourably impressed with our approach to administration in such matters as academic and physical planning, the appointment, promotion, and tenure of faculty, and the roles of our Board of Governors, Senate, General Faculty Council, faculty and school councils, Deans' Council, Students' Council, and other bodies. Their findings and recommendations were published in early 1966 by the University of Toronto Press for the CAUT and the AUCC (Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada) under the title *University Government in Canada*. It was an excellent report and was generally well received across the country.

There were a great many other studies being made at this time, a number of which were published in a volume entitled *A Place of Liberty; Essays on the Government of Canadian Universities*, written by a variety of contributors, edited by George Whalley of Queen's University, and published in 1964 by Clarke, Irwin and Company Limited. A "Check-List of Writings on University Government and Academic Freedom," Appendix C in this volume, lists over sixty books and articles, so those interested in the subject have an abundance of material on which to draw.

In the meantime the board was moving towards implementing a study of its own. A resolution drafted at a meeting of the board on 29 January 1964 and revised on 17 February 1964 read as follows:

that the Board advise the Government of Alberta that in its opinion the time has come to arrange for legislation whereby the Edmonton and Calgary Campuses of the University may be governed under similar and parallel arrangements subject to some overall authority designed to achieve co-ordination of services and financial support.

that the Board establish a committee for the purpose of recommending a suitable plan for accomplishing this purpose not later than 1 April 1966, and that the Committee report progress to the Board at each Board meeting and submit a final report not later than 1 February 1965;

that the Committee be comprised of:

1. a Chairman (first choice being the Hon. Mr. Justice Hugh John Macdonald, if he would be prepared to act);
2. the Chairman of the Board and two other members of the Board, one of whom shall be from Calgary;
3. the President;
4. the Principal of the University of Alberta, Calgary;
5. one other person from each of the Edmonton and Calgary campuses.

The committee was duly established and held its first meeting on Saturday, 7 March 1964, in the Administration Building, with the Honourable Mr. Justice Hugh John Macdonald presiding, Mrs. R.V. McCullough, Mr. J. Howard Kelly, Q.C., Dr. C.M. Macleod, Q.C., Dean W.F. Bowker, Vice-President H.S. Armstrong, in the absence of President Johns (due to illness), Principal M.G. Taylor, Dean H.S. Baker, and Mr. H.R. Hawes as secretary. The committee agreed to change its name from the Committee to Redraft the University Act to the Committee to Review the University Act. Dr. C.M. Macleod was named vice-chairman. Chairman Macdonald invited members of the committee to submit a memorandum summarizing the present ideas of each member on changing the act, but Dean Bowker wisely suggested in a letter of 11 March 1964 to Mr. Hawes that it would be better at this stage to ask questions—which he proceeded to do to the great advantage of the early deliberations of the committee.

On 20 May a meeting was held in Calgary with the Committee on University Government of the AASUAC, and on 24 May a similar meeting was held in Edmonton with the sister committee on the AASUAE. A two-day meeting in late June saw the emergence of the idea that there should be separate boards of governors for Edmonton and Calgary and a governing commission to provide coordination on matters common to both campuses and to prepare a budget for presentation to the government. It was felt also that there should be faculty representation on both boards.

A two-day meeting in Calgary in mid-August considered a report from the Deans' Council which, among other things, recommended a governing commission to allocate funds for each university in the province with such academic matters as admission standards left to the Coordinating Council which had been established in the spring

of 1964 (to begin operations in the fall). The committee then proceeded to consider the University Act in the light of the concept of a governing commission and assigned to individual members (Macleod, Johns, and Bowker) the task of preparing papers on the role of a commission, boards of governors, general faculty councils, deans' councils, and faculty.

By early October it was agreed by the committee and the board that expert advice was needed and in November it was decided to employ the consulting firm of Cresap, McCormick, and Paget to make recommendations on a revision of the University Act and on university administration in Alberta.

An important meeting was held in Calgary on 29 January 1965 at which the committee heard briefs from the Calgary University Committee (represented by Mrs. D.A. Hansen, Mr. H.J. MacDonald, QC, and Mr. H.W. Bliss) and a delegation from Lethbridge representing the city, the chamber of commerce, the Trades and Labour Council, and the junior college.

On Saturday, 6 February, the Board of Governors authorized the Review Committee to arrange joint meetings, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Hugh John Macdonald, with a committee representing jointly the AASUAE and AASUAC. The first meeting of the new joint committee took place in Calgary on 25 February, with professors Carmichael, Daniel, and John Macdonald (Department of Educational Psychology) representing the AASUAE, and professors Engelmann, Macintosh, and Nelson representing the AASUAC. It became clear in the course of this meeting that the staff representatives were "irrevocably committed" to the idea that the policy making on each campus should reside in some body which was representative of, or responsible to, the faculty. It was agreed that at the next meeting the staff representatives would present a general statement on the kinds of bodies they would like to see in charge of the university's affairs.

In the meantime the committee, and the community at large, suffered a tragic loss in the sudden death of its chairman, Mr. Justice Macdonald, who had earned a distinguished reputation at the bar, on the bench, and as a friend of his alma mater, the University of Alberta. He was succeeded as chairman of the Joint Review Committee by Dr. C.M. Macleod who presided at the meeting of Saturday, 13 March, at which the committee met for an hour with Sir James Duff and Dr. Berdahl and spent some time studying a detailed work-

ing paper prepared jointly by Dean Bowker and Professor Carmichael.

At a meeting in Calgary on Saturday, 27 March, the committee discussed such topics as fees, salaries of staff, the Co-ordinating Council and its possible relation to the proposed Universities Commission, and the make-up of the commission itself. It was agreed that it should comprise ten members: a chairman (full-time, with an academic background); the Deputy Minister of Education, *ex officio*; two representatives of each university of whom one would be a faculty member nominated by GFC and one a lay member of the board nominated by the board; four other members, of whom not more than one might be a member of the public service of Alberta or of Canada.

A week later, at another meeting in Calgary, the joint committee heard the preliminary comments of the consultants, Messrs. Kornfeld, Graham, and Harloe of Cresap, McCormick, and Paget, on what their research had revealed about the university. They found that the university had outgrown its present form of government, that communication was inadequate, that the Senate appeared to be ineffective, and that there were too many committees! None of this information came as a surprise to the Review Committee, and some of us wondered about the need for such "expert" advice. These comments were followed six weeks later by more positive suggestions, largely in the form of organization charts.

In the meantime the committee continued its work with a three-day meeting in Edmonton in May; a three-day meeting in Banff in late June; two days in Edmonton in late July, at which the report of the consultants was carefully studied; meetings of the drafting subcommittee of Macleod, Armstrong, Bowker, Johns, and Hawes in August and September; a two-day meeting of the full committee 28 and 29 September to consider and revise the draft report; and a final meeting on 5 October 1965 to approve the final text.

This, however, did not end the committee's activities, for they still had to present their recommendations to the Board of Governors. This was done on Thursday, 14 October, and Monday, 18 October, when the board examined both the report of the Review Committee and that of the consultants. There was a surprising degree of unanimity among members of the committee in view of the opposing opinions which had originally existed, but the board made a few suggestions for change, as did the AASUAE at a special meeting held on

the evening of 18 October, and the AASUAC at a similar meeting in Calgary.

Some of the differences of opinion between the Review Committee and the consultants were fundamental. For example, the consultants proposed one university with two parts, as well as a commission, while the committee recommended two independent institutions with provisions for coordination of programs, and a commission; the consultants proposed that title to real property be vested in the commission, while the committee proposed vesting in the boards of governors. Other proposals of the consultants which found little support were: that General Faculty Council be advisory to the President, that no members of faculty be on the boards of governors, that the Senate and the office of Chancellor be abolished, and that the boards of governors be self-perpetuating.

The committee met on Saturday, 30 October, to consider the suggestions from the board and the two staff associations. (I was unable to attend because of involvement in the annual meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges in Vancouver.) Some, but not all, of these received the committee's approval. This final draft was considered by the board at a meeting in Calgary on 4 November and a resolution was passed:

That a report to the Government of Alberta on the revision of the University Act of Alberta be submitted by the Board of Governors, and within it provision be made for the expression of views of such members of the Board as may care to differ with respect to any aspect thereof.

One final discussion of the report took place at the board meeting of 19 November 1965 in Edmonton, after which it went to press in the name of the Board of Governors. The fundamental recommendations were set out as follows:

- (1) We recommend that the provincial university's two campuses, at Edmonton and at Calgary, become two separate provincial universities, each under a distinctive name. We further recommend that any provincial university which may be established in the future be likewise an autonomous and distinctively named provincial university, unless it is a satellite campus of an already existing provincial university. Each provincial university should be subject only to such external control as may be given to the Universities Commission and the Coordinating Council in order to provide for cooperation and for coordination of effort to the end that unnecessary duplication may be avoided.

(2) We recommend that there be established a body corporate, to be called the Universities Commission, which would make recommendations to the government of the province concerning the provincial universities, and which would be a body intermediary between the government and the separate boards of governors.

(3) At this time we consider that the commission should concern itself only with degree-granting institutions. If, after Dr. Andrew Stewart's report has been received, it is considered that the jurisdiction of the commission should be extended to include junior colleges, the recommendations now being made should be reviewed and revised so to provide.

(4) We recommend that there continue to be a Coordinating Council to deal with matters of common interest to the universities.

(5) We recommend that for each university there should be a Board of Governors, which would be a body corporate having the ultimate authority in all the affairs of its university. While its main role would be fiscal and proprietary, the board should be more than a mere trustee—it should also be concerned to see that the academic functions of its university are being carried out. We consider that in discharging its functions the board should have well-defined methods of communicating and consulting with its General Faculty Council, and that the two bodies should act in the conjoint or cooperative exercise of their powers wherever indicated.

(6) We recommend that for each university there should be a General Faculty Council, which would be its senior academic body, having the main responsibility and immediate power in guiding its university's academic growth and in maintaining academic standards. Recognizing the inevitable intermingling of academic with many fiscal or proprietary matters, the General Faculty Council, under the authority of the board, should have power of decision in some areas and power of initiation and of recommendation in others.

(7) We recommend that for each university there should be a Senate, which would serve as the "public conscience" of its university, providing for the explanation of public needs to the university, and of university needs to the public.

Appended to the report were ten minority memoranda. One, signed by Armstrong, Desrochers, Galbraith, Johns, Macleod, and Swift supported the recommendation of the Review Committee, that two of the fourteen members of the board of each university be members of that university's General Faculty Council nominated by the General Faculty Council, and another, signed by Swift, recom-

mended that the Deputy Provincial Treasurer and the Deputy Minister of Education be members of the commission, *ex officio*. Both of these were incorporated in the act when it was passed by the Legislative Assembly.\*

The Act did not, however, incorporate the recommendation that a board member and a faculty member from each university be members of the commission, nor one that the boards of governors select their own chairman. Other significant changes in the act removed department heads and full professors from statutory membership on General Faculty Council and provided instead for members elected by and from faculty councils. It was provided also that the Senate on each campus be enlarged, and that the General Faculty Council have increased authority for initiating proposals for action by the Board of Governors. The new act was assented to on 15 April 1966 and went into effect as of 1 April 1966.

Among many other changes it provided as follows:

The Provincial university heretofore established under the name of the University of Alberta is hereby continued as a Provincial university under the name "The University of Alberta" but, except as provided in Section 76, it shall not include the Provincial university facilities and functions at Calgary and Banff which are hereby constituted a separate Provincial university with the name "The University of Calgary."

There was also provision for the Lieutenant Governor in Council to "establish such additional Provincial universities as he thinks necessary or desirable in the public interest, with such names as he considers fitting." This latter provision led to the establishment of the University of Lethbridge on 1 January 1967, with students admitted in September of that year, and Athabasca University by Order in Council on 25 June 1970 with the first students enrolled in 1974. The Universities Commission was established in the spring of 1966 under the chairmanship of Dr. W.H. Swift and began operation in the early fall of that year.

The new act made many changes at the University of Alberta, but the objectives of the university and its development went on much as before except for the consultation with the other universities

\*As a part of the review of the act, the government set up its own committee which heard representatives from many interested parties, including representatives of the general public. The drafting of the new act was left in large measure to Dr. W.H. Swift before the final draft by the Legislative Counsel.



through the Coordinating Council and the contact with the Universities Commission in such matters as operating and capital budgets. It was, of course, not a final answer to all the problems of the provincial universities and a number of amendments were made in subsequent years, but it at least provided a statute more in accordance with the needs of the times and justified the immense amount of effort involved on the part of the Review Committee, the faculty associations, and the Board of Governors.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

# *Students in the 1960s*

The decade 1959-69 at the University of Alberta began with a number of innovations. The Students' Council under its president John Decore held two seminars, one in August and one in early October 1959, to plan for better co-ordination of the activities of the various campus groups; the house of the university's President was converted into a women's residence; intercollegiate football returned; *The Gateway* was sent to all high schools and weekly newspapers in the province; and the students in Dentistry won a contest by cramming thirty-seven students into a "small foreign car"—replacing the previous year's contest of inserting the maximum number of students into a telephone booth.

Student enrolment rose by almost thirty percent, from 5,366 to 6,759 on the two campuses, with Arts and Science, Education, and Engineering the three largest faculties. The number of foreign students rose from 111 to 166. Traditional welcomes to freshmen were the largest in history, including the Block A Club dance at which Betty Sprague was crowned Miss Freshette. The Wauneita Society held a jamboree to welcome women students, most of whom appeared in slacks and jeans. In contrast, the Arts and Science Society decided to disband.

*The Gateway*, with Joe Clark as editor-in-chief, John Taylor as managing editor, Sylvia Raycheba as associate editor, and Colin Campbell as "Morals and Conduct" editor achieved the highest standard of editorial writing in its history. On 16 October appeared an editorial headed "The Conscious Objectors" which read in part:

A new term has been added to the vocabulary of North America and a new cult is working upon our imagination. The term is "beatnik," and it has its origin in the paperback hollows of large United States cities. It

denotes the refinement of . . . angry young menism, and it is an open term with almost as many interpretations as there are interpreters. . . . In this age of crew neck sweaters and the rock and roll beat, the beatnik god is non-conformity.

This campus has individuals, or rather groups of individuals, who are regarded as in the beatnik camp. Imperfectly classified, they are the beard-growers, the bongo-drummers, the espousers of revolutionary philosophies, and most of our other conscious objectors. . . . Their downfall is that they object too much. . . . They would do themselves a favour to examine the rules by which they play, to determine if all they oppose deserves opposition, and to become critical, not just different.

In the same issue appeared an excellent editorial, "Morality in Politics," and a third, "Education for Sale," which concluded: "Our University education should give us the material on which to build a richer existence. It should inspire us to constructive curiosity and consideration for our immediate surroundings as well as for other cultures. It should never be up for barter."

These were followed four days later by three more—on NFCUS, on the lack of student interest in a visiting speaker, and a third, extremely critical of *The Edmonton Journal*, stressing the need for a second daily newspaper in Edmonton. This high standard was maintained throughout the year, though not always with the complete agreement of all students. An editorial, critical of the Annual Civic Banquet organized by Aaron Shtabsky, prompted sharp replies from Peter Hyndman, assistant public relations officer, and Graham Harle, chairman of the Promotions Committee.

Special features included an editorial on Canadian literature supplemented by a series of interviews with novelists Dr. W.G. Hardy, Dr. Henry Kreisel, and Dr. Dennis Godfrey, poets Dr. Wilfred Watson and Dr. Eli Mandel, and historian Dr. W.J. Eccles. A special eight-page tabloid issue on 26 November 1959 was devoted to the Cameron Report on Education in Alberta followed by two editorials on 27 November. Still others followed in December on "the duty of youth in politics to suggest change when change becomes necessary to keep the party abreast of the times" and, on 5 January 1960, on "New Decade for Democracy." The Canadian University Press issued a charter for student newspapers and this prompted an editorial on "Freedom of the Press."

The traditional tension between the Students' Council and the staff of *The Gateway* was evident in the 1959-60 session, and the former felt obliged to establish a Campus Press Bureau to disseminate

news on student events and to appoint Peter Hyndman as campus press secretary. Mr. Clark responded by seeking to resign from his *ex officio* position on Students' Council but was not permitted to do so. In the discussion he stated, "I am responsible for every word in my paper, and I accept this responsibility." There was no doubt where he felt that responsibility lay, but whatever his views on the actions of the council, he respected the willingness of the members to work on behalf of the student body, and in a vigorous editorial he wrote, "Public service, on any level, is a bed of thorns, not of roses. The glory in it, if there be any at all, is small return for the constant responsibility, the exhausting work, the lost sleep, and the ever-present complaints, for the public seldom shows gratitude to its leaders." Later in an editorial headed, "I believe in me," he went on to say "Students of today are no longer interested in causes . . . most of us refuse to stand up in a crowd and agitate for change. . . . This disinterest in large and important matters is not the sign of a healthy student society." As President of the university, I was so impressed with the high calibre of *The Gateway* that I wrote to compliment the editor, with particular reference to the issue of 19 February 1960.

However, my high opinion of the paper soon suffered a rude shock. During February Mr. Clark was elected president of the Progressive Conservative Student Federation in Alberta and named as delegate to the National Convention of the Student Conservatives where Brian Mulroney was elected executive president and Mr. Clark a member of the executive. Shortly after Mr. Clark's return, on 4 March, *The Gateway* carried a feature story which pointed out that the provincial government had provided for no new campus buildings, though the sum of \$10.8 million had been allocated to complete building construction already begun. An editorial headed "Social Credit Concept of Education" deplored the lack of a start on a new education building and on residences and made a strong attack on the government saying in part:

Social Credit's surplus budget, which makes no provision for an expanding university population, is a black example of government by opportunism. If nothing else, it should indicate to the student today and, more important, to the University administration, that this government holds no sincere interest in education. . . .

No longer can we restrict our appeal to the government's sense of duty or ability to reason on a long-range scale. We must meet them where they are—on a political level.

I felt that the editorial was completely unfair and this view was naturally shared by members of the government, the Board of Governors, and many other people both on and off the campus. *The Gateway* agreed to publish a letter from me which appeared in the issue of 11 March. In it I said:

Next year, as well as in the past fiscal year, the Government of the Province of Alberta has made more provision for capital expenditures on new university buildings than any other government for any other campus of which I am aware . . . and they have provided for an increase of 50% in the government grant over last year for current expenditures . . . on a scale that I believe is not matched anywhere in Canada. . . . On the basis of these inaccuracies you have written an editorial which is quite irresponsible and which could do immense harm to the good relations existing between the Government and the University.

As usual in such matters, the press had the last word and the editor's comment said among other things:

We submit that in printing the editorial, *The Gateway* presented the view of the concerned majority of students . . . and we cannot refrain from questioning the health of relations between a state institution and the government, which are so fragile that honest criticism will do "immense harm."

The matter was pursued further in a meeting of the Committee on Student Affairs on 17 March in which Mr. Clark and I discussed the merits of our respective views from about 4.00 p.m. until 7.45 p.m., without either convincing the other of the error of his ways.

In spite of my strong disagreement with him, I felt then, and still do, that he was the best editor in the history of our student newspaper. Even his final postscript had its merits. It was published on 24 March 1960 as a gag issue called *The Demonstrator* and its masthead carried the note:

This newspaper is published in the interests of high school English by a group of Cuban barbers and expatriate members of the Social Credit League. Opinions expressed herein are very seldom the opinions of the President of the University or anyone else.

Editor responsible for the paper—  
Joe Clark from High River

Although *The Gateway* was probably the most interesting and active organization in the 1959-60 session, there were other activities of interest and importance as well. The return of football was marked by three wins for the Golden Bears over Saskatchewan by lopsided scores of 32 to 7, 50 to 3, and 33 to 6 and two losses to the UBC Thunderbirds by scores of 36 to 13 and 21 to 19, giving UBC the western intercollegiate championship. The Alberta team, however, showed great promise, with a lot of excellent players, including Bruce Bryson as quarterback, Ross Christensen, and Ernie Takacs as fullbacks, with Maury Van Vliet, Jr., Ted Frechette, Vic Messier, and many others contributing their share to an excellent showing.

In cross-country running, Henry Glyde won for the third successive year and, with the help of Doug McDonald and Vic Sartor, who finished fourth and fifth, retained the Warren Trophy for Alberta. Although the men's golf team did not fare very well, placing third behind UBC and Saskatchewan, Mike Richards won individual honours with a thirty-six-hole score of 150. The women's golf team of Mary Beth Milligan, June Jamieson, and Mary Leigh Evenson placed second—ahead of Manitoba and BC but behind Saskatchewan. The women competed in intercollegiate skating, curling, basketball, badminton, and volleyball, making an excellent showing, though their only win was in volleyball.

In other major sports the Golden Bears had a convincing win in volleyball, but their greatest success came in hockey in which they won the Hardy Trophy against Manitoba and Saskatchewan and the Hamber Trophy against UBC. They lost only one game all season, their first game against Manitoba, when four of the Bears were absent, playing against the Moscow Selects who were touring Canada. In a squad of excellent players the leading scorers were Vern Pachal, Austin Smith, Les Zimmer, and Al Laplante, with Fred Lamb outstanding in goal.

Interest in debating was keen, with an Oxford-style contest in November in which Sam Baker and Alex McCalla met two touring debaters from the UK. The resolution for the McGoun debates was "that a boundary be drawn at the Manitoba-Ontario border to divide Canada into two countries." Alberta, represented by Alex McCalla, Sam Baker, Derrill Butler, and Bob Jarvis, lost to UBC.

The Varsity Varieties show, *Souse Pacific*, directed by Chris Evans, Murdith McLean, and Kerry Henderson was an outstanding success both in Edmonton and in Calgary. The Dekes and the Delta Gammas again won their respective trophies in Songfest, and the

Mixed Chorus and University Symphony continued to attract a great many participants and large audiences. The Public Relations Committee comprising Aaron Shtabsky, Joyce Fairbairn, Drina Hutchison, and Peter Hyndman did an excellent job in organizing the Civic Banquet, Varsity Guest Weekend, and the Parliamentary Dinner.

The campus clubs were numerous and varied from faculty groups to religious groups and special interest groups of all kinds. The Wauneita Society, led by president Betty Robertson, vice-president Gail Lewis, and secretary-treasurer Mary Lee Mather, sponsored their formal dance, the "Moonlight Ball," and, with the Nurses' Macleod Club, a White Gift Christmas Party. The engineers' annual ball was a great success, with Jo Ann Ellis crowned as queen and the Civils winning the display contest with a model of the Hoover Dam.

The many awards at Colour Night were fully earned, with the chief recognition for student activities going to John Chappel, John Decore, and Mary Galbraith. Women's top awards in athletics went to Jean Harvie and Sandra Dunnigan and among the men to Ted Mitenko, Cornel Filipchuk, Don Munro, David Thomson, Henry Glyde, and Vern Pachal. Ken Glover won the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award.

Another memorable year was recorded in *Evergreen and Gold* under the direction of Bob Schnell, with Joyce Fairbairn as editor and a large and dedicated group of assistants.

In the new 1960-61 session student affairs were under the direction of president Alex McCalla, vice-president Betty Robertson, secretary-treasurer Lionel Jones, UAB president George Kingston, WAA president Patricia Jackson, co-ordinator of student activities Peter Hyndman, Wauneita president Gail Lewis, and an excellent council. *The Gateway* was under the direction of John Taylor as editor and Dave Jenkins as managing editor, with Chris Evans contributing his caustic wit in "Scrabble," a column feature.

There were other new features on the campus scene, including the largest addition to physical facilities in its history. Students in the departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, and Physics who had for years suffered from crowded quarters and inadequate equipment found ample accommodation in their new building at the north end of the campus. Those in Biology had new and better facilities in the wing added to the Agriculture Building, and students in the rapidly developing School of Physical Education had at last attained the best facilities in Canada. Parking was a growing problem but students

coming to classes from the west end of the city by bus found a new and better service over the Groat Bridge. Two new student advisers greeted the new class, Mrs. J. Grant Sparling for women and Major Rollie Hooper for men.

No class in history had more welcomes—from the upperclassmen who greeted the “Frosh Special” train from Calgary with two bands and a kick-line of student nurses, to the nurses’ welcoming dance in the new gymnasium, the Joe College Dance four days later, the civic reception in the Sales Pavilion presided over by Mayor Elmer Roper, and, finally, the traditional formal admission ceremony in the Jubilee Auditorium. It was the biggest freshman class in years with registration up twenty percent to over 6,500 students on the Edmonton campus and nearly 1,500 in Calgary.

The opening weeks of the term were marked by elaborate plans for alumni homecoming, featuring concerts by Stan Kenton and his orchestra playing in the new rink. Unfortunately the weather was bad, and the acoustics in the rink were terrible. The Students’ Union lost \$7,500 on the project. There were recriminations and efforts to place the blame on some person or persons, but in the end the Students’ Council had to try to make up the loss by restrictions in other areas of a tight budget. It was a most unfortunate affair and made future councils extremely cautious about planning major events for some time to come.

The bad weather, cold with snow, also affected attendance at the homecoming football game, but Alberta managed to outplay UBC by a score of 20 to 2, going on to another victory in Vancouver the following weekend to win the Rain Bowl Trophy. The Golden Bears went on to win the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletics Union (WCIAU) title by defeating Saskatchewan, but lost to McGill 46 to 7 in the competition for the Churchill Trophy. Nevertheless the coaches were pleased with the performance of the team in its second year of return to intercollegiate competition, particularly with the work of such excellent players as Bruce Bryson and Gary Smith as quarterbacks, and Ted Frechette, Maury Van Vliet, Ken Neilson, Ernie Takacs, and others in the backfield and line.

In golf the men’s team of Mike Richards, Bob Bradburn, and Clyde Martell won the intercollegiate competition, while the women’s team of Mary Leigh Evenson, Sandy Kirsten, and June Jamieson came second to Saskatchewan, with June the individual winner. The tennis team of Pat Shandro, Linda Clute, Heather McPherson, Lance Richard, Lyall McCurdy, and Cam Dalglish



won the western championship, but the badminton team could do no better than third as the O.J. Walker Trophy was won by Manitoba, with UBC placing second. The men's cross-country team of John Eccleston, Bob Gillespie, Al Armstrong, Doug MacDonald, and Doug Lampard retained their trophy for the sixth year but only after a strong challenge from Saskatchewan.

The hockey Golden Bears produced the best team in years, winning the Hardy Trophy on the prairies and the Hamber Trophy against UBC and even winning two games out of three against the Junior Oil Kings. Austin Smith, Al La Plante, Dick Dunnigan, Bob Merner, and Jack McManus were outstanding in a fine group of players. In basketball the men's team had a dismal record of two wins against ten losses, but the Pandas placed second in the west with Betty Lou Archibald their leading scorer. The results for the women were the same in volleyball, while the men's team won. Other wins came in synchronized swimming for the women and in swimming and judo for the men, who also made good showings in wrestling and skiing. Intramural sports were at a very high level, with hundreds of students participating. At the year's end major athletic awards went to Patricia Jackson, Gail Hollingshead, Hope Eurchuk, Josephine Goyelny, and June Jamieson among the women, and to Ken Neilson, Bruce Bryson, Jim Donlevy, Jack Hicken, James Jones, and Dennis Kadatz among the men.

It was a year of keen interest in political matters, displayed in a wide variety of ways. Early in the session Joe Clark organized a political seminar featuring the Honourable Walter Dinsdale, Minister of Northern Affairs, and other speakers. Jim Foster and Gerry Lucas went as delegates to the fourth annual McGill Conference on World Affairs on the theme of "Democracy in a Changing World" and featuring a study of South American society. In December the CCF club disbanded and another group was formed under Grant Notley to support the New Party. His platform was "increased government economic control to solve our national problems of unemployment, agricultural depression, and big business domination."

A model UN Assembly was held on two evenings in December. Later in the year, six parties contested the Model Parliament elections with David Haigh leading the Liberals to victory with twenty-seven seats followed by Joe Clark's Progressive Conservatives with fifteen, the remainder going to Ray Speaker's Social Crediters, Grant Notley's New Party, P. Jenson's National Federal Group, and A. Steinberg's Communist Party. It was an interesting phenomenon

across Canada that with the Conservatives in power in Ottawa, the Liberals won a majority in Model Parliaments in thirteen out of sixteen universities. In the Model Parliament at the University of Alberta, Judge L.Y. Cairns, the Chancellor, served as Governor-General, and Peter Hyndman, as Speaker, presided over some excellent debate.

The university selected a strong team for the McGoun debates, with Joe Clark and Clifton O'Brien at home and Ron Neuman and Walter Shandro at Manitoba on the resolution "that Canada should follow a neutral foreign policy." Manitoba won again in a close contest.

A new form of competition was introduced when the Honourable Clinton J. Ford, Chief Justice of the Trial Division of the Supreme Court, offered a trophy for the best moot court team from the Faculty of Law. Sam Baker and Bob Lundrigan were the first winners in a close decision over Pierre Mousseau and Patricia Toombs.

Treasure Van produced an unusually fine collection: silks from India; alpaca rugs from Peru; jewellery from Mexico, Thailand, and Egypt; ebony figures from Africa; and many other articles which produced sales of over five thousand dollars for World University Service—the best gross sales in Canada for the year.

The various arts groups produced a number of concerts—by the Symphony, the Mixed Chorus, the Musical Club, the fraternity Songfest, and others. The Studio Theatre produced Elmer Rice's *Adding Machine* and Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*. Varsity Varieties had another success with *Not with a Bang* written by Chris Evans, directed by Barry Vogel, and featuring Don Giffen, Don Clayton, Bob Craig, and Sandra Mark. The annual Med Show was again appreciated as usual by its select audience.

Social activities were at a high level, from the Wauneita Formal, with thirteen hundred guests, through the Tri-Service Ball, the various faculty, school, and fraternity dances, to the concluding Bar-None dance sponsored by the Ag. Club. There were queen contests as usual, with Caroline Peters chosen as Miss Freshette in the fall and Donna Amis the engineers' queen in February. Each year seemed to have its particular silly feature, and for 1960-61 it was bed pushing, won at Alberta by the Kappa Sigma Fraternity boys who pushed a bed from Calgary to Edmonton in twenty hours and ten minutes in relays of eight teams, with women of Pi Beta Phi taking turns as passengers.

*The Gateway* maintained a high standard, with excellent editorials on such topics as the problems of the Students' Union (constitutional and financial particularly), on the problems of growth on the campus with emphasis on the need for more land, buildings, and faculty, and on the student activity award system. The Varsity Guest Weekend issue was particularly good and provided an excellent picture of the university for the fifteen thousand guests who came to the campus at the end of February.

Through the years the *Evergreen and Gold* had continued to be one of the best yearbooks in Canada, and, for 1961, Don Buchanan as director and Beverly Simmons as editor maintained that tradition with the help of a large and able group of colleagues, though rising costs and increasing student numbers made it necessary to omit the index, as in the previous year.

Bernard Adell had been selected as Rhodes Scholar in the fall, and at Colour Night other students won special recognition for their contribution to student affairs. Top awards went to Alex McCalla, Betty Robertson, Jim Coutts, and Aaron Shtabsky, with Peter Hyndman winning the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award, Alex McCalla the Mothersill Memorial Award, Betty Robertson and Maimie Shaw Simpson Award, and Lorraine Smallwood the Florence Dodd Prize.

It had been another great year for students at the university.

The 1961-62 session began with a Students' Council made up of able and experienced officers—Peter Hyndman, president; Marg Shandro, vice-president; Ken Glover, co-ordinator of student activities; Gerry Harle, secretary-treasurer; Pat Hyduk, president of Wauneita; Sheldon Chumir, president of Men's Athletics; and Lorna Saville, president of Women's Athletics; with Francis Saville, chairman of the National Federation of Canadian University Students (NFCUS).

The *Gateway* editorial team was a lively and able group, with Dave Jenkins as editor-in-chief, Jim Richardson as associate editor, and staff which included Branny Schepanovich and Bill Samis for news, Bently Le Baron for features, Owen Ricker (with his "Ricker Basket") for sports, and Richard Kupsch (with "The Kupsch Touch") as one of the columnists. One of the mastheads included the names of Joe Clark and John Taylor, previous editors-in-chief, as copy boys.

The editorials and features made it another great year for the paper. As early as 29 September there was a three-page feature on the visit of the Honourable Lester B. Pearson, followed on 6 October

by a feature in which Dave Jenkins outlined the changes and improvements he would make in the paper. The same issue contained an interview with Premier E.C. Manning and a special article on long-range campus planning and plans for the new Education Building, Health Sciences Building, Armed Services Building, and a new library. In later issues Penny Meisner produced a feature on religion, and Peter Kirchmeir wrote an article on residence planning including a description of student accommodation in rooming houses. Editorials appeared attacking Homecoming Weekend, the apparent lack of planning in university buildings, and a special FORUM opposed membership in the National Federation of Canadian University Students. This was promptly countered by statements from Peter Hyndman, SU president; Dave MacLean, western region chairman of NFCUS; and Francis Saville, its university chairman.

In November an editorial raised the question of the merits of intercollegiate sport which had a total budget of sixty-five thousand dollars, cost each student seven dollars, and only involved about three hundred participants, while intramural sport included ten times as many students with only one tenth of the cost. Another attacked the "wishy-washy manoeuvres of Students' Council this term," concluding, "Unless Students' Council can overcome its fear of making mistakes, until it can prepare for its meetings, it will remain nothing more than a pathetic study in mass procrastination." This editorial was duly noted by president Peter Hyndman who immediately demanded reform on the part of members of the council.

FORUM continued to produce interesting reports including one on the three hundred foreign students at the university, one on nuclear weapons, and a long series on "the ideal university." It was very gratifying to the whole campus when the good work of *The Gateway* was recognized at the annual meeting of the Canadian University Press in late December. Not only did the paper win the NFCUS trophy for the best features in all Canada, including those in French Canada, but tied for second for general excellence among college papers in the English language.

The standard which won this recognition was maintained throughout the year. The issue of 26 January 1962 was printed in red ink to call attention to the blood donors' clinic. A February issue carried an excellent feature on World University Service, with reports by Bob Church and Dave Jenkins who had been delegates to the WUS summer conference in Sweden. The Varsity Guest Weekend special, edited by Branny Schepanovich, was another triumph. Throughout

the session one of the most interesting “serial stories” dealt with the attacks on the University of Alberta in Edmonton by Corbett Locke of the UAC *Gauntlet* and the reactions of Principal Malcolm Taylor and others to it. Beyond question, this was among the best years for *The Gateway* in its history.

The Students’ Union Seminar was repeated, with emphasis on the need for planning for the expansion which seemed inevitable in the years immediately ahead. The urgency was put into clear focus by Mr. H.R. Hawes of the Registrar’s office when he estimated that enrolment could reach 13,000 by 1965, 18,500 by 1970, and 28,500 by 1980. The increase in 1961 was over 700 in Edmonton and nearly 400 in Calgary, with the Edmonton figure passing 7,000. One of the effects of this was the establishment of a Big and Little Sister program by the Wauneita Society to familiarize first-year women with the campus and help them to adjust to university life. It proved to be extremely helpful as a special supplement to the many welcomes all freshmen received—a number *The Gateway* regarded as excessive. Traditions in these functions became established quickly, including the choice of Miss Freshette—Wendy Ehrhardt in this year—and the response to the Mayor’s welcome in the civic reception. This was always a happy occasion, with two or three orchestras for dancing in the Sales Pavilion and free coffee, cokes, and doughnuts. Students who attended these functions will recall that every time the Mayor, the President of the university, or the president of the Students’ Union began to speak, their words were drowned out by thunderous cheers from the audience. It tended to reduce greetings and words of thanks to a minimum.

It was a good year for sports activity, both intercollegiate and intramural, although success in the former frequently evaded the Alberta teams. They lost in golf, tennis, badminton, and other sports although the men’s cross-country team of Doug MacDonald, Al Armstrong, Doug Lampard, John Eccleston, Don Barfoot, Bob Gillespie, and Matt Taylor won for the eighth year in a row, and the women’s synchronized swimming team won their trophy led by Heather Ross and Loretta O’Neill.

The Golden Bears had an interesting and exciting season in football beginning with a win over Northern Montana State College, tie games against UBC and Saskatchewan, and concluding with wins against Saskatchewan and a loss to UBC. Ted Frechette and Maury Van Vliet were high scorers, followed by Angus MacGregor and Bert Carron, in a strong and well-balanced team.

The hockey team retained its top place in the west with eleven wins against one loss, led by Austin Smith, Dave Carlyle, Bobby Cox, and Ed Brown. The Junior Bears, led by Dave McDermid and Ed Wahl, also had a successful year against local teams.

The basketball Bears were somewhat improved, winning twice against Saskatchewan after a sixteen-game losing streak, led by Maury Van Vliet, Jack Hicken, Gary Smith, Ed Blott, and Jeff Hakeman.

Treasure Van, which came to the campus in the latter part of November, was organized by Judy Lee and Esther Segal and, due to their efforts, the sales broke all Canadian records. The profits were earmarked as usual for World University Service, but at the University of Alberta there was also a special blitz led by Chris Evans who "invaded" the campus as "Chris Castro," captured the campus radio station and several leading figures whom he sold to raise money for his cause.

The McGoun debate team included four good debaters, Tom Wood and Bob Jarvis going to Manitoba and Hal Veale and Dave Cooke opposing UBC at home, on the resolution "that World Government is the ultimate solution for World Peace." However, they lost to the University of Manitoba. Perhaps of equal interest on the campus was the Hugill debate in which Doug McTavish and Ian Pitfield successfully supported the negative against Chris Evans and Peter Hyndman on the resolution "that the desire to belong to a fraternity is a sign of insecurity."

The annual *Gateway* special to promote Varsity Guest Weekend was edited by Branny Schepanovich, and with its help, the organizational work of Ken Young, and the concurrent visit of Prime Minister Diefenbaker, the weekend was the largest in history, with an estimated eighteen thousand guests. Features of the occasion included the Faculty of Education Winter Carnival, with Trudy Hirt as queen; the traditional ice sculptures; the Varsity Varieties production, *Recapture the Rapture*; and the Alumni Players play, *The Visit*, by Duerrenmatt, directed by Tom Peacocke and featuring Olga Roland, John Rivet, and Max Planinc.

In the Model Parliament elections the Liberals, led by Keith Conrad, won twenty-seven seats but not a clear majority. The PCs led by Gerry Offet won thirteen, as did the NDP led by Irvine Weekes, with the Social Crediters under Ray Speaker winning twelve. The Honourable Peter Dawson opened the session as Lieutenant-Governor, and Ross Rudolph presided as Speaker.

It was another wonderful year for dances, both formal and informal, from the Mardi Gras Costume Ball to the Wauneita Formal, the Pembina Prance, the Engineers' Ball (with Marylou Wells of the School of Nursing as queen), to the Tri-Services Ball and the Bar None dance at the year's end.

There were many outstanding students who won major awards, with John Unrau the recipient of the Rhodes Scholarship, Sheldon Chumir and Ross Rudolph winning WUS scholarships, and Bob Hemmings and Neville Davis winning Athlone Fellowships to pursue graduate study in the UK.

Colour Night honoured Robert Church and Ken Glover with gold A rings, while Peter Hyndman received the gold ring and the Mothersill Memorial Award and Gerald Harle the gold ring and the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award. The leading awards for student activities among the women went to Patricia Hyduk, Dixie Schreyer, and Louise Calder.

In athletics the top honours for females were won by June Coyle, Anne Margaret Kin, Andria Borys, Linda Clute, and Lorna Saville, while the men on the honours list included Ed Brown, Ted Frechette, Geoff Lucas, Dave Sande, Austin Smith, Maury Van Vliet Jr., Ken Nielson, Harry Fedun, Gerald Schultz, Dave Carlyle, Jim Proudfoot, James Seale, Larry Maloney, John Byrne, and Bill Zuk.

As usual the award system was criticized by *The Gateway*, but this year it was ably defended by Ken Glover. Whatever the method of selection, the winners this year, as always, deserved their fellow students' commendation and recognition.

The *Evergreen and Gold* for 1962, with Robert Hicks as director, Tom Maguire as editor, and an excellent group of assistants, provided a graphic and varied picture of the year's activities. The photography was particularly good, from the beautiful colour pictures at the front to the nearly fifty pages of activities at the end. By securing a different printing contract at a substantial saving in costs, the staff were again able to include the student index.

The students of 1961-62 were a wonderful group and the graduating class looked back over their university years as rich and memorable, as Ken Glover, the class historian, and Bob Church, the valedictorian, stressed in their final messages. Peter Hyndman, president of the Students' Union, provided an assessment of the year in which he referred to the growing influence of foreign students on the campus and the benefit it provided for the whole university community, and to the good relations between the students and the administration.

His references to the extra-curricular activities of students were of particular importance when he said:

It has been said that extra-curricular activities are an undesirable aspect of university life. The great danger of this philosophy is that it disregards the tremendous education in teamwork which such activities provide. . . . It is to be hoped that the high standard of extra-curricular activity established on our campus in years past will be maintained and strengthened in those to come.

I strongly endorsed Mr. Hyndman's views.

Interest in the Students' Union elections was high for the next session (1962-63) but almost the whole council was elected by acclamation. This was not so much due to apathy as to the fact that the candidates for office were generally outstanding in their proven capacity to serve in executive offices. This was particularly true of Dave Jenkins who had served in a number of capacities culminating in an outstanding contribution as editor of *The Gateway* and whose candidacy for the post of president was not contested. Also unopposed were Iain MacDonald as secretary-treasurer, Owen Ricker as president of Men's Athletics, Wendy Dahlgren as president of Women's Athletics, Sonia Kulka as president and Cathy Whelihan as secretary-treasurer of Wauneita, and Peter Sharpe as chairman of NFCUS. In the two major positions which were contested, Anne Dodds was elected as vice-president of the Students' Union and John Burns as co-ordinator of student activities. It was an excellent council.

*The Gateway*, too, was well organized under the editor, Bentley Le Baron, with Branny Schepanovich as managing editor and Bev Woznow as associate editor. The editor wisely decided to follow the general pattern of his predecessors which had provided an excellent student paper, his only departure being to place more emphasis on reporting activities in the fine arts, under the direction of Bev Geitz, with Ross Rudolph reporting regularly on music and Marie del Gano on literary matters. There was also keen interest in student activities in the national and international field—an interest which was heightened by the election of Dave Jenkins as president of NFCUS for one year, to take office in June 1963.

The university was changing rapidly with the construction of new buildings including the Education Building, the Cameron Library, and in particular the new residences and food centre. One sign that an era was coming to an end was the fact that when the train from



Calgary arrived on the Sunday evening before registration week in 1962, it contained only six students. This not only reflected changing transportation methods but the fact that the University of Alberta at Calgary was attracting more and more students in a growing variety of programs, with a total of 1,701 registered, compared with 7,356 on the Edmonton campus.

There were two significant innovations in athletics—the establishment of a men's rugby team, for which the basis had been laid the previous year, and the emergence of UAC as a contender, particularly in rugby, basketball, and swimming.

The Golden Bears football team had a most impressive beginning, defeating Saskatchewan by scores of 59 to 0 and 65 to 0 and Manitoba by 97 to 7 and 46 to 9. The first game against UBC was a similar rout of the opposition, by 30 to 0, but in the second game the Thunderbirds put up a strong effort to win by a narrow margin and share the Western Intercollegiate Championship. The Alberta team had a number of outstanding players who were named to the western all-star team: Garry Smith at quarterback, Bert Carron at fullback, Ken Nielson, Ron Martiniuk, Denny O'Donnel, Bill Duncan, Jim Christoff, Vic Chmelyk, and Vic Messier.

The golf team of Carolyn Dyke, Sandra Kirstein, and Carol Collier for the women and Dave Collier, Bob Esdale, and Dave Kichluicki for the men made a good showing but missed top place. The results in tennis were better, with the men's team of Lyall McCurdy, Lance Richard, and Cam Dalglish winning, the women's team of Heather McPherson, Linda Clute, and Audrey King coming third, but the combined teams winning the intercollegiate championship. The great days of Alberta's cross-country team came to an end as UBC won in that event, in spite of the good running of John Eccleston, the individual winner. Alberta had good wins in curling and wrestling and came third in the ski event, their best showing to that time.

Father Bauer's skill as a hockey coach showed up very quickly as his team at UBC won back the Hamber Trophy from Captain Dave Carlyle's Golden Bears, while Saskatchewan took the Hardy Trophy for the best on the prairies. The basketball Bears could do little better, though such players as Garry Smith, Nestor Torchinsky, Darwin Semotiuk, Ed Blott, Jim Fisher, and Fred Shandro provided exciting moments in keenly contested games.

The Pandas were more successful, tying for the championship in basketball and winning in volleyball and curling.

In spite of what seemed a rather poor year the Block A Club included some of the best team players in the history of the campus. Top athletic awards for women went to Joan Smith, Sandra Kirstein, Andrea Borys, Wendy Dahlgren, and Nancy Duggan, while men's awards were won by Garry Smith, Ron Marteniuk, Bert Carron, Irvin Strifler, Fred Seyer, Terry Nimmon, and Robert Sharp.

The efforts to raise money for the help of others reached a new peak with several major campaigns. Anne Dodds, the vice-president of the Students' Union, organized a blitz by students on behalf of the United Community Fund and raised nine thousand dollars largely from small merchants throughout the city. John Burns and Bill Samis raised nearly three thousand dollars from the students to support a campaign against tuberculosis among students in Thailand. Bob Lampard was able to report that about thirty-two hundred students registered for the blood donors' clinic, with 100 percent participation by the Faculty of Agriculture, the students in Theology, and the schools of Physiotherapy, Medical Lab Sciences, and Dental Hygiene.

Debating maintained a high level of interest as Tom Wood and Doug McTavish started the year in an Oxford-style debate against Alan Edwards from Leeds and David Prior-Pulman of Oxford on the resolution "that modern youth is overtrained and under-educated." It was a brisk and lively exchange of wit and argument. In the competition for the Clinton Ford shield in moot court, Chris Evans and Dave Tavender won over Frank Fleury and Paul Langlois. A new feature appeared in the McGoun debates when the Alberta team had to win in semi-finals against UAC to secure the right to enter the finals. After winning this contest, the team of Bill Genest, Doug McTavish, Chris Evans, and John Burns went on to win the finals in debates against Saskatchewan at home and UBC away, on the resolution "that Canadian self-determination is a myth."

In 1962-63, one of the major campaigns on the part of the council was the planning of a much larger Students' Union building. Special articles on the subject were carried in *The Gateway* in late October, and in November Iain Macdonald, chairman of the SUB expansion committee; Don Gardner, financial planner, and Dave Jenkins, president of the Students' Union, met with Premier Manning and Provincial Treasurer E.W. Hinman to discuss the prospects. They met with a good response and were encouraged to go ahead with detailed plans.

Perhaps the biggest controversy of the year occurred when John J. Barr, an honours student in Political Science, launched a new group known as Young Canadians for Freedom, designed to combat communism and the welfare state. He outlined his campaign in a FORUM letter in *The Gateway* in October of 1962 and prompted a blizzard of letters, most of them attacking his group in highly rhetorical and abusive terms. Later in the month a debate was organized between Barr and Robin Hunter, leader of the campus NDP group, on the proposition "that the policies of Young Canadians for Freedom are ineffective in controlling Communism." Although it had been agreed beforehand that there should be no audience vote at the conclusion, a vote was held, largely due to a misunderstanding, and it recorded 104 for Hunter and 24 for Barr. This was not a great surprise in view of the enthusiastic rallying of the opposition and the usual liberal sentiments of students of university age. However, support for Barr's views among the students was undoubtedly broader than the vote indicated.

In the elections for the Model Parliament the results were similar to those of the previous year: twenty-eight for the Liberals led by Sheldon Chumir, fifteen for the PCs led by Dave Parsons, eleven for Irvine Weekes' NDP group, and eleven for the Social Crediters led by Gordon Thompson. The Parliament was opened by Chief Justice Nelles Buchanan as Governor-General, with Bob Gordon serving as Speaker. Three bills were passed, one recommending the extension of the franchise to Indians, a second that the exchequer court replace the Senate in hearing divorce cases from Quebec and Newfoundland, and a third calling for a national highway policy. It was a good experience in parliamentary procedure and in debating national affairs.

In other areas student interest declined. An effort was made to organize Club '63 as a cabaret but it had to be cancelled for lack of support. The same was true of the Interfaculty Drama Festival. These failures simply emphasized that the student body changed each year and new interests replaced those which had existed before.

*The Gateway* continued its promotion of interest in many facets of student life. In November Bill Winship, the sports editor, in his column "The Sporting Life," discussed the possibility of east-west finals in football, cross-country, hockey, and basketball. Later in the same month Anne Mason produced an excellent feature article on research on the campus. In early December John Barr and Robin

Hunter reported on the Laval University Congress on Canadian Affairs, at which the main speakers had included George Hees, Real Caouette, David Lewis, and Peter Newman. Dave Winfield wrote a feature, "Uganda, an Independant Nation," and Bev Woznow produced another excellent issue for Varsity Guest Weekend. In March there was a good editorial on the need for Students' Council to give more time to real issues and less to technicalities, a challenge to which Dave Jenkins gave a well-reasoned response in a subsequent issue. The final issue carried a summary of the year's events, together with a list of the newly elected executives of various campus organizations—a total of no fewer than 137 students.

Varsity Guest Weekend, organized under the direction of Paul Cantor, was once more a success, with an appreciation banquet, a concert by the University Symphony, and the production of Archibald Macleish's *J.B.* by the Studio Theatre. The ice figures at the Faculty of Education Winter Carnival were among the best in history, and Varsity Varieties produced another success with *A Friendly Game of Russian Roulette*, directed by Wes Stefan, with Bill Somers as musical director.

Many outstanding students won awards throughout the year, beginning with the Rhodes Scholarship for Sheldon Chumir, a Athlone Fellowship each to Walter Harrison and Jack Wright, and a WUS Scholarship each to John Coté and Bentley Le Baron to attend a conference in Pakistan. At Colour Night a gold A ring and the Mothersill Memorial Award went to Dave Jenkins, other gold A rings to Louise Calder, Chris Evans, and Ken Young, with John Burns winning the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award, Anne Dodds the Maimie Shaw Simpson Award, and Sonia Kulka the Florence E. Dodd Prize.

The *Evergreen and Gold*, produced under the direction of Barry Schloss, with Murray Greenberg as editor, provided a splendid record of the year's events, from Freshman Introduction Week through the major activities, to Songfest (won by Delta Gamma women and Delta Kappa Epsilon men) and all the queen candidate contests, in which Roni Strong was chosen Miss Freshette, Kathy Moon Engineers' Queen, and Mona Drever Education Queen at the Winter Festival. A special bonus of the year was the choice of Jacqueline Kramer, a first-year student in Arts and Science, as Miss Edmonton Eskimo. An important innovation was the inclusion of the pictures of the winners of gold medals for 1962-63 in the various faculties and schools.

Interest in student elections for 1963-64 was much keener than in

the previous year, with only three major positions filled by acclamation, Elinor Johns as vice-president of the Students' Union, Hugh Lynch-Staunton as president of Men's Athletics, and Cathie Whelihan as president of Wauneita. In the voting for the other posts Wes Cragg was elected president, Doug McTavish secretary-treasurer, Dave Cruickshank co-ordinator of student activities, Pat Bentley as chairman of NFCUS, and Sandra Kirstein as president of Women's Athletics. In an attempt to produce a more effective organization, the Students' Council created a ten-member Directors' Circle made up of the chairmen of such bodies as Men's and Women's Athletics, the by-laws committee, and the committees on SUB expansion, public relations, and student activity awards.

The staff of *The Gateway* gave promise of an exciting paper and the events of 1963-64 helped provide the material. Branny Schepanovich, the editor, had both experience and talent, as did the managing editor, Bill Winship; the associate editor, Dieter Buse; the news editor, John Barr; and the "What the Hell" columnist, Jon Whyte. The first issue on Tuesday, 24 September 1963, gave promise of things to come. It was printed by the new offset process with a huge WELCOME FROSH in green ink superimposed on the text, a large black-face headline reading "Woman Advocates Race Separation," with a story about a black medical student being refused a room by a local landlady, another story on the trial of a student charged with stabbing a woman student the previous May (he was acquitted on the grounds of temporary insanity), stories on plans for the NFCUS congress to be held in the new Education gymnasium and on the UCF blitz, and a detailed program for welcoming freshmen from Activities Night on Wednesday, through the civic reception on Friday to the Steak n' Stomp on Saturday.

In spite of local matters the leading topic for the next three issues was inevitably the NFCUS congress with a former *Gateway* editor and Alberta Students' Union president, Dave Jenkins, now national president of the organization. The congress was initially marred by a strong separatist feeling among the delegates from French Canada, and *Le Devoir* reported them as stating that "if N.F.C.U.S. refuses to comply with the Quebec demands it will sign its own death warrant." Dave Jenkins, on the other hand, pointed out that efforts had been made since 1926 to recognize the rights of French-speaking students, that simultaneous translation for delegates had been provided since 1937, and that French-speaking students had held the presidency of NFCUS a number of times. In his efforts to permit the or-

ganization to continue as a joint body, Jenkins proposed a number of changes in the constitution which were approved. They included the abolition of the office of vice-president for International Affairs and vice-president for National Affairs, replacing them by a vice-president for French-speaking students elected by a caucus of French-speaking students and a vice-president for English-speaking students similarly elected, with six additional members of the executive evenly divided between the two groups. In order to emphasize the changed character of the organization, the name was also changed from National Federation of Canadian University Students to simply Canadian Union of Students (CUS). Jean Bazin of Laval University was elected the new president. The conference had weathered a separatist storm and it ended on a pleasant note as the students from the Calgary campus played host to the visiting delegates on trips to Calgary, Banff, and Lake Louise.

Contact with the citizens of Edmonton had very happy results when an organized group of nearly thirteen hundred students in 113 teams raised \$8,900 for the United Community Fund. In December the sales from WUS Treasure Van reached \$17,390.47, breaking all previous records among Canadian universities.

Major issues discussed in *The Gateway* included plans for the proposed Students' Union Building, which the editor believed were too lavish, and the newly opened Lister Hall centre, which was itself a centre of controversy but which soon won the approval of the students. As usual the editor of *The Gateway* and his colleagues were critical of the Students' Council, and one student wrote to the paper to complain of its "stagnancy," "blundering," and "inefficiency." President Wesley Cragg responded with a statement outlining the accomplishments of the council in the first months of office. These included the renegotiation of the yearbook contract, participation in the establishment of an entertainment circuit, organizing the national conference of Canadian University Students and helping draft its new constitution, and, most of all, the final detailed planning of the new Students' Union Building. This fine record of accomplishment did much to silence further criticism, and Cragg's leadership was a factor in his winning the Rhodes Scholarship for the coming year.

*The Gateway* itself had been an excellent student newspaper, and its worth was recognized at the 1963 post-Christmas meeting of the Canadian University Press when it won the top awards for the best features and the best editorial cartoons (by Bill Salter), second place

for general excellence and for sports, and third rank for excellence in editorial writing. Since the CUP included twenty-nine student newspapers, this was an outstanding record.

It was also a great year for sports in general and intercollegiate competition in particular. The tennis team of Cam Dalglish, Lyle McCurdy, Francis Van Herstern, Diane Farris, Patricia Shandro, and Heather McPherson won all five trophies up for competition in the WCIAA tournament held at the University of Manitoba. The wrestling team tied for first place with Saskatchewan, and Eric Shelton won the Beaumont Trophy for the second year in a row as outstanding wrestler of the meet. The volleyball Pandas, under captain Margo Niewchas, won their intercollegiate competitions, as did the women's curling team led by skip Colleen MacKenzie. Other teams had respectable records as well but it was in football and hockey that the greatest victories were won.

The football team, coached by Gino Fracas with the assistance of Clare Drake and Frank Morris, went through the season against UBC, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba without a defeat to win the western championship, and plans were made to meet the Golden Gaels of Queen's University, the champions of the east. Bob Lampard, as head of the Promotions Committee, took charge of arrangements, and the Lieutenant-Governor, the Honourable J. Percy Page, offered a trophy which, in view of the names of the competing teams, was appropriately called the Golden Bowl. Although it was not an official championship, since it was not sponsored by the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, it attracted a great deal of interest across the country. The eastern pundits rated Alberta only sixth in their ranking of Canadian teams, so the local supporters of the Golden Bears turned out in strength to the game in Clarke Stadium on Saturday, 16 November 1963. There was a parade prior to the game and I had the privilege of riding with Dr. Van Vliet and we watched the game together. As the Queen's team came on the field I said that the players all seemed seven feet tall and broad in proportion. Even the Alberta players had doubts about their ability to win, but they all gave their best and led by 7 to 0 at the end of the first quarter, going on to win by a convincing score of 25 to 7. The roster of players included forty-three names but the win was largely due to the players who had been outstanding all year—Garry Smith at quarterback, Ken Nielson, Clarence Kachman, Maynard Vollan, Gary Naylor, Willie Algajer, Paul Brady, Vic Messier, Maury Van Vliet, Bert Carron, Ron Marteniuk, Ron Finch, Irwin Strifler, Dick Win-

termute, Glen Claerhout, Bruce Switzer, Vic Chmelyk, and Bill Sowa. Fourteen members of this group were later named to the WCIAA all-star team, to conclude one of the most outstanding football seasons in the history of the university.

The record of the hockey team matched that in football. After falling to third place in the previous year, the team, coached by Clare Drake, was rebuilt and went on to claim the Hardy Trophy for the tenth time. This entitled them to travel to Kingston to compete in the CIAA finals, where they defeated the University of New Brunswick in the semifinals by a score of 5 to 3 and overcame Sir George Williams University 9 to 1 to win the Canadian championship. It was a great team, with Dale Harder outstanding in goal, and such excellent players as Ian Baker, Earl Gray, Terry Bicknell, Jim Flemming, Dave McDermid, Ed Wahl, John Aubin, Leigh MacMillan, Dale Ripple, and Dick Wintermute on forward lines and defence. It was a truly memorable year for athletics.

Competition in the elections for the Model Parliament was keen but the results were indecisive, with Ian Pitfield leading the Liberals to victory with twenty-two seats; followed by Gordon Young and the PCs with thirteen; the Constitutionals, a new party led by Dave Shugarman with eleven; the NDP led by Robin Hunter with eleven; and the Social Credit group, led by Preston Manning, with eight. The session itself was a great disappointment since the House was dissolved on the first night amid a flurry of recrimination from all sides. The situation was similar across Canada with minority Liberal governments almost everywhere, with a few clear victories distributed among Liberals, PC, and NDP groups. The largest sweep on any campus occurred at the University of Alberta in Calgary, where the Liberals surprised everyone by winning all of the twenty-three seats in the House. The general picture, however, was a clear reflection of the national scene.

One of *The Gateway's* major projects was to keep down the rates in the new Lister Hall residences. The Board of Governors originally estimated that the rate for a single room with board would need to be set at \$720 a year to balance expenditures, thus costing the students approximately one hundred dollars more than in the older residences. The leading editorial in the issue of 24 January 1964 summed up the situation in these words: "All students, but residence students especially, must not sit still but protest loudly and publicly against this gross injustice. In short they must raise hell." Various surveys of costs off-campus in Edmonton and in residences



at other universities produced conflicting results. The Students' Council prepared a brief on the subject and the Premier agreed to meet them with his cabinet on 21 February. Such a reasonable approach did not satisfy Mr. Schepanovich and his editorial staff, who supported the more vociferous action of a protest march on the legislature scheduled for the day of the formal opening of the 1964 session. In the light of the cabinet's scheduled meeting with representatives of the Students' Council, it seemed to the Premier and to me that a demonstration would be premature and fruitless and we suggested that it be called off. Since there was not widespread support in any case, this was done. Perhaps the most amusing aspect of the whole affair was the publication of an editorial on Friday, 14 February, (which had been written the previous Tuesday) entitled "After the Demonstration." It began:

Yesterday's demonstration was another example of the serious campaign students are waging against the unjust fees set for the new residences.

The large number of students taking part in the demonstration is indicative of the political pressure that can be brought to bear on the administration and the provincial government. . . .

Pending the right announcement from the authorities, we must carefully plan for Varsity Guest Weekend.

All the editors could muster was a grudging admission that in view of the fact that there was no demonstration at all "our editorial . . . loses some of its effect."

The last sentence of the editorial did, however, have a true prophetic note, for the special VGW issue of 22 February aroused a great deal of comment. The front page editorial was headed "Bad Taste and the High Cost of Living," and the first sentence read, "This editorial is in bad taste"—a statement no one could dispute. It went on to attack the increased cost of residence accommodation (not yet confirmed) and the cost of the new Students' Union Building. The regular editorials were headed "Professorial misfits . . ." and ". . . And Student Goof-offs." These were certainly "in bad taste" but the special editor, John J. Barr, did provide an excellent survey of the university and of plans for the Varsity Guest Weekend in spite of the iconoclastic editorial comment.

However, the reaction of Wesley Cragg and his colleagues on the Student's Council was one of considerable annoyance, and they ordered two thousand copies of the paper seized but later returned

them. Some members of the council at a meeting held on the following Sunday felt that the editor should be asked to resign, but a motion to this effect was defeated by a vote of nine to six after two hours of debate. Paul Cantor, who had worked hard as director to make the weekend a success, did resign his post. I refused to comment on the grounds that a newspaper always had the last word anyway, and nothing could be gained by arguing with it. The "last word" was negative in the sense that reporting of Varsity Guest Weekend was minimal and thereby unfair to the many students who had worked hard to prepare for the occasion. This omission was compensated to some extent by excellent coverage for the election campaign and other matters of campus interest. On the whole *The Gateway* for 1963-64 was an excellent student paper and earned the awards it had won. Its chief defect was its efforts to be controversial and to raise issues where they did not really exist.

It was another good year in spite of protest parades, quarrels between the newspaper and council, vandalism in the SUB games room, and such matters. The queen candidates were all beautiful and the winners exceptionally so: Patti Wynn as Miss Freshette, Helen McRoberts as Miss Golden Bowl, Margaret-Ann Madison as Engineers' Queen, and Pat Thurston as Education Queen. The Valedictory by Jean Coté and the class history by Bentley Le Baron were thoughtful and memorable. Walter Harrison and Joseph Wright each won an Athlone Fellowship after outstanding records in Engineering, and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity won the International Scholarship Award as the best DKE Chapter in North America, with Nicholas Skinner winning the highest individual average.

On Colour Night those students who had served with distinction in official capacities were honoured by their peers, with Wesley Cragg and Elaine Sereda sharing the Mothersill Award, Ian Pitfield winning the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award, Elinor Johns the Maimie Shaw Simpson Award, Donna Fraser the Florence E. Dodd Prize, Donna Paterson the Women's Canadian Club Award, and Iain McDonald the Walter Dinwoodie Award. Gold A rings went to Doug McTavish, Wesley Cragg, James Foster, and Lyn Irwin with silver A rings to Gene Lupul, Pat Bentley, and Bob Lampard.

The *Evergreen and Gold* for 1964 was another outstanding publication in quality and also because it was bound in white in contrast to the standard green and gold of other issues. The director, Murray Greenberg, the editor, Dave Singer, and all the other students who

spent thousands of hours of work to gather the material earned high praise and the appreciation of their fellow students and others on and off the campus.

The elections for 1964-65 were keenly contested and the candidates, without exception, were capable and experienced. Douglas McTavish and Francis Saville competed for the post of president and Donna Fraser and Marilou Wells for that of vice-president. When the results were announced the new council comprised Francis Saville as president, Marilou Wells as vice-president, Kirk Miller as co-ordinator, Dave Estrin as CUS chairman, Dave Cragg as president of Men's Athletics, Marna Moen as president of Women's Athletics, and Loraine Jeandron as president of Wauneita. Richard Price had been elected by acclamation as secretary-treasurer. William Winship was appointed as editor-in-chief of *The Gateway*, ably supported by Barry Rust as associate editor, Don Sellar as news editor, Alex Hardy responsible for sports, Janis Kostash for features, and Bill Salter continuing with his cartoons.

With student enrolment up by approximately eleven hundred to a new record of 9,915, the rooms in the new Lister Hall residences were soon filled as Assiniboia Hall was converted to office space. The Lister Hall dining room, capable of providing ten thousand meals a day, was regarded as a model of efficiency, and the only complaints were concerning the high costs of eating there and the fact that it was so far from the centre of the campus.

One of the major concerns of students at the University of Alberta, as at other universities in Canada, was their national organization, the Canadian Union of Students, and its role in university affairs. Six students from the university attended a seminar in Quebec City in early September and a full report, edited by Janis Kostash, one of the delegates, and Don Sellar, appeared in *The Gateway* of 2 October 1964. One of the chief speakers was Professor Don Smiley, a former Alberta student, then on the faculty of UBC in Political Science, who spoke on "Whither Confederation"; the other was the Honourable Pierre Laporte, Quebec Minister of Municipal Affairs, whose theme was the reaction of English-speaking Canadians to "the quiet revolution" in Quebec. Both stressed the need for greater mutual understanding between the two groups and the necessity for constitutional changes to make Confederation more effective. In spite of the efforts of the previous year to reach an understanding, three Quebec universities formally withdrew from CUS at the annual conference held at York University, and the constitution was again re-

vised to divide the country into four districts, the Maritimes, Quebec (except for the universities of Montreal, Sherbrooke, and Laval), Ontario, and western Canada.

Rising costs for university students and efforts to assist them in financing their studies were met by a plan under which the federal government guaranteed loans of from \$500 to \$1,000 a year to a maximum of \$5,000, with interest payable only after graduation or termination of studies. Even this plan was met with mixed reactions. French-speaking students were opposed because it was federal rather than provincial in origin, and others complained that it would burden students with debts they might have difficulty repaying. A survey at the University of Toronto had revealed that the cost of a university year of eight months had risen seventy-five percent since 1947-48 to an average of \$1,660. Costs at Alberta universities would be similar. This prompted the national executive of CUS to seek a grant of \$50,000 to carry out a nation-wide survey of student means and student representation on the Bladen Commission on financing higher education. Neither aim was achieved, though tuition and residences fees continued to rise across the country.

To most students it was the activity on their own campus that attracted their attention. Freshman Introduction Week was filled with interesting and exciting events, including a tea on Sunday given by the Wauneita Society for first-year students and their parents in Pembina Hall, a sock-hop in the phys-ed gymnasium organized by the Interfraternity Council and the Pan-Hellenic Society, meetings organized by athletic and other clubs, the Wauneita initiation, the formal admission ceremony in the Jubilee Auditorium followed by a reception organized by the Golden Key Society, a pep rally by the Promotions Committee followed by the civic reception at the Sportex building, the big football game against the University of Toronto Blues on Saturday afternoon, ending with the Joe College Dance in the evening sponsored by the University Hospital nurses. Of course not all students attended all these events, but few students could fail to become involved with at least one or two of them, particularly since the opening of the new residences made contact with freshmen easier. The welcome was continued into the following week when the Block A Club sponsored a dance at which Colleen Couves was crowned as Miss Freshette.

Planning for the new Students' Union Building continued through the SUB Expansion Planning Commission under the chairmanship of Andy Brook. Work had progressed throughout most of the sum-

mer. It was devoted to both physical planning and to financing, with discussions as to the sharing of costs between the Board of Governors (for such areas as the bookstore, cafeteria, office space for Student Counselling Service and the Alumni Association, and the proposed theatre), and the students (for student offices, games areas).

After the phenomenal record of the Golden Bears football team the previous year, there was keen interest in the possibility of a repeat of their earlier success. The game against Toronto, which had already defeated the Western Ontario Mustangs in the east, provided the first major test, and the Bears won it by a score of 25 to 16 in a very close contest. For the rest of the season they maintained a perfect record against the University of Manitoba and the University of Saskatchewan as well as the University of Alberta at Calgary, which had replaced UBC in the WCIAA. However, there was no east-west final when Queen's University was unable to compete, but five Alberta players were named to the all-Canadian team: Vern Simonsen, Dick Wintermute, Clarence Kachman, Steve Egbert, and Bruce Switzer, while Ken Nielsen, Dmetro Rosiewich, Paul Brady, and George Short were given honourable mention. In addition to these, Ron Martiniuk, Don Green, Rennie Bradley, and Ed Molstad were honoured as WCIAA all-stars. (Coach Gino Fracas thought that Val Schneider and Glen Claerhout also deserved inclusion.)

The tennis team had a good season, with Cam Dalglish again winning the men's singles and joining with Lance Richard to win the doubles, while Heather McPherson and Frances Van Hesteren won the mixed doubles. In golf the women's team of Cathy Galusha, Arlene McDonald, and Carolyn Dyck won the Birks Challenge Trophy, while the men's team of Clyde Martell, John Patrick, and Maurice Kischiuchi came second behind the Saskatchewan team.

Both men's and women's swimming teams had convincing wins over Saskatchewan in early February 1965, with a number of records, both provincial and conference, broken by Stan Brown in the 100-yard butterfly, by Larry Maloney in the 500-yard freestyle, and by the relay team of Jim Whitfield, Murray McFadden, Brown, and Maloney. Murray McFadden also won the 100-yard freestyle and John Byrne the 100-yard breast stroke. The women won by a wide margin led by Audrey Tomick in the 400- and 200-yard freestyle and the 200-yard individual medley, Donna Moe winning the 100-yard freestyle, Jill Bradford the 100-yard breast stroke, and Bonnie McPherson the diving and the 100-yard butterfly. Later in the season the men's team lost against UBC, but several Alberta students

qualified to enter the national championships in London, Ontario. Larry Maloney and Stan Brown each won two events, and the team came second behind UBC.

In badminton the Alberta team won the WCIAA Championship through the excellent play of Maida Barnett, Bev Richard, Linda Gooder, Keith Spencer, Dennis McDermott, and Wally McTavish.

In wrestling Brian Keffel won the Beaumont Trophy as the outstanding competitor, Larry Spears won in his weight class for the third successive year, while Clarence Kachman and Dave Penner won in their respective weight classes, although UBC won the team championship by a narrow margin.

The basketball Golden Bears had an excellent season, to win the WCIAA title. Darwin Semotiuk, Bob Balki, Barry Mitchelson, Nestor Korchinski, and Fred Shandro were outstanding in a strong group of players. The team went on to compete in the national finals in Halifax but lost when Acadia and Windsor, both with a number of players from the United States, won their games against Carleton and Alberta to enter the finals won by Acadia in overtime. The junior team, known as the Bearcats, also had an excellent season winning the provincial B division championship in a close series against Milk River. Ed Blott, Andy Skujins, Lyndon Hutchinson, and Gaalen Erickson were the leading scorers for the Cats. The senior B division team in volleyball, also known as the Bearcats, won their provincial championship, although the Golden Bears volleyball team had to settle for third place in the WCIAA.

After having won the Hardy Trophy for the tenth time in 1964 the Golden Bears hockey team lost to the Saskatchewan Huskies in the end, although Ed Wahl and Brian Harper managed to place first and second in the individual scoring race. It had been another excellent year for sports, both intramural and intercollegiate.

It was a particularly good year for other reasons as well. The Henry Marshall Tory lectures, given by Dr. Wilder Penfield, held a special appeal for the students. The first lecture was on the theme of biculturalism, and the second called for more federal support for higher education, including competitive scholarships and rewards for excellence, as well as public recognition.\* The first topic was particularly appropriate in view of the plans for French-Canada Week at the University of Alberta, while the second accorded well with the work of

\*Dr. Penfield's outstanding service to Canada was recognized three years later when he became the first winner of the fifty thousand dollar Royal Bank Award.

the Bladen Commission on financing higher education and the great concern of the students over increases in tuition fees occurring across Canada.

The University of Alberta was able to hold the line for 1965-66 tuition, except for graduate students, part-time students, and students in the summer session and evening credit programs. There were, naturally, loud protests from the students in these categories, but another fee hike received wide approval—a fine of twenty-five cents a day for overdue books at the library, which had the effect of borrowers returning books more promptly than in the past.

An innovation occurred in late October 1965 when the Commerce Club staged a rodeo in the varsity arena, with contestants from Montana State College, Montana State University, Mount Royal College, the University of Alberta in Calgary, and the University of Alberta in Edmonton. The tooled saddle for the best all-round performance went to Wayne Burwash of the Calgary campus. With a total of five thousand spectators watching the performance, the show was also a financial success, with a profit to the sponsoring club.

Another financial triumph in October was the raising of nine thousand dollars by teams of students for the United Community Fund, followed in December by sales of \$13,790 for Treasure Van on behalf of World University Service. The amount was down somewhat from the previous year but was still the highest in Canada. Students in the decade of the sixties had a spirit of responsibility for public service that was among the best in the history of the university.

It was a year of rapidly increasing registration of foreign students, especially from developing countries. One group of particular interest comprised fifteen women teachers from Uganda who were enrolled in a special program in the Faculty of Education. Their reaction to seeing snow for the first time was very amusing to their colleagues and friends in residence. Others came from all over the world, and the Banff International Christmas Party put on by the Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship was host to over one hundred and seventy students from thirty-seven countries gathered from five western Canadian universities and associated schools of nursing.

The Canadian Union of Students on the campus, led by Dave Estrin, undertook as their major project the holding of a French-Canada Week in January 1966. Elaborate plans were made and support obtained from the government of Quebec and contributions of a thousand dollars each from the province of Alberta, the Students' Council, and the Board of Governors. Activities included displays of

painting, sculpture, and films from Quebec, and a list of speakers headed by Dr. Michel Brunet, Chairman of the History Department, University of Montreal; Dr. Maurice Sauvé, Minister of Forestry in the Pearson cabinet; the Honourable Paul Martineau, Minister of Mines in the Diefenbaker cabinet; the Honourable Pierre Laporte, Minister of Cultural Affairs in the Quebec government; Madame Solange Chaput-Rolland, author; Jean Bazin, president of the Canadian Union of Students; and Hugh MacLennan, well-known author and associate professor of English at McGill. A large number of students from French Canada also participated to help make the week's effort one of the most ambitious and successful of its kind.

The Students' Council, amid many other preoccupations, concerned itself heavily with the final plans for the new Students' Union Building to which it gave approval in early December 1965, after which the Board of Governors at its December meeting added its own endorsement. The board's nod provided a happy conclusion to years of planning by a dedicated group of students, architects, financial experts, and specialists in student facilities.

*The Gateway* continued to maintain a high standard of excellence in reporting student activities, and for the third time in four years won the CUP award for the best features of any university student newspaper in Canada. This was based on special articles on the Golden Bears football team, Lister Hall, the CUS Seminar at Laval, "The Feminine Mystique" by Myrna Kostash, "The Masculine Mystique" by Jon Whyte, "Algeria" by Bev Gietz, and other similar features. Later in the year the special issue on Varsity Guest Weekend, edited by Barry Rust, was outstanding, with good pictures, good editorials, and an excellent history of VGW.

Varsity Guest Weekend itself was marred somewhat by cold weather but still brought out an estimated seventeen thousand visitors to see a variety of exhibits and the Varsity Varieties show, *How to Succeed in School Without Actually Succeeding*, written and directed by Bill Somers. Sue Henry was chosen Education Queen at the major dance.

Model Parliament held an interesting campaign, with the Liberals, led by Stan Church, winning twenty-five seats, the Progressive Conservatives led by Bill Winship, winning fifteen, the NDP led by Ken Kerr coming close behind with thirteen, Owen Anderson's Social Crediters with nine, and one independent. The poor showing of the Conservatives was ascribed to the general dissatisfaction of the



voters with the leadership of John Diefenbaker in the federal field. The session itself saw the passage of a resolution extending the grounds for divorce and another calling for the recognition of Red China, but in view of a possible defeat at the hands of the opposing parties, Prime Minister Church dissolved the House and called for an election the following year.

The elections for the 1965-66 Students' Council commanded less interest than usual, with only the three senior offices being contested. Richard Price was elected president; Carole Smallwood, vice-president; and Eric Hayne, secretary-treasurer, with the other posts filled by acclamation: Fraser Smith as co-ordinator of student activities; David Estrin as chairman of the CUS; Bill Miller as president of Men's Athletics; Helene Chomiak, president of Women's Athletics; Yvonne Walmsley, president of Wauneita; and Marilyn Pilkington, vice-president.

As the year drew to a close the traditional Bar-None dance of the Ag Club attracted thirty-three hundred students. *The Gateway* reported that it had published forty-four issues, eleven more than in the previous year, with one hundred more pages. It had excelled in quality as well as quantity, with interesting comment by Bruce Ferrier in his column, good coverage of the arts by Marian Raycheba, cartoons by Salter, and sports by Alex Hardy. The new editor, Don Sellar, had a good model to follow.

A great many students had earned recognition in a variety of ways. Four won a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship—Brian Sikes, Henry Rempel, Ormond Mitchell, and Graeme McDonald. At Colour Night Andy Brook was awarded the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award, Marilou Wells the Maimie Shaw Simpson Award, Francis Saville and Lorain Gendron shared the Mothersill Award, with other awards going to Sylvia Maureen Smith, Barbara Krause, and Dave Estrin. Gold A rings were awarded to Burn Evans, Bill Samis, Francis Saville, and Catherine Whelihan. They were a group which would be long remembered.

The personalities and the activities of the year were preserved for posterity in another superb yearbook prepared under the direction of Robert Game, with a dedicated and competent staff of forty other students.

The 1965-66 year saw the first signs of student activism in Canada. The movement had begun at Berkeley, California, as early as 1964 with the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and similar groups demanding changes in curriculum, student power in university af-

fairs, opposition to the war in Vietnam, more emphasis on black studies, and general opposition to anyone in a position of authority. Early in 1965 there was a sit-in in the administrative offices of the University of California, resulting in the arrest of eight hundred demonstrators. Canadian student radicals, while sympathetic to the issues of their American counterparts, focused their protests on other matters, such as the separation of the French-speaking university students from the English-speaking group. At the CUS Congress held at Bishop's University in September 1965, the delegates agreed to plans for a "protest" to achieve "universal accessibility to higher education." Delegates were urged to induce their students' unions to present briefs and petitions to all levels of government to abolish tuition fees. The original brief from McGill proposed elimination of room and board fees and even sought government aid for students to meet the costs of books and travel.

The campaign at the University of Alberta began with a meeting of Students' Council on Sunday evening, 19 September, at which it was agreed unanimously to seek ways of abolishing tuition fees. Plans were made to "pipe in" to the Alberta campus a teach-in at the University of Toronto, featuring speakers from Cambodia, Vietnam, the Dominican Republic, France, the United States, and the United Kingdom. The French university student movement for syndicalism, based on the concept that students were young intellectual labourers and should be supported at public expense, had been adopted as a policy by the French-speaking students of Quebec (UGEQ) in 1962, and the idea spread to the English-speaking student body at a conference held in Regina in May 1965. Peter Boothroyd, a graduate student in Sociology at the University of Alberta, explained the policy in a *Gateway* article, pointing out that:

Students can develop a form of power if demonstrations, representations, etc. are planned carefully and with an eye to having the public understand the seriousness of interest of the students. The students themselves, though, must be able to take themselves seriously to the point of calling a strike if necessary.

In another aspect of student activism, the Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, was replaced by a new organization known as the Student Union for Peace Action (SUPA).

However, student support for these campaigns was spotty at best. A CUS rally in Convocation Hall in early October 1965 produced an

audience of only twenty-nine students to hear the western region president call for the abolition of tuition fees.

In late October the Students' Council by a vote of nine to six approved a resolution calling for a twenty-five percent student representation on the Board of Governors, a proposal which *The Gateway* editorial termed "ridiculous," concluding:

It is both arrogant and irresponsible for Students Council to suggest that students should hold twenty-five percent of the Board's effective power.

What, may we ask, have students done to deserve the right to govern the academic community here, when fences still must be erected to keep them from walking on the grass?

In celebration of National Student Day a teach-in was held in Convocation Hall at which the speakers were Premier E.C. Manning, Mr. Basil Dean, publisher of *The Edmonton Journal*, philosophy lecturer Colwyn Williamson, and law student Dan Thachuk. The hall was packed, and the speaking and discussion went on for eight hours. It was a good debate, and was fully reported in a special issue of *The Gateway* on 5 November. Although it is unlikely that those taking part and members of the audience were completely convinced by the various statements made, the debate did a great deal to set out the various points of view on the roles of the public, the government, the university community as a whole, the administration, the faculty, and the students in university affairs.

While this was going on, I was attending the annual meeting of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in Vancouver at which similar subjects were being discussed between members of the AUCC and CUS delegates, one of the most critical being the reduction of fees. The conference was enlivened by a parade of thirty-five hundred students from UBC to the site of the conference in the Bayshore Inn. Similar, though generally smaller, parades took place in such other university centres as Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, and London. Although some groups were in favour of the abolition of fees, a referendum at the University of Manitoba showed only 1,778 in favour of abolition with 2,048 opposed. Whatever the view of the students, there was no question about their increased activity in making their views known. The words of a former faculty member of Michigan State University, Russell Kirk, were too extreme for Canada when he referred to "a turbulent generation of stu-

dents, at once ignorant and passionate,”\* but they did indicate the direction in which a few Canadian students seemed to be headed.

Criticisms and protests ranged widely as editorials and letters to the editor in *The Gateway* clearly demonstrated. One issue, that of Wednesday, 17 November 1965, reported students protesting the lack of decision on the part of the British government in the handling of Rhodesia's declaration of independence. One editorial protested the decision of the Alberta Liquor Control Board not to permit liquor advertising in *The Gateway*; another called for cultural activity in the residences (“these drab, concrete-block campus Hiltons”) in the way of drama groups, discussion groups, arts societies, and literary publications; while Bruce Ferrier, in his column, protested “the impersonal nature of the university, student alienation, and breakdown of personal communication between professor and student,” the inadequacy of the curriculum in many areas, lack of enthusiasm on the part of the teaching staff, and the failure of the administration to correct the faults. Special mention was made of “certain introductory courses, notably Psychology and Sociology 202 [which] are so devoid of interest and meaning that students are flunking out for lack of motivation,” and “those who do pass consider the time wasted.” An editorial in the new year complained about the failure of the building program to keep pace with the growing needs of the campus, the failure of the provincial government to provide adequate funds, and the threat of fee increases. At the same time the Students' Union president complained of the lack of provision for student representation on the Board of Governors and General Faculty Council in the draft of the new Universities Act.

Open conflict between students and the administration occurred over two issues. The first was the right of SUPA, led by Peter Boothroyd, to set up a booth for the distribution and sale of literature, contrary to a university regulation against canvassing and soliciting. One booth in the Students' Union Building was permitted because SUPA was a duly registered organization of the Students' Union, but a second, adjacent to the Chemistry Building, was disallowed. The Students' Council charged SUPA with violating a valid university regulation and the Discipline, Interpretation, Enforcement (DIE) Board, under its chairman, Branny Schepanovich, found the organization guilty and imposed a fine of fifty dollars.

\*Quoted in Fashing and Deutsch, *Academics in Retreat* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1971) p. xiii.

The second involved a dispute over jurisdiction whether infractions of residence rules, specifically one involving liquor in the residences, should be dealt with by the DIE Board or by the Provost. There was support for both sides in the University Act and in university regulations, but in my view the authority of the Provost in matters affecting life in the residences should be paramount, and I set out the reasons for this in a letter to *The Gateway* on 17 January 1966. In this I had the full support of the Deans' Council. Our position was further endorsed by Nicholas Keis, chairman of the Athabasca House Committee, in an excellent letter to *The Gateway* on 28 January. The whole dispute made it clear that in the new act the responsibility for administering student affairs, and especially student discipline, should be more clearly stated.

The session was, however, far from being one of unrelieved gloom, dissent, and protest. A new timetable eliminated Saturday morning classes and initiated the five-day week. The federal government founded the Company of Young Canadians (CYC) to help provide jobs for young people of university age and at the same time provide useful service to the country. The new residences provided excellent living quarters for single students, though married students, numbering approximately five hundred graduate students and one thousand undergraduates, still faced a difficult problem.

The lowest tender on the new Students' Union Building proved to be nearly a million and a half dollars over the estimates of \$3.9 million, and drastic cuts had to be made in the plans, bringing down the cost by five hundred thousand dollars. However, the provincial government guaranteed a loan of \$3.625 million to the Students' Union at five-and-a-half percent to be repaid over thirty-one years. The first sod was turned on Thursday, 2 December 1965, fulfilling the students' cherished dream and years of careful planning.

The speech from the throne in January promised a substantial increase in federal aid to universities. I pointed out in this connection that in the past year a total of \$5,316,115 in scholarships, grants, and loans had been awarded in Alberta, of which \$3,765,000 had gone to university students. Later in January, the Premier was able to recommend an increase of \$235 in the grant per student, bringing it to \$1,600 for operating purposes and thus providing an extra \$3 million to the University of Alberta, based on an anticipated enrolment of thirteen thousand. This generous support permitted the board to avoid increasing tuition and residence fees for the coming session.

Campaigning for the 1966 Model Parliament took a new turn with

the emergence of the National Existentialist Student Party (NESP) led by William Eckford, a third-year Engineering Student, and of the Communist Party led by J.V. Forest of the Faculty of Education, in addition to the usual Liberals, PCs, Social Crediters, and NDPs. The party platforms as announced by the six leaders contained many excellent planks, with the result that student interest, as measured by voting figures, was unusually high. The NESP deplored the reliance of the usual parties on their federal or provincial counterparts for ideas and offered its own "nonpolitical" views: encouragement of development of Canadian industry by Canadians, investigation of possibilities of provincial status for the Yukon and NWT, investigation of the efficiency of crown corporations and their effect on the Canadian economy, and a number of others. When the ballots had been counted, the party led the polls with 25.6 percent of the vote, closely followed by the Liberals with 25.3 percent, each winning seventeen of the sixty-five seats. When the Parliament met, the NESP and the Conservatives, led by Bill Winship, formed a coalition and, although a number of interesting bills were introduced by the various parties, the only resolution to be passed was one reaffirming Canadian loyalty to the British monarch. The House was dissolved before a nonconfidence vote could be introduced, but the Parliament provided excellent experience and some very good debate.

*The Gateway* maintained the high standards it had shown in recent years and won four awards announced at the annual meeting of the Canadian University Press in late December 1965, the N.A.M. MacKenzie Trophy for excellence in features, the *Montreal Star* Trophy for news photography, second place for editorial writing, and third place for general excellence. The editor, Don Sellar, was elected president of CUP for the 1966-67 session and Bill Miller, the managing editor, was named president of the western region. Perhaps spurred on by these honours, the staff decided to go to a daily format of four pages, but this plan was dropped after two weeks and they returned to a format of twelve pages on Wednesdays and Fridays. The Students' Council agreed, however, on the production of three issues a week beginning in September 1966. Some of the news from the other campuses was particularly well chosen. A report from McGill quoted the Honourable René Levesque, Minister of Family and Social Welfare in the Quebec government, as saying: "Our ultimate aim is to take over the economic life of Quebec. We must go slowly because of such things as nervous money markets. But we will use any legitimate means at our disposal and some day we shall suc-

ceed." Another article on a conference at the University of Manitoba on "repatriation of the Canadian Constitution" reported agreement with Premier Lesage of Quebec in rejecting the Fulton-Favreau formula (*The Gateway* of Wednesday, 2 February 1966).

It was not all a bed of roses for the editor, since Bruce Ferrier, whose column appeared regularly on the editorial page, resigned after complaining to the Students' Council that there was no democratic procedure in the operation of the paper, but that the leadership was authoritarian. Another student complained that the paper was "too serious." Whatever its faults it was a good paper—one of the best in the history of the university.

Varsity Guest Weekend was perhaps the most ambitious yet. The director, William Thorsell, arranged a brilliant program, including a production of Chekhov's *The Three Sisters* by the Studio Theatre, the Model Parliament in Convocation Hall, the Law Faculty's Moot Court finals, *Lil' Abner* by the Jubilaires in the Jubilee Auditorium, the Alumni Homecoming banquet and ball, a teach-in on "Canada: Sovereign or Satellite" in the new Physical Education gymnasium, and a wide variety of displays in nearly every department of the university. Every project, however well motivated, has its detractors, and, in this instance, it was Jon Whyte who wrote a column advising everyone to stay home and "avoid the hypocrisy . . . of the University's biggest lie." Fortunately his advice went largely unheeded.

Perhaps the event that attracted most attention was the teach-in. It brought together a very interesting group of speakers, including Laurier LaPierre, host of the CBC program "This Hour has Seven Days" and Director of the French-Canadian Studies Program at McGill; Professor George Grant of McMaster, author of *Lament for a Nation*; the Honourable Howard Green, former Minister of External Affairs; Joe Clark; Grant Notley; and many others. The formal presentations were generally of a very high order. An antagonistic viewpoint was that of LaPierre, who said, for example, that "Canadian unity is ridiculous to talk about . . . and fatal to speak about in English," and that he "would not come to this University even if especially asked to do so." Finally he asserted that "gimmicks such as teach-ins waste too much time." The contributions of the other speakers were predictable but brought few fresh insights into the problems of Canada.

In sports the football Golden Bears had a very successful year, which earned them the right to play against the Varsity Blues of the University of Toronto in Toronto. It proved to be an unhappy con-

clusion of the season for several reasons. The game was played in the rain, Alberta lost by a score of 14 to 7, only about six hundred spectators attended, and the Save the Children Fund, which was to share in the proceeds, suffered in consequence. The U of A marching band, under the direction of Cecil Pretty, had made a special effort to attend the game only to find that they were denied admission to the stadium unless they paid the full admission charge of four dollars each, which they paid. In spite of this, 1965-66 was a good year in football, with special credit going to the coach, Gino Fracas, and to Vern Simonsen, Dick Wintermute, Clarence Kachmann, Steve Egbert, Bruce Switzer, Ken Nielsen, Dmetro Rosiewich, and Paul Brady among the players.

The hockey Bears had another outstanding year, with a record of eleven wins to only one defeat, winning the Hardy Trophy as well as the Hamber Trophy against UBC and going on to the Canadian intercollegiate hockey finals in Sudbury, where they defeated Laurentian University in the semi-finals only to lose to Toronto in the finals. In the WCIAA "point parade" Wilf Marteniuk broke the previous record with a total of thirty-two points and nine points in a single game. Others who contributed to the team's success were Austin Smith with twenty-nine points, Brian Harper with twenty-seven, Stan Kosicki and Darrell LeBlanc with twenty-four each, and Bob Wolfe whose performance in goal kept opposing teams from scoring too many goals against the Bears.

The men's volleyball team, coached by Costa Chrysanthou, won the WCIAA Championship with eleven wins versus three losses. In tennis the Alberta team of Tony Hardy, Bev Richard, Lance Richard, Francis Van Hesteren, and Sheila Wilson also won top honours in the west.

In other athletic events Ray Haswell won the cross-country race for Alberta, and Rae Edgar, described by her coach as "possibly the most naturally talented swimmer this province has ever produced," helped the Pandas to win the swimming meet by breaking records in the 100-yard backstroke and the 200-yard freestyle. She was assisted throughout the year by Rhonda Colquhoun and Penny Winter in a truly outstanding team.

Basketball Bears had a hard struggle against the University of Saskatchewan Huskies, losing the final game in overtime in spite of the best efforts of such stars as Barry Mitchelson, Ed Blott, and Darwin Semotiuk.



Recognition came to students in a variety of ways. Andy Brook was a popular winner of the Rhodes Scholarship while Athlone fellowships went to John T. Blair, Arthur T. Caston, and Otto I. Szentisi to assist them in engineering studies in the United Kingdom.

The Wauneita Society won praise not only for their annual dance which was named Viennese Valse, but for their volunteer work at the Glenrose Hospital and for tutoring Indian high school students. The leadership of Yvonne Walmsley in these projects won special notice from *The Gateway* and a share in the Mothersill Memorial Award, with Richard Price. Other awards made at Colour Night included the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award to Branny Schepanovich, the Maimie Shaw Simpson Award to Janis Kostash, the Florence Dodd Prize to Christie Mowat, the Dinwoodie Award to Cecil Pretty, the Women's Canadian Club Award to Marilyn Pilkington, the Reg Lister Trophy to Richard Welsh, and gold rings to Andy Brook, Elizabeth Kostash, and Ian Macdonald.

The *Evergreen and Gold*, which preserved a historical record of the 1965-66 years, was under the direction of Ray Protti, with Tom Radford and William Thorsell as co-editors. The pictures were excellent—among the best in yearbook history—but too often failed to identify events or persons featured. As a result its value as a record for historical purposes was somewhat diminished.

The new year, 1966-67, began under a strong Students' Council led by Branny Schepanovich as president, Marilyn Pilkington vice-president, Glen Sinclair co-ordinator of student activities, Al Anderson as secretary-treasurer and Art Hooks as president of Men's Athletics. Valerie Blakely was elected president of Women's Athletics by acclamation, as was Leslie Windsor as president of Wauneita and Owen Anderson as chairman of CUS. Bill Miller was chosen as *Gateway* editor.

The first major issue of the year was that of membership in the Canadian Union of Students. At the annual conference of the organization in Halifax in early September, Branny Schepanovich, speaking for the whole University of Alberta delegation, expressed the view that "the trend in C.U.S. seems to be toward developing in the same direction as student organizations in countries where there is political, social, and economic unrest. Canada is not a country which needs a national student organization with a disruptive effect on the nation." He believed CUS should "deal only with matters of direct student concern . . . in the University community" and rejected

“the pretentious view that CUS should make public declarations on national and international affairs.” In a heated debate the Students’ Council discussed the matter of withdrawal and approved the action by vote of twelve to four, with a promise to hold a referendum at the time of the elections in the following March on the question of re-joining. *The Gateway* supported the action of council but opposition came from Dave Estrin, co-ordinator of Second Century Week, and a pro-CUS group was formed, headed by Dave King, Irene McRae (arts representative on council), Ed Devai, Barry Chivers, and Richard Price. They collected three hundred and fifty signatures for a petition calling for a general meeting of the Students’ Union. The meeting was duly called and *The Gateway* carried a comprehensive statement of the position of each side. However, although over six hundred students turned out, this number fell short of a quorum of 1,050 and no action was possible.

At the same time discussions were going ahead concerning the establishment of an Alberta association of students to comprise all post-secondary students in the province. The initial group, under the chairmanship of Marilyn Pilkington, included the University of Alberta, the University of Calgary, the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology, and the student nurses at the Foothills Hospital in Calgary. Plans were made for a founding conference in Banff, which was held in January 1967, resulting in the establishment of the Student Federation of Alberta.

The Students’ Council itself had a heavy responsibility, with nearly twelve thousand full-time students and a budget of approximately one hundred and eighty thousand dollars to administer. At the same time its president had to withstand continuing attacks, at long range from the CUS executive and at close range from a new organization which called itself the CIA (Campus Involvement Association), made up of self-styled activists with the object of “trying to make students aware of important issues in the university community and outside it.” *The Gateway* agreed with the Students’ Council in opposing the CUS point of view but welcomed the CIA as a means of identifying a number of problems of the Alberta campus. Brian Campbell, as editor of the newly reinstated “Casserole,” mentioned student mental health as one of the problems and the increase in the size of the university as another, but neglected to suggest solutions.

Echoes of events on the national scene were reflected on the campus when Joe Clark, Vice-President of the Alberta Progressive Conservative Association and a graduate student in the Department

of Political Science, reported on the PC National Convention of mid-November, in which Dalton Camp was re-elected President of the National PC Association and a decision was reached to call a national convention in 1967.

In campus politics Marilyn Pilkington wrote an excellent article in the 9 December 1966 issue of *The Gateway* defending the work of Students' Council and attacking the CIA, to which Richard Price provided a vigorous response a week later. At the same time Don Sellar wrote in defence of CUS and its "fervent ideals of universal accessibility to post-secondary education and democracy in the University community." As Students' Union President Branny Schepanovich said in his summing up of the year, it was "one of the most controversial for student government" in the university's history.

*The Gateway* had another good year as judged by the Canadian University Press at its annual meeting in late December. It won first place for news photography, second for excellence, and third for supplement sections, this latter due to the work of Brian Campbell, the editor of "Casserole."

Interest in the broader political field was keen after the new year as elections were held for the Model Parliament, but once again there was no clear majority for any party. The Progressive Conservatives received twenty seats, the Liberals nineteen, the NDP thirteen, the Social Crediters eleven, and two went to independents. Predictably, the Conservatives lost in a nonconfidence vote and were replaced by the Liberals. Failure to achieve anything in the way of parliamentary discussion had marred so many previous sessions that genuine effort was made to deal with such matters as foreign policy, foreign ownership and control of the Canadian economy, the university's relation with CUS, and other matters. Other parties made a contribution, as the NDP secured passage of a resolution for the abolition of fees and the creation of stipends for students, while the Social Crediters secured support for a resolution seeking a redistribution of seats on the Students' Council based on faculty populations.

The Mixed Chorus, led by Professor Richard Eaton, presented another of its excellent annual concerts, featuring the soloists Anne-Marie Swanson, Claire Jacobsen, Robert Hummer, and Frank Giffen, while in a somewhat lighter vein the Jubilaires produced a memorable musical show, *Once Upon a Mattress*, directed by John Madill, with Anne Wheeler in the leading role. Her performance was described by one reviewer as "magnificent, powerful, vibrant and versatile." The audience would certainly have agreed.

In the annual Treasure Van sales for World University Service, the U of A once again led all Canada with sales of over seventeen thousand dollars in a good cause.

Interest in debating was revived, partly because of the visit in November 1966 of two debaters from Scotland who defeated the Alberta team of Jim Matkin and Larrie Boddy on the resolution supporting the British government in every measure to terminate the white racist regime in Rhodesia, the Scots taking the affirmative and the Albertans the negative. In the McGoun debates, UBC won the cup on the topic "that World Federalism is the Answer to Mankind," Bev Gietz and Larry Boddy faced the University of Manitoba team at home.

Second Century Week and Olympiad '67 combined to bring a large number of athletes to Calgary, Banff, and Edmonton and a variety of activities in the Humanities and Fine Arts to the Alberta and Calgary campuses. Among the more popular of the special guests were the poets Al Purdy, Earle Birney, and Frank Scott, and the folk singer Gordon Lightfoot.

It was an active year in sports. The Alberta tennis team won the Western Intercollegiate Championship tournament in Winnipeg, as Gary and Geoff Harris won the men's doubles, and Wes Alexander and Wendy Clute had equal success in the mixed. The women's golf team of Cathy Galusha, Wendy Fisher, and Lindsay Anderson won their tournament, while the men's team of Jerry Wilson, Brian Bennett, and Al Scott had to settle for second place after Manitoba. Ray Haswell once again led the way in the cross-country race, to establish himself as one of the best distance runners in the university's history. In skiing, the Alberta team, led by Bruce Wilson and Doug Bell, won five events to lead Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The U of A Pandas had the satisfaction of winning the Felsted Trophy back from UBC as Rae Edgar broke conference records in both the 100-yard and 200-yard freestyle, and Gailene Robertson and Marg Ewing won points for their team.

The Golden Bears football team had a year of ups and downs, but in spite of losing out in the WCIAA to Manitoba they saw five of their players named to the all-star team—John Violini and Dave Wray on offence, and Ed Molstad, Larry Dufresne, and Burt Murray on defence. Other outstanding players included Ludwig Daubner, one of the top scorers, Terry Lampert at quarterback, and Les Sorenson in the backfield.

The hockey Bears, coached by Clare Drake, had a good season

crowned by their winning first place in the First Canadian Winter Games in Quebec City, though they lost the WCIAA Championship to the Saskatchewan Huskies and had to be content with defeating UBC three times for the Hamber Trophy. Top players included Bob Wolfe in goal, Brian Harper, Darrel Le Blanc, Jack Nicholl, Gerry Braunberger, and Terry Cutler.

The basketball Bears provided good competition to their rivals, with Bruce Blumell, Darwin Semotiuk, Nester Korchinsky, Ed Blott, and Jerry Kozub among the leading players. In volleyball the Bears won the provincial championship, led by their captain, Doug Krenz.

Fencing, wrestling, boxing, gymnastics, skating, and a wide range of intramural sports kept hundreds of other students in good physical shape.

1966-67 was still a time of gracious social events and the many formal dances will be long remembered by the students of that year. Nor will they forget the queens who reigned on those occasions—Cathy Elias as Engineer's Queen, Judy Richardson as Residence Queen, and Alice Lesard as Education Queen and Miss University of Alberta.

Others who left a special mark were Dianne McConnel, Leslie (Windsor) Campbell, and Branny Schepanovich who shared the Mothersill awards, James Matkin winner of the Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award, Marilyn Pilkington the Walter Dinwoodie Award, Carole Smallwood the Maimie Shaw Simpson Trophy, Diane Winny the Florence Dodd Prize, William Bowden the Reg Lister Trophy, Irene McRae the Women's Canadian Club Award, and Al Anderson the IFC Award for extracurricular activities.

The *Evergreen and Gold*, under the direction of Bob Reece, assisted by Peter Neufeld, Sheila Wynn, and an excellent staff, once again followed the chronological route and produced a lasting record of the students and their activities.

The new 1967-68 session saw an able and experienced group of student officers, with Al Anderson as president; Dave King as vice-president (the first man to hold that office in the history of the Students' Union); Glenn Sinclair, co-ordinator; Phil Ponting, treasurer; Valerie Blakely, secretary; Marianne Macklam, president of Waun-eita; Garnet Cummings, president of UAB; and Sheila Scrutton, president of Womens' Athletics. Lorraine Minich had been chosen editor of *The Gateway*.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Union of Students adhered

to its previous policy and called for free universities, universal access to higher education, student stipends, reform of the quality of education, no discrimination against communist students, an end to the war in Vietnam, majority rule in Rhodesia, and joining CUS with the International Union of Students based in Prague. Anderson felt that the University of Alberta and other universities of like mind should consider the formation of a new national union more in line with what they felt appropriate to the real needs of university students.

On campus the first issue of *The Gateway* reported that Michener Park complex for married students was not yet complete although ninety-nine families had already moved in and many more would be accommodated by the end of November. The third tower of the Lister Hall residences was promised for 1 September 1968. The two existing towers were already filled, with a waiting list of five hundred, as over thirty-five hundred new students appeared on campus and the total rose to over thirteen thousand full-time students. In spite of progress in the supply of housing, the leading *Gateway* editorial wrote, "the administration seems to have done very little to solve or alleviate the problem" and that the third tower of Lister Hall "is long overdue."

Nineteen sixty-seven was the year of the hippies, described clearly by Lib Spry for the Canadian University Press:

Love was the word this summer, love and flower power. Hippysm . . . has spread . . . across the United States and Canada. They were most prominent in Toronto's Yorkville and the Ottawa Mall . . . long-haired, rather dirty, banged and beaded, psychedelic and preaching the philosophy of love, peace and joy . . . and drugs.

Although they met opposition from most of the community, some were found to support their ideas. Escott Reid, Principal of Glendon College, Toronto, said the university had a place for student activists and even student anarchists, while Patrick Watson advised Carleton University students to revolt against the administration and faculty to seek what he called "political reform within the university."

One cause for student satisfaction was the opening of the new Students' Union Building in September. With enrolment close to fifteen thousand, including nearly thirteen thousand full-time students, the new building was badly needed. To help meet the need for more living accommodation, six houses in Garneau were rented by the Campus Co-operative Association, but resources were never able to

keep pace with the growth in numbers. Peter Boothroyd, president of the Graduate Students' Association, complained bitterly that the Board of Governors would not construct a co-operative housing project at a cost of five million dollars. "We'd pay them off later," he said. The board and administration were also blamed for lack of parking space, slow lines in the bookstore, and "inadequate" food services in SUB. Since similar conditions existed on practically every campus in the United States and Canada, similar complaints were expressed by students everywhere.

In the general direction of university affairs, the students were able to increase their direct involvement, as the president of the Students' Union, another undergraduate, and a graduate student, became members of the General Faculty Council.

One feature of the 1967 fall session was the keen interest in a wide variety of sports, with conspicuous success for Alberta in many WCIAA intercollegiate competitions. In tennis the men's team of Wes Alexander, Peter Burwash, and Greg Harris won the men's singles and doubles, while Maureen Hamill joined Burwash to win the mixed doubles. In golf Cathy Galusha, Wendy Fisher, and Marilyn Macklin won the women's team event, while the men's team came second after Manitoba. In the cross-country Alberta won led by the outstanding effort of Ray Haswell. The football Golden Bears had one of the best years on record, as they won the WCIAA and then went on to defeat the McMaster Marauders 10 to 9 in the College Bowl final to win the Vanier Cup. In a very strong team coached by Clare Drake, the players who contributed most were Terry Lampert as quarterback, John Violini, Les Sorenson, Val Schneider, Ludwig Daubner, Hart Cantelon, Dave Kates, and Gil Mather, although several other players shone in individual games. One unhappy feature of the final game in Toronto was the refusal of the Toronto Musicians' Union to permit the U of A Marching Band to perform at half-time unless the CBC, which was broadcasting the game, paid the union fifteen thousand dollars. So the best university band in Canada was prevented from appearing on a national television program even though the members had paid most of the costs of the trip themselves.

In swimming, the men's team, led by John Barton and coached by Murray Smith, decisively defeated Manitoba, while the women won top honours both in speed swimming and in synchronized swimming, with Rae Edgar breaking the WCIAA record in the 100-yard backstroke. Other championships came in judo and wrestling for the

men, with second place in badminton and gymnastics, while the Pandas had wins in fencing and gymnastics, with seconds in curling and figure skating.

Hockey commanded keen attention throughout the winter as the Golden Bears won the western championship by defeating UBC in the finals and then going on to defeat St. Francis Xavier, Laurentian, and the Loyola College Warriors in the dominion finals. It was a memorable year for sport and good, keen competition on both the intramural and intercollegiate scenes.

There were other forms of competition as well, three of which had valuable social benefits. The student blitz for the United Way had their target raised to over nine thousand dollars but surpassed it for the second year in a row by raising over ten thousand dollars. The medical students organized a blood donors' clinic among the students to collect three thousand pints of blood. Treasure Van, under the direction of Bob Rosen, broke all existing Canadian university records by sales of over thirty-five thousand dollars, while a Share Campaign and UNICEF Christmas cards raised fifteen hundred dollars and one thousand dollars respectively for international projects.

The Model Parliament election campaign featured a surprising degree of unity among the parties in that they each defined national unity as a central issue, though the Social Crediters believed the people of Quebec should be free to decide by referendum whether to remain a part of Canada or not. The results gave the Conservatives, led by Murray Sigler, thirty of the sixty-five seats, with the Liberals, led by Gerald Ohlsen, getting twenty-five, Earl Scovill and the Social Crediters seven, and a group of independents seven as well. The NDP did not compete.

The major bill enacted called for the establishment of a department of interprovincial affairs to come into effect when approved by four of the provinces. Another bill called for the selling of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to private enterprise on the grounds that it "doesn't achieve its purpose, . . . has slanted views on public affairs, and can't administer efficiently what it has." However it was defeated on the basis that the sale "would be to American interests that have the money, and the Canadian content would then drop to way below 5 percent." A bill proposed by the Liberals to withdraw Canadian troops from NATO in 1969 when the treaty expired, was passed by a large majority, as was a bill sponsored by the independents to relax Canada's divorce laws. A Sacred resolution to allow any province to pull out of Confederation peacefully was defeated.



The session had been one of the most interesting and productive in the history of the Model Parliament.

There were other matters of public debate on the campus as well. One was displayed in a memorial service for Che Guevara, which featured an address by a black member of the Department of Philosophy from Guyana who, speaking for Latin Americans and blacks, asserted that "the only way to obtain equality was through revolution." The meeting ended with the playing of "L'Internationale." About one hundred students attended. An alternative point of view was expressed in a *Gateway* editorial which referred to Guevara as "an out-and-out murderer." Another strong expression of opinion was that of Peter Boothroyd who condemned the "Multiversity" (of which the University of Alberta was regarded as an example) and called for a "free university" in which students would seek knowledge for its own sake.

An excellent feature of student initiative was shown in plans to hold a Freshman Orientation Seminar in the summer of 1968, organized by Rick Dewar, Cecil Pretty, and Glenn Sinclair.

Throughout the year *The Gateway* maintained a high standard, particularly in the special feature articles in "Casserole," under the editorship of Ron Yakimchuk, who wrote many of the features himself. The topics included the 1967 WUS Seminar in Ottawa by Cathy Elias, who had been a delegate; one on the Alberta Service Corps, featuring experiences of students teaching Indian and Métis students at Fort Chipewyan, Faust, and Lac La Biche, and working in the Ponoka Mental Hospital and elsewhere; one on CUSO, by Ted Drouin; one on the Nuclear Physics Centre, one on open-heart surgery at the University of Alberta Hospital. The issue of 15 February 1968 carried a number of features on Varsity Guest Weekend—music, physical education, the residences, and several faculties and departments. That of 16 February carried a major feature entitled "Will the Real University of Alberta Stand Up?", including interviews with me, Mrs. Sparling, Major Hooper, and many other members of the faculty and student body. They marked a high point in this area of student journalism.

The high calibre of the paper was recognized at the Annual CUP Conference in December when it won top honours for photographs and for features and was in a tie for second place with the *Toronto Varsity*, after UBC's *Ubysey*, for general excellence.

The long-awaited opening of Michener Park as a residential area for married students took place on 6 November 1968 when the Gov-

ernor-General, the Right Honourable Roland Michener, performed the official ceremony, though only 160 of the 299 units were ready for occupancy. After the new year an assessment of the costs of the complex revealed that rents would have to be raised by ten dollars a month to \$118 and \$122, while the cost of a room in Lister Hall rose by five dollars to \$95 a month. The usual and predictable cries of outrage arose. One Michener Park resident asserted that "people will have to settle for basement apartments and go back to the squalor." Letters to *The Gateway* made comparisons with the lower rentals available at Portland State College and in other areas in Edmonton, but these were met by the testimony of another resident of Michener Park who claimed the costs there were still a bargain in the light of the services and amenities provided.

Another area of dispute was that of Students' Union fees. This was resolved by council approving the recommendation of a committee, chaired by Marilyn Pilkington, calling for an annual fee of twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents for all students during their first four years, with nurses, students in affiliated colleges, and students in their fifth or subsequent years paying fifteen dollars. When this was brought before the Committee on Student Affairs for discussion the president of the Graduate Students' Association, walked out in protest at the fifteen dollar fee for graduate students.

The university budget also felt the strain of increasing costs, and the board felt it necessary to raise tuition fees by an average of one hundred dollars, from \$300 to \$400 for Arts, with corresponding rates in other faculties. This, too, was met with vigorous protest, and an estimated three thousand students marched to the Legislature Building where SU president Al Anderson presented to the Premier, the Minister of Education, and the Minister of Youth a petition against the increase, signed by approximately sixty-five hundred students.

*The Gateway*, under its new editor, Rich Vivone, produced a "unique two-page extra" on the subject, reporting on the latest developments, including the scheduling of a meeting between representatives of the Board of Governors and the students on the reasons why an increase in fees was considered necessary. The editorial on the subject criticized the bickering between the Students' Council and the representatives of the group known as Students for a Democratic University (SDU) as to which should receive credit for arranging the meeting. As President of the university I could only agree with the editorial. In spite of this the fees had to be assessed as

planned, and the following year saw the enrolment of full time students rise by nineteen percent from 12,981 to 15,290.

It was a good year for music, with the Mixed Chorus producing its twenty-fourth concert, with James Whittle conducting and the Jubilaires producing *Finian's Rainbow*, described by a critic as the best musical production on campus in years. It was the product of John Madill as director, Cecil Pretty as musical director, and James Leslie-Spinks as choreographer, with Susan Brinsmead and Wes Stefan in the leading roles. Songfest produced some good choral music by amateurs, with Phi Delta Theta winning the top award for men's fraternities and Alpha Gamma Delta the same for women.

Colour Night saw the leading participants in student activities honoured for their contributions. The Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award went to Blaine Thacker, the Maimie Shaw Simpson Award to Beth Rudolph, the Mothersill Memorial Award jointly to Valerie Blakely and Al Anderson, the Women's Canadian Club Award to Judy Lees, the Florence Dodd Prize to Marianne Macklam, the Reg Lister Trophy to Lawrence Hignell, and the Walter Dinwoodie Award to Don McKenzie. In addition gold rings went to Al Anderson, Ed Monsma, and Bob Rosen. Though these students were outstanding, they were representative of hundreds of others who made substantial contributions on Students' Council, *The Gateway*, the athletic teams, and student clubs of all kinds.

The university was changing for students in many ways. This was the year in which the nine-point grading system replaced the earlier grades by percentages, and the decision was made to begin the academic year earlier in September, with first term examinations held before Christmas instead of in January.

It was the first year in decades in which there were no armed services training units on the campus, and a fine tradition was thus lost.

It was also almost the last of the great series of yearbooks that had been so outstanding over the years. Costs of printing and binding had increased to the point where strong opposition to their continuance was appearing on almost every campus in the country. The *Evergreen and Gold* for 1968, however, continued to uphold the traditions of the past, and Director Murray Sigler, aided by Wendy Brown and Dewayne Good as co-editors and a staff of almost sixty, produced a beautiful record of an eventful year.

The 1968-69 session was another one of many changes in the students' role in the university. Fortunately for everyone they had a

strong leader in Marilyn Pilkington who had been named president of the Students' Union by acclamation when all her potential rivals withdrew their candidacy. She was assisted on council by David Leadbeater as vice-president, Sandra Young as secretary, Mike Edwards as treasurer, Don McKenzie as co-ordinator of student activities, Ian Lamoureux as president of Men's Athletics, Wendy Giesbrecht as president of Women's Athletics, and fourteen faculty representatives.

An early development was the invitation by the Board of Governors to the Students' Council to name two student representatives to attend meetings of the board as consultants pending amendment of the Universities Act to permit their appointment as full members. Another was the publication by students of a course guide, at a selling price of a dollar and a half, giving students an assessment of courses in a wide variety of departments.

The annual conference of the Canadian Union of Students held at the University of Guelph in late August set a standard of anarchism never before attained in Canada. Led by a small group of radicals under the red flag of revolution and the black flag of anarchy, they hoisted a picture of Ho Chi Minh over that of the Queen. These symbolic acts set the tone of the congress as the leaders called for "the overthrow of authoritarian structures in the university and in society" and advised their fellow students to "sock it to the administration and burn the buildings down if need be." Neither Miss Pilkington nor Mr. Vivone, who attended from the University of Alberta, was favourably impressed, nor did the congress inspire them to advocate rejoining CUS, from which the university had withdrawn in 1966. The student leaders at the University of Alberta demonstrated a high degree of responsibility throughout the conference.

Nevertheless I was concerned at the possibility of trouble on our campus. Since I realized that trouble elsewhere had often been greater than it should have been because the lines of authority to deal with it had not been clear and students had not been made aware of the possible consequences of their activities, I drafted a memorandum on the subject for consideration by the Students' Council and other bodies. The Students' Council gave it serious attention and considerable support, although *The Gateway* published an editorial misinterpreting the document, which it termed an "edict" and generally attacking it. The text of the memorandum is as follows:

The purpose of this memorandum is to emphasize certain principles and to suggest certain policies in student affairs at this university:

(1) Agreement must be reached in advance between the student body, the faculty, and the administration that the university is properly an academic institution, not an instrument for direct social or revolutionary action; that it must operate within the framework of the Universities Act by authority of which it is brought into existence; and that individual students, faculty members, or administrative officers must not use its name and prestige in the promotion of causes irrelevant to its academic purposes.

(2) We must maintain our efforts to provide for constant communication among all elements of the University—governors, faculty, administrative officers, and students, bearing in mind the right of any student or group of students, including such groups as the SDU, for example, to petition the governing bodies in writing through the president of the University [Section 42(2) of The Universities Act].

(3) Communication between Governors and administrative officers on the one hand, and the students on the other, must recognize the properly constituted representatives of the students, viz. the students' council, as the official medium of communication [Section 42(1) of the Universities Act].

(4) Communication between faculty and students must be fostered by faculty councils, deans, department heads, and individual members of the teaching staff, particularly with respect to academic matters.

(5) If individuals or groups seek to *impose* their demands on the university as a whole, or on any element in the university community, without regard for the due process of law or of university regulations, prompt and decisive action must be taken by properly constituted authorities in the university.

Attention is called to the general regulations governing "student conduct and discipline" on page 36 of the 1967/68 Calendar:

"When a student enters the University, it is expected that he will apply himself to his studies and conduct himself with propriety. Should a student fail to live up to this expectation, the University reserves the right to take such action as, in its opinion, his case warrants. The penalty of expulsion may be applied."

The invasion or occupation of university buildings or offices by groups of students, contrary to the interests and rights of access of other

members of the university community, should be recognized as calling for appropriate action by the student Discipline, Interpretation, and Enforcement Board, by Deans' Council, or other recognized university or civic authorities, and such action should be supported by the rest of the university community. It is imperative, in the interest of all those who are devoted to the purposes of the university as a centre of teaching and learning, that a minority group not be allowed to subvert these purposes.

The Board of Governors has the ultimate responsibility for deciding on the powers and duties of any individual or body in the University, where such powers and duties are not explicitly defined by The Universities Act (Section 16).

The General Faculty Council has the general supervision of student affairs at university, including powers to fine, suspend, or expel students [Section 39(1)(a)], and they may delegate this power [Section 39(1)(b)]. In fact, this power has been delegated to the Deans' Council.

The Students' Union also has certain powers in matters of student behaviour and discipline through the student Discipline, Interpretation, and Enforcement Board. Under most circumstances this student board will deal with breaches of student discipline. However, in situations where prompt action is called for, the Deans' Council can take such action in a summary manner through the president or other authorized university officer.

I followed this up in my address to the freshmen in the annual freshmen induction ceremonies in the Jubilee Auditorium, supported by Vice-President Walter Worth and Students' Union president Marilyn Pilkington. Perhaps our concern was exaggerated, for one student, when asked about her reaction to the matter, replied, "All I want to do is get an education." It was one of the most reassuring statements I had heard that term.

*The Gateway*, in its first "Casserole" of feature articles, edited by Elaine Verbicky, featured the statements of three speakers who had participated in the conference of the World University Service of Canada, held at the University of Alberta in early September. One was an assistant professor of Economics at the Berlin Free University. He opposed segregated residences and gave this as basis for student revolution—a revolution "necessary to produce the required changes in society." The second was a student strike organizer from Colombia studying for the MBA degree at UBC. He stated his belief that the 1968 university year would begin in the midst of youth revolutions all over the world. The third individual was from Waseda

University, Tokyo, Japan, an institution with forty thousand students, five hundred in most classes, and no residences. His plea was for less alienation and dehumanization of the individual student. What these speakers failed to see was that, however cogent their complaints were about their own universities, they had little relevance to the situation in Canada. The issue concluded with "A Memorandum for the Administration" by John Thompson and Jon Bordo of the SDU in response to mine. Their main point was that, "where once the Board of Governors ruled the University, ultimate decision-making should rest in the hands of those who produce at the University: the students, faculty, and workers."

There was confusion on campuses across the country as well as at the University of Alberta. At Simon Fraser University, where the students had initiated rebellion resulting in the departure of the president, the leader of the activist group was soundly defeated in the student elections and a moderate candidate chosen instead. It is possible the student body there were tired of being labelled as the advance guard of student revolt. At the University of Toronto, the seat of conservatism, student activists were in the forefront, with their main objective to "get (President) Bissell fired."

At the University of Alberta, student demands were made by the SDU for open meetings of General Faculty Council and more student power, calling Marilyn Pilkington and me "proto-fascist" for opposing them. At the same time they refused a *Gateway* reporter admission to one of their own meetings. Students meanwhile were given membership on university committees dealing with academic development, campus development, university planning, the Library, admission requirements, undergraduate scholarships, and others.

An effort to study methods of improving relationships between administration, faculty, and students, was made when a Joint Committee on Student Relationships was formed, with representation from the Students' Council, the Graduate Students' Association, the Deans' Council, and the faculty. This committee met in late September 1968 in the Board Room in University Hall,\* but when the members entered they found the room nearly filled with a group of individuals who, with one exception, were not members. One of them, Mort Newman, who was himself a member of the committee,

\*The former Students' Union Building, which had been converted into an administration centre.

said he would not participate unless the meeting was opened up to "concerned students who wanted to act as observers." In the end the committee carried on discussions for over an hour and decided not to continue but to refer its task to the Committee on Student Affairs, which I was to attend as a non-voting member. I was extremely angered by these events, particularly when I learned later that many of the intruders were not even members of the student body.

A more rational approach was taken by *The Gateway* which on 4 October 1968 featured an article in "Casserole," researched and written by Alan Douglas and Ralf Stengl, under the title "Why seize power when you have pull?" It set out the structure of the university under the Universities Act of 1966 and reported the view of Dr. Max Wyman, Vice-President (Academic); Dr. Henry Kreisel, Associate Dean of Graduate Studies; and myself on student participation in university government. We expressed our support for student membership on the Board of Governors, General Faculty Council, and on many of their committees, but opposition to students controlling the university completely.

There were compensations of sorts from which the embattled administration could take some comfort. For one thing, the situation on the University of Alberta campus was not as bad as it was elsewhere in Canada and around the world. At UBC Jerry Rubin led Students for a Democratic Society and others to occupy the faculty club. At the University of Waterloo the students occupied and took control of the campus centre. At the University of Ottawa, social science students walked out of classes in protest against the structure of university government. At Simon Fraser students occupied the administration building and over a hundred were arrested. The catalogue of revolt and violence at universities around the world would seem endless.

Some of the demands at the university seemed reasonable and were met. One of the most significant results was the decision to open meetings of the General Faculty Council to the public. Another was to cancel classes for one-half day in January in order to hold a seminar involving administration, faculty, and students. Some of the results, such as the teach-in of the Faculty of Arts near the end of November, served as a foretaste of what might be expected in a larger seminar. One student described the early speakers, including Peter Boothroyd's suggestion that students take over the Arts faculty, as "just the same old SDU dog food served up in a different dish." When Dean Smith tried to speak he was interrupted by



hecklers and finally cut off by Ron MacDonald who said the time for talk was over and the time for action had come. This action involved a march on the Department of Sociology where, students complained, democracy had been suppressed in the department's organization.

On the national scene the chief common interest on university campuses was whether or not to retain membership in the Canadian Union of Students. The organization was becoming increasingly unpopular because of the radical and arrogant position its executive took on a variety of issues. Its positions included among others the following:

- that our society is "both repressive and exploitative" and
- that the university is an "imperialist" institution;
- that students should control the learning process and university decision making;
- that examinations and grades should be abolished;
- that the National Liberation Front in Vietnam should be supported;
- that Quebec should be a "sovereign state";
- that CUS should drop association with the American backed International Students Conference but maintain its association with the Communist-backed International Union of Students.

This position and these views resulted in withdrawal from CUS of Memorial, Carleton, Mount Allison, Windsor, Waterloo Lutheran, Lethbridge, Western Ontario, and Guelph. The issue was keenly debated at the University of Alberta, with public meetings (not well attended), and statements in *The Gateway* by Marilyn Pilkington supporting continued withdrawal and by David Leadbeater and Andy von Busse supporting rejoining. Since the support of the University of Alberta was of critical importance and a referendum on rejoining was scheduled for 31 January 1969, the External Affairs Committee of the Students' Union arranged a forum attended by Peter Warrian, the president of CUS, and six students' union presidents. Marilyn Pilkington and Les Horswill of UBC opposed CUS, while five other presidents supported it, including Steve Langdon of Toronto, Eric Colson of Saskatchewan, Rob Walsh of Simon Fraser, Jerry Lampert of Carleton, and Richard Wutzke of Lethbridge. When the referendum results came in, they showed excellent student participation, with over seven thousand voting and a three to one vote against rejoining CUS.

The seriousness of the situation and the ends to which student rebellion could lead were dramatically illustrated by the occupation of one of the main buildings of Sir George Williams University in Montreal by militant students and the destruction of the computer centre. This insane violence resulted in injuries to many students (about half of them black students from the West Indies), police, and bystanders; the loss of academic records and the fruits of research; the death of a great many laboratory animals; and damage estimated at two million dollars. Seventy-nine students were arrested and faced criminal charges. With the inflammatory behaviour of some students on the Alberta campus, there was a tendency to take more precautions against violence. There had been one case of a student assaulting another with such violence that he was sent to hospital, and the assailant was expelled by order of the Deans' Council. There were instances when violence could easily have occurred, such as Students' Union election rallies and rallies sponsored by the SDU. There were cases of trouble makers who were not students appearing on campus and mingling with students in demonstrations, and yet when the campus security staff made inquiries about one or two individuals, the result was a rash of letters from a very small number of faculty and a number of imperious and ridiculous demands from the Student Defence Committee.\* The accounts of these events comprised the chief material in the final issue of *The Gateway* that session.

*The Gateway* staff contained many able and hard-working young people with an interest in journalism and genuine competence in the field. Some of the special feature articles, such as those in "Casserole," were excellent, including a very kind feature on myself, following the announcement of my retirement as President, by Al Scarth, who became editor the following year, with pictures by Steve Makris and Al Yackulic. The article was headed "Do not bend or mutilate—this is a human being." The special issue for Varsity Guest Weekend was excellent, as was the weekend itself, under the director Wes Alexander of the Faculty of Commerce. It was a matter of regret to me, to many of my colleagues, and to a great many students that the views of the editor and the columnists, such as Peter Boothroyd and Brian Campbell, were so much in accord with those of the militants who drew most of the attention. The letters to the editor usually revealed a complete lack of sympathy for the militants

\**The Gateway*, 26 March 1969.

and their policy, and the reporting of sports and the fine arts were uniformly factual and excellent. Naturally, as the chief administrator, bureaucrat, and representative of the establishment on the campus, I came in for a certain amount of abuse, which I found distasteful, but I was even more concerned at the attacks on Marilyn Pilkington, president of the Students' Union, one of the best presidents in the history of the university.

It was always a relief to turn from the feast of unreason presented by the militant protesters to the healthier and happier events in the field of sport. Attendance was better than it had been for years and the quality of play of the Alberta teams was very high. In football the Golden Bears got off to a flying start by winning two exhibition games against McMaster and Waterloo. They came back from the east to win over UBC, 22 to 0, and went on to win four more WCIAA games. As the season ended, however, they lost to the Manitoba Bisons and failed to make the national finals. In spite of this they gave their fans some memorable displays of good football, led by the excellent play of Terry Lampert at quarterback, Hart Cantelon and Ludwig Daubner as linesmen, John McManus as pass receiver, Val Schneider as punter, and Dave Benbow as place kicker.

The basketball team also began their season with wins against the Calgary Dinosaurs. They kept their unbeaten record until Christmas and in February won the WCIAA title by two final wins over the same team. In the national finals in Waterloo they had a win against Acadia but lost out to Loyola in two games. Leading players throughout the year were Dick DeKlerk, Bob Morris, and Warren Champion, with Bryan Kilroy and Don and Al Melnychuk following closely.

The story of the hockey team was much the same. As the national champions of the previous year they had a reputation to maintain and they maintained it well by winning sixteen games and only losing four. Leading the parade of goals were Wayne Wiste, Gerry Baunberger, Milt Hohol, Jack Gibson, Oliver Morris, Tom Devaney, and Mike Badash, with the goal ably defended by Bob Wolfe. In the national final played on the Alberta campus, the Golden Bears were beaten 3 to 2 in a close contest by their old rivals, the University of Toronto Blues, to end a splendid season.

The gymnastics team, coached by Geoff Elliott, was outstanding throughout the season and won Alberta's only national championship, in the finals at Hamilton, led by Rick Danielson and Don Meikle.

In wrestling Karl Stark, Larry Speers, and Bill Jensen, along with Russ Rozylo, were outstanding in their weight classes, and the first three were chosen as members of the Canadian team to compete in the world wrestling championships in Buenos Aires. The Alberta team as a whole lost to Saskatchewan in the WCIAA finals, but the three Alberta wrestlers did creditably in the world championships, with Stark and Speers winning their first bout before being eliminated.

The judo team did manage to win the Western Intercollegiate Trophy with the good work of Russell Powell, Allen Murray, and Ron Lappage outstanding.

There were many able performers among the women. Sally Campbell, Carol Harrison, Carol Twa, Bernadette Aubert, Nina McDonald, and Marilyn Martin excelled in figure skating and enabled Alberta to rank second after UBC in the WCIAA finals.

The basketball Pandas were not so fortunate, losing most of their games in spite of the best efforts of Cathy Galusha, Bev Richard, Nancy Tolley, and Sharon Worden.

The year was marked by many happy events of a more social nature, from an excellent Freshman Introduction Week, through the House Ec Fashion Show, the Engineers' Corn Roast, the Wauneita Formal, the university symphony concerts, Treasure Van, Dance Motif by the university dance group Orchesis, the Jubilaires' production of *Girl Crazy* for Varsity Guest Weekend, the Mixed Chorus concerts, to the Ag Club's traditional Bar None for the biggest dance of the year.

The women were as beautiful as ever and the custom of choosing queens for special occasions continued, with Carol Bowker as Miss Freshmen Introduction Week; Janice Florendine, Miss Commerce; Lynda Gregory, Miss Engineering; Rae Anne Bennett, Miss Education; Jean Symington, Miss Residence; and Trudi Browne, Miss University of Alberta. Off campus, Barbara Casault, a second-year student in Education, was chosen Miss Edmonton Eskimo and Miss Grey Cup.

At the year's end those who had served their fellow students and the university in a special way were given the honours they had earned. The Lorne Calhoun Memorial Award went to Rollie Laing, the Mothersill awards to Marilyn Pilkington and Phil Ponting, the Florence Dodd Prize to Sandra Young, the Maimie Shaw Simpson Trophy to Margaret Carmichael, the Women's Canadian Club prize to Laura Scott, and the Dinwoodie award to David Leadbeater.

Marilyn Pilkington, Phil Ponting, and Glenn Sinclair were awarded gold rings. Many other students were honoured also in recognition of their services in athletics, music, student government, photography, journalism, and other areas.

The year was graphically recorded in what proved to be the last in a long series of yearbooks going back over many decades. With printing costs rising and student numbers increasing every year, the traditional format of the *Evergreen and Gold* had to be abandoned. The index of names of students was omitted and only the pictures of the members of the graduating class were contained in the class sections. Nevertheless Wendy Brown as director and Brian O'Neill as co-editor managed to produce a memorable and exciting volume, with superb colour photos by Theo Bruseker, Peter Johnston, Beverley Baya, and others, and pictures of students and events on campus that provide a fine record of an interesting year.

The new Students' Council which took over in the spring was headed by David Leadbeater as president in an extremely close contest over Rolly Laing, Elizabeth Law as academic vice-president, Robert Hunka as external vice-president, Dennis Fitzgerald as treasurer, Dennis Crowe as co-ordinator, and Wendy Brown as secretary.

If 1968-69 had been a year of ferment, the following years continued the tradition, and the first years of the 1970s had many elements of bitterness. Events that had been traditional had been dropped from the year's schedule, including the Freshmen Induction Ceremony in the Jubilee Auditorium, the memorial service for students killed in two world wars, and Varsity Guest Weekend.

In spite of the appearance of unrest and rebellion, there were throughout these years thousands of students who enjoyed and profited from their studies and their relations with other students, and they distinguished themselves in academic work, athletics, student affairs, or other ways. As the decade of the seventies advanced, a more reasonable approach to university life appeared; *The Gateway*, which had deteriorated seriously, began to show improvement. A better future for students and the university seemed likely in spite of financial restrictions on the budget and the prospect for some of serious difficulties in finding employment on graduation.

The students of the 1960s were a group one could not easily forget. Their numbers had tripled from less than five thousand in 1959-60 to over fifteen thousand in 1968-69, but their quality continued high. As I said in my final message in the *Evergreen and Gold*:

. . . in over thirty years on this campus I have found our students to be among the finest young men and women in the world. They have shown a high degree of competence in the management of the affairs of the Students' Union, and have gone out into the world well equipped and highly motivated for a life of service to mankind.

## CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

# *The Johns Years: 1964-1969*

The summer of 1964 had seen a number of changes in the senior positions in the university. The term of office of His Honour, Judge L.Y. Cairns as Chancellor expired on 15 August, and Dr. F.P. Galbraith of Red Deer was selected to succeed him for a term of five years. Dr. Galbraith had been a student at the university in the early years of the First World War and had served with distinction in the Canadian forces overseas. He had subsequently become the publisher of *The Red Deer Advocate* and had served his community and the country at large in a variety of ways, including membership on the university Senate.

New members of the Board of Governors included Dr. D.R. Stanley as President of the Alumni Association, Dr. J.E. Bradley as Vice-President of that body, Dr. H.S. Armstrong as President of the University of Alberta (Calgary), Mr. A.G. Bailey of Calgary, and Mr. L.A. Desrochers of Edmonton.

Dr. M. Wyman served in his capacity of Vice-President, Dr. D.M. Ross as Dean of the Faculty of Science (as of 1 November), Dr. M.T.F. Carpendale as Director of the School of Rehabilitation Medicine, Dr. E.J. Hanson as Associate Dean of Graduate Studies, Dr. K.B. Newbound as Associate Dean of Science, Dr. G.B. Walker as head of Electrical Engineering, Dr. A.L. Dulmage as head of Mathematics, Dr. D.L. Wiedner as head of History, Dr. G.R. Davy as head of Political Science, Dr. W.D. Gainer as head of Economics, Dr. G.K. Hirabayashi as head of Sociology, and Dr. Alison Scott as acting head of Germanic Languages and General Linguistics. There were, of course, many new members of the faculty and the service staff as well.

A new act of the legislature, known as the University and College Assistance Act, provided for a Capital Development Committee to

authorize new construction on the various campuses, and the Board of Governors named presidents Armstrong and Johns and Dr. D.R. Stanley to serve as their representatives on it. The board also filed with the government a request that the area from 110 Street on the east to 112 Street on the west and from 87 Avenue north to Saskatchewan Drive be declared a Public Works Development Area to permit the acquisition of houses there and prepare the way for the expansion of the university campus to the east. This was accompanied by a decision to work out a long-range plan for the development of both the Edmonton and Calgary campuses, under the general supervision of Mr. L.A. DeMonte.

A number of new buildings were in various stages of planning and construction, including a new vivarium, or animal centre, on the northern boundary of the Ellerslie farm, a Biological Science Building, a Clinical Teaching Building for the Faculty of Medicine south of the University of Alberta Hospital, a new Students' Union Building, an elaborate central cooling system to cost \$1.5 million, and various developments on the Calgary campus. The capital costs for the following year were estimated at over \$10 million for the Edmonton campus and nearly \$8 million for Calgary. Approval was also given to proceed with plans for married student housing on the university farm at 122 Street and 45 Avenue.

The operating budget, which never failed to present problems, seemed more difficult than usual as plans for the following year, 1965-66, went ahead. The first draft revealed a projected deficit of over \$3 million, which the board agreed should be reduced by requesting the government to increase its grant to \$1,350 per student, by having the two presidents reduce expenditures by about \$1 million, by raising student fees by an average of about sixty dollars and by leaving two hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a deficit which might be met by failure to fill budgeted vacancies. The students were very much opposed to any increase in fees, and registered their opposition through both students' councils, through their presidents, Francis Saville in Edmonton and Russell McKinnon in Calgary, to both the board and the government. After prolonged discussion with the latter, the board agreed to raise fees only for graduate-students, part-time students, and students in summer session and evening credit programs, while the government agreed to make up the deficit except for five hundred thousand dollars. The two presidents were assigned the task of reducing their expenditure estimates by this



amount—three hundred thousand in Edmonton and two hundred thousand in Calgary. This difficult task was carried out.

In the academic area approval was given for the establishment of a Faculty of Graduate Studies of the Calgary campus and also of a Faculty of Engineering as recommended by the Coordinating Council. (This Council had been established at the recommendation of the Board of Governors in 1965. See Chapter 20.) The Department of Fine Arts was divided into the three new departments of Painting, Music, and Drama. The department of Dairy Science, was renamed as the Department of Dairy and Food Science, in line with the broader scope of its teaching and research activities. The question of a medical school on the Calgary campus in conjunction with the new Foothills Hospital had been given serious consideration and was recommended by both the Coordinating Council and the Survey Committee on Higher Education, but the Board of Governors decided to recommend that an independent commission be appointed to examine in detail the implications and the feasibility of such a step.

Approval was given to affiliation of a junior college in Medicine Hat with the University of Alberta at Calgary, and the establishment of a junior college in Grande Prairie was given approval in principle so that planning might proceed. Both of these steps had been recommended by the Coordinating Council.

The year brought many difficulties to the academic administration most of which fell within the province of General Faculty Council, which began its activities with responsibility for the Edmonton campus alone since Calgary was now independent in the academic area. This involved the restructuring of many standing committees, some of which were made responsible to the Coordinating Council while, in the case of others, Calgary members were replaced. The whole function of GFC was under study by a Committee on Procedures, under the chairmanship of Dr. Wyman, and on its recommendation the council created two standing committees, a Nominating Committee to arrange for membership on the many GFC committees and an Administrative Committee to replace the Deans' Council as the GFC Executive. The Administrative Committee was to meet twice a month during the winter session and less frequently throughout the summer, with responsibility for preparing the agenda for meetings of the GFC and relieving that body of much of the labour of scrutinizing and approving new courses, changes in courses and curricula, academic time-tables, and similar matters. The minutes of

the Administrative Committee were to be regularly distributed to all members of GFC and any item contained therein might be brought before the council itself if a member requested it. The Administrative Committee comprised the President or his designate, the Dean of Graduate Studies or his designate, and the Registrar *ex officio*, with seven members elected from the various faculties—one each from Arts, Agriculture, Science, and Engineering; one from Education or Physical Education, one from Medicine, Dentistry or Pharmacy, and one from Law or Business Administration and Commerce. It began operation in September 1965 and was a success. In May 1966 the name was changed to Executive Committee, without change in personnel or function.

The problem of a suitable grading system was still of serious concern, and a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Saul Zalik had given the matter long and intensive study. They recommended a system based on a nine-point scale, known as the stanine system, which was finally approved on 29 March 1965 after long and sometimes acrimonious debate. It was designed to provide a more equitable range of grades, particularly in large classes, and one which would be closer to uniformity in the various departments and faculties. Although it would be used even in small courses, the standard type of range was less applicable.

Another major problem was that of the length of courses and the format of the academic year. There was a growing demand for half-year courses in a number of departments and many had been approved. This led to growing pressure for a semester system, and a committee under the chairmanship of Dr. R.G. Baldwin studied the problem and recommended that half-year courses be approved in principle. Approval was granted with the understanding that the matter of a full semester system be given continuing study by the Academic Planning Committee. One of the problems of half-courses was that the first term ended in mid-January. This situation prevailed until the 1968-69 session when registration was moved to early September and the first term ended before Christmas.

The development of graduate studies was continuing at a brisk pace, and approval for offering the Ph.D. was given in a number of areas including Electrical Engineering, Anatomy, Sociology, Geography, Comparative Literature, and General Linguistics. Changes were also taking place at the undergraduate level. The Faculty of Commerce changed its name to Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce and made drastic changes in its M.B.A. program.



Alumni Convocation Dinner, 1964. Dr. Y. Kurimoto, President, Nagoya Commercial University, Guest Speaker.



A presentation to the University of Japanese books, 1964. Mrs. Y. Kurimoto, Dr. Yuichi Kurimoto, President W.H. Johns, Mr. Bruce Peel (Librarian).



Ernest Sydney Keeping, 1929-61  
Head of Mathematics [1954]-61



Eleanor Silver Keeping, 1924-64  
Department of Botany 1924-26; 1958-61  
Department of Bacteriology 1954-57  
Department of Genetics 1961-64



Grace Lesley Duggan, 1932-[68]  
Faculty of Household Economics



Donald Cameron, 1931-66  
Director of Extension 1936-56  
Director of the Banff School of Fine  
Arts 1936-69



Richard Birnie Miller, 1939-59  
Head of Zoology 1956-59



Karl Adolph Clark, 1938-54  
Department of Mining and  
Metallurgy 1938-54  
Head of Mining and Metallurgy 1945-54



Arthur Gilbert McCalla, 1940-[71]  
Department of Plant Science  
Dean of Agriculture 1951-57  
Dean of Graduate Studies 1957-71



Marjorie Sherlock, 1945-55  
Librarian to the University 1945-55



Alexander Smith, 1947-[74]  
Faculty of Law



Maimie Shaw Simpson, 1945-60  
Faculty of Education  
Dean of Women and Warden of Pembina  
Hall 1951-60



Harry Theodore Sparby, 1946-[72]  
Faculty of Education



Franklin William Wood, 1946-[73]  
Department of Dairying



Maurice Lewis (Maury) Van Vliet, 1945-78  
Department of Physical Education  
Dean of Physical Education 1964-76



Lawrence Frank Levey Clegg, 1958-[78]  
Head of Dairy Science 1958-74



Herbert Thomas Coutts, 1946-72  
Department of Secondary Education  
Division Chairman of Education 1950-55  
Dean of Education 1955-72



Mrs. J. Grant Sparling, 1960-68  
Dean of Women 1960-68



Sod-turning for the Faculty Club. At a ceremony in 1964 work was begun on a Faculty Club building situated east of the President's residence and south of Saskatchewan Drive. Staff and others in attendance at the sod-turning were, *front row (left to right):* S.G. Davis, D.A. Baird, J. Rule, J. Poole, J.G. Parr, R.S. Eaton, A.T. Elder, W.A.D. Burns, N.W. Howe. *Back row:* G.R. Davy, D.B. Scott, M.S. Cooke, W.H. Angus, A.S. Knowler, R.C.W. Hooper.



Alumni Homecoming, 1965. President Johns and Mr. Ross Sheppard, Edmonton.





In aid of research, 1966. President Johns accepting a cheque from the M.D. Muttart Foundation to assist diabetic research on the campus. President Johns, Mrs. M.D. Muttart, Mr. M.D. Muttart, Dr. Donald R. Wilson.



Some Professors Emeriti, 1966. Taken at the time of a "Friends" presentation to the University, *left to right*: Dr. John Macdonald, Dr. J.M. MacEachran, Mrs. M.H. Long (representing the late Professor Morden H. Long), Dr. Francis Owen, Professor J.T. Jones, Dr. W.G. Hardy.



Welcoming the Vice-Regal Party at the opening of Michener Park, 1967.  
President W.H. Johns; Alderman Ed Leger; His Excellency, Governor-  
General D. Roland Michener; Mrs. Michener; Mrs. MacEwan; Mrs. Manning;  
Lieutenant-Governor J.W. Grant MacEwan; Premier E.C. Manning.



The Remembrance Day Memorial Service held 11 November 1967 had an added nostalgia. For the final year this service was attended officially by the University Armed Forces units which were disbanded soon afterwards.  
*Left to right:* Dr. W.H. Johns, Brigadier Ziegler, Marilyn Pilkington,

W.A.D. Burns (Canadian Officers Training Corps), W.A. Griswold (University Naval Training Division), F.D. Blackley (University Squadron, RCAF).



Past Presidents of the Alumni Association, 1968. *Seated left to right:*  
 Dr. A.C. McGugan (President 1950-53); Dr. J.I. Bradley (1965-66);  
 Chancellor F. P. Galbraith; Dr. W.H. Johns; B.W. Pitfield (1949-50);  
 H.J. Wilson (1936-37). *Standing:* G. Ross (1966-67); H.G. Thomson

(1961-62); S.R. Rogers (1960-61); Dr. H.A. Dyde (1932-33); I.H. Miller  
 (1958-59); Dr. D.R. Stanley (1962-63 and 1964-65); Professor J.I. Jones  
 (1925-26); Dr. G.B. Sanford (1940-45); Dr. W.H. Swift (1947-49);  
 Dr. A.V. Calhoun (1963-64); Dr. J.W. Chalmers (1957-58); T.R. Pike (1955-57)



Diamond Jubilee Convocation, 1968. President W.H. Johns,  
His Excellency U Thant, Dr. William G. Schneider, the Right Honourable  
Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Chancellor F.P. Galbraith, Lieutenant-Governor  
J.W. Grant MacEwan, Professor I. Head.



The Board of Governors of the University of Alberta, 1968. *Standing (left to right):* Dr. D.G. Tyndall, Dr. M. Wyman, Mr. David Leadbeater, Miss M. Pilkington, Dr. W.H. Worth. *Seated:* Mrs. D. McCulloch, Mr. R.K. Banister, Mr. G. Ross, Dr. H. Kreisel, President W.H. Johns, Dr. J.E. Bradley (Chairman), Mr. John Nichol, Judge B.C. Whittaker, Mr. L.A. Desrochers, Mr. D.K. Yorath, Mr. C.L. Roper, Chancellor F.P. Galbraith, Mr. E.R. Lewis.



The Biological Sciences Centre was perhaps the most complicated building to be planned and constructed during the 1960s. Four contractors were involved and the total cost was just over \$22 million.





The Henry Marshall Tory Building (*above*) and the Clinical Sciences Building (*below*) reflect the trend to high-rise buildings during the 1960s.





The campus in the late 1960s. This is an aerial view from the northeast.

The School of Household Economics broadened its offerings into three programs, one a general program, one specializing in Food and Nutrition, and a third specializing in Clothing and Textiles. This development entailed the creation of many new courses. The new Department of Music also established three separate programs, Theory and Composition; Applied Music in piano, orchestral instrument, voice or organ; and Church Music. The list of course changes and new courses throughout the university was once more extremely long, covering approximately seventy pages in the minutes of GFC.

Another change reflected the general movement in society towards the five-day week. A new schedule of lectures was introduced to provide for a regular hourly sequence for Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, with classes of an hour and a half on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Although to some of us this break with tradition was a bit difficult to accept, the new schedule operated smoothly.

I had been seriously concerned for some time at the increasing costs of operating the university in both capital and current expenditures and had brought up the subject of a fund-raising campaign on several occasions, without arousing much interest on the part of the members of the Board of Governors. There were a number of reasons for their lack of enthusiasm for such a project. Although we had continuing problems with our budgets we had support from the provincial government that was reasonably generous, especially when compared with that provided in other provinces. Several members of the board were deeply preoccupied with the review of the University Act, while others were contributing heavily of their time and energies to one or another of the board's committees, including its Executive Committee, as well as to other university activities. Participation in a country-wide fund-raising campaign could only add a heavy additional burden.

However, early in 1965 it had become clear that a more formal approach to the board was necessary and I prepared the following memorandum on the subject for presentation to the board on 2 April:

#### Memorandum on Fund-Raising Campaign

So far as we know, the University of Alberta is the only Canadian University which has not recently held a general campaign to raise funds. This has been due largely to the generous support available from the Provincial Government and the limited but steady support from the Alumni and the Friends, with special public support for specific projects

such as the swimming pool and the Faculty Club. The particular area we have neglected is that of the national institutions which are in a position to make major donations for higher education and which, we know, are prepared to contribute to such a campaign.

Over the past ten years other universities have raised millions of dollars from private donors and from corporations, not only for buildings but also for special projects. These funds have helped speed up the provision of physical facilities and have enhanced the universities' ability to meet the needs of their regions more effectively.

The University of Alberta in Edmonton has already initiated plans for accommodation for the Social Sciences, Biology, Clinical Medicine, and Chemical and Petroleum Engineering. In addition, however, we are in urgent need of space for the following Faculties or Departments:

Law  
Business Administration & Commerce  
Fine Arts  
Dentistry  
Pharmacy  
Medical Sciences  
Humanities  
Chemistry  
Physics  
Mathematics  
Agriculture  
Housing for Married Students  
Printing and Mimeographing

It is estimated that we shall need 3½ million square feet of net usable space over the next ten years. Many of the buildings required should be planned now and built as soon as possible and, if necessary, this should be done outside the projected program of the Provincial Department of Public Works, both as to planning and construction.

The University also needs funds for other purposes beyond those supported annually in the current budget from the province. We need this money for research equipment, for library materials, for graduate fellowships (especially in the Humanities and Social Sciences), for endowed chairs, for distinguished professors, and for such projects as the Boreal Institute of Northern Studies, a University Press, a Centre for Theoretical Psychology, a Centre for International Relations, and many other similar fields which the province cannot be expected to support itself.

Above all we need the flexibility which such extra funds provide to meet the cost of special institutes, conferences and seminars, which stimulate and enrich the life of the university community and the citi-

zens at large, but which cannot at present be provided from our budget.

A fund raising campaign is a difficult and complex task and planning for it should be carried out with care and determination. If it is decided upon, there should be a number of committees set up to identify the projects to be included, to establish priorities, and to decide on the amount of money to be raised. The decision should be taken soon and a schedule established if we are to have the benefit of the campaign by 1967—our centennial year.

I urge the Board to consider this proposal seriously and give it their support.

Walter H. Johns, President.

The members of the board agreed that we should consult the Premier and the cabinet on the matter, but it was 17 June before such a meeting could be arranged. The government was receptive to the idea and offered encouragement and support. I therefore presented a second memorandum to the board on 6 August outlining the steps that needed to be taken.

#### Re: Proposed Fund-Raising Campaign

Now that the Executive Council has given approval in principle to our proposed fund raising campaign there are certain steps to be taken. They should include the following:

1. The appointment of a special committee of the Board of Governors to plan and direct the campaign.
2. The choice of a firm of consultants to assist the Board committee. Two possible Canadian firms are C.A. Brakely & Co. Ltd. of Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver, and Community Relations Consultants Ltd. of Toronto. There may be others.
3. The approach to alumni, faculty, students, and other groups to invite their support.
4. The selection of a committee or of several committees from Governors, alumni, faculty, students and others to define needs and objectives.
5. A public announcement of the Board's decision and plans.

The board appreciated the need for the action I suggested but felt

that nothing should be done until the University Act had been revised, probably in the following spring of 1966.

In the meantime the board agreed that, since the income from the escheated estates fund was used for financing student awards, and, since the Calgary campus was responsible for its own students in this matter, the fund should be divided at once. This was done, with the division based on the proportion of the 1964-65 enrolment in the winter session on the two campuses—9,195 for Edmonton and 2,589 for Calgary. A more difficult problem affecting the two campuses was the sharing of operating costs. Two formulae were considered. One, proposed by Dr. W.H. Swift and Dr. E.J. Hanson for the Survey Committee, gave weightings for various types of students, while another developed by my assistant, Mr. Brian H. McDonald, was based on the proportion of "full-time equivalent" students. Both recognized, for example, that the education of graduate students was more expensive than that of undergraduates and that costs for students in Agriculture, Medicine, and Dentistry were higher than those for students in other faculties. These considerations ultimately led to a schedule based on factors of 1 for first year students in Arts and Science, 3 for students in Medicine and Dentistry, 6 for Ph.D. students generally, and 8 for Ph.D. students in Agriculture, with others, undergraduate and graduate, rated in proportion.

A great many other matters demanded the attention of the President and the senior officers of the university throughout the year, many of them coming to the board for final decision. There was the problem of seating accommodation for spectators on the playing field, for example. The university would have liked a concrete stadium of a permanent nature, but the residents of Windsor Park objected strenuously and, in the end, bleachers were constructed to seat approximately two thousand people.

With the growing emphasis on Russian studies, the faculty in the Department of Slavonic Languages and Literature wished to offer their senior students the opportunity of studying in the Soviet Union, and an elaborate protocol was developed for scientific and cultural co-operation with the University of Kiev. I exchanged a number of letters with the Rector, and a deputation from his university visited the University of Alberta to exchange views. This was followed by a personal discussion I had with him in Tokyo in early September of 1965, during the sessions of the International Association of Universities. It was somewhat less than satisfactory because, at the last minute, the interpreter we had expected to assist was not

available and we were obliged to converse in German, the only suitable language he and I had in common. However the co-operation began very well and two of our graduate students, both men, went to Kiev while two students, both married women, came to Edmonton from the Soviet Union. One of them might have been classed as a graduate student in our sense and, in fact, she completed the requirements for a Master of Arts degree in English, but the other woman, who came from Moscow, was considerably older and was, in fact, a faculty member from one of the Soviet universities. One of the problems we faced later with this exchange program was the failure to agree on what was meant by "graduate student" since the Soviet insisted on sending older persons and refused to send the younger students we preferred. This practice had a most unfortunate result the following year when they insisted on sending a senior physicist who, on arrival, informed me that he intended to stay in Canada and flatly refused to change his mind. The repercussions from Kiev were naturally quite severe and what should have been a most satisfactory exchange ended in bitter recriminations. The story of our efforts to secure the safe return of the two young University of Alberta women students who had gone to the Soviet Union as graduate students and of our discussions with representatives of the Soviet embassy, our own immigration authorities, and the RCMP over the defecting scientist seemed endless and would provide material for a full-length novel on international intrigue.

For many years the university had provided accommodation in the South Lab for the Provincial Analyst and what was known as the Industrial Laboratory, but the facilities had become completely inadequate, and it was with great relief that the board learned that the laboratory would be transferred to the new Alberta Agricultural and Wildlife Laboratory, in what was later to be called the O.S. Longman Building at the north end of the university farm. The Lab happily relinquished title to all the laboratory equipment which was still serviceable, and had it transferred to the provincial authorities.

In the area of new fields of service it was agreed that schools of Library Science and Social Work should be established as soon as possible. There were arguments for siting both in Edmonton, but in the end the decision was that the School of Social Work should be located on the Calgary campus, with only the School of Library Science coming to Edmonton.

As the 1964-65 session drew to a close the board was made aware of the growing need for more space and approved the plans for the

first stage of a new engineering centre on the Edmonton campus, with a building to accommodate the departments of Chemical and Petroleum Engineering and of Mining and Metallurgy at an estimated cost of four million two hundred fifty thousand dollars, and passed the recommendation to the Capital Development Committee, along with plans for Stage III of the Science Complex, Stage II of the Physical Education Complex, and a Printing Building. At the same time they approved plans for Stage II of Calgary Hall, the first stage of a Students' Union Building, a biological station at Kananaskis, and a central heating and cooling plant, all for the University of Alberta at Calgary. These plans were made in the face of steadily rising construction costs which were estimated to have increased by as much as fifteen percent during the months of May, June, and July 1965, as measured on the cost of the new Students' Union Building in Edmonton, then in the final stages of planning and tendering.

In spite of rising costs the university managed to end the fiscal year of 1964-65 on 31 March 1965 with a surplus of \$644,162.54 which was added to the operating reserve, bringing the amount up to over \$824,000. This situation came about in part due to careful attention to budget limitations on the part of most departments and partly because certain vacancies were not filled. It was difficult to secure sufficient numbers of well-qualified staff at this time, and I urged that appointments be delayed if suitable candidates were not available, on the grounds that an incompetent or unsuitable candidate, once appointed, would be a problem for the department for many years to come.

The year saw many losses in the university community: Barbara Fraser, a brilliant young member of the Department of History, who died suddenly in November 1964; Professor Harold Melsness, associate professor of Educational Administration, who died in the summer of 1965; as well as three men who had contributed much to the university in previous years—Professor M.H. Long in History, Professor A.R. Munroe in Surgery, and Professor J.A. Harle in Electrical Engineering. Still others resigned to take positions elsewhere: H.E. Duggan from Radiology, W.M. Paul from Obstetrics and Gynaecology, John Andrews from Educational Administration, Ruth Godwin from Secondary Education, Castaldi from Dentistry, Harper from Educational Psychology, Pearce from Physiology, Penikett from Bacteriology, and Wiedner from History. All left senior positions, while still others from the junior ranks went elsewhere.

As a result of these departures the new session saw a great many



new members as well as many former members in new positions. Gordon Peacock became head of the new Department of Drama, R.S. Eaton of the new Department of Music, J.N. Campbell became acting head of the new Department of Microbiology, Peter Beck was appointed head of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, M. Schacter of Physiology, L.H. Thomas of History. A number of acting heads of existing departments were appointed: Berry in Secondary Education, Cossins in Botany, J. King Gordon in Political Science, Longley in Geography, and Nelson in Psychology. Many important new appointments to the faculty also appeared.

There had been growing concern about staff relations, and the board devoted a great deal of time and thought in the early weeks of the 1965-66 session to considering revisions of the staff handbook and to the salary schedule for academic staff. As a result a new set of salary scales was approved, not only for the 1966-67 session but for the two subsequent years. For associate professors the base was raised to \$11,000 and the top to \$15,000 for the first year, with the top going to \$18,300 by 1968-69, while for professors the base was to rise from \$15,100 in 1966-67 to \$18,400 by 1968-69. At the same time the board agreed that spouses might both be appointed to the faculty if qualified in competition with other candidates, but that one spouse could not be paid from a research grant administered by the other. All cases would be subject to specific rulings by the board. These changes did much to help the University of Alberta become more competitive in securing new staff in subsequent years.

In the academic field the newly created Administrative Committee of General Faculty Council began to function, releasing more time for the council itself to consider matters of broad policy. These included the decision to approve a four-year program for the Faculty of Pharmacy and a four-year program leading to the degree of B.Sc. in Nursing for students entering the university direct from high school. Naturally these changes involved the approval of a great many new courses to make the enlarged programs possible.

In the broader area of the university's work the Academic Planning Committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Wyman, had been busy for over a year and by November 1965 it was ready to present its report.\* It recommended that the ultimate size of the Edmonton campus be set at eighteen thousand students, plus a tolerance of

\*The report was presented by the committee's executive secretary, Dr. W.A.S. (Sam) Smith and is contained in GFC Minute Book N., pp. 319-29.

about three thousand, and it forecast the possibility that this figure would be reached some time between 1972 and 1975. However the sum of the enrolment projected by the individual faculties for 1973-74 was 23,643, with Arts at 3,989, Science at 5,880, and Education at 5,306. The committee proposed that the ultimate enrolment of these three faculties be restricted to 3,250 each, with steps being taken immediately to restrict enrolments in Education (already at 2,724, compared with 1,601 in Arts and 1,357 in Science in the 1965-66 session) and to provide for students in this program elsewhere. In the discussion of the matter in General Faculty Council there was considerable concern expressed about these limits, especially by Dean Coutts and his colleagues in the Faculty of Education, who feared that if these quotas were imposed the government might decide to establish teacher training colleges separate from the university. However Dr. Wyman pointed out that even if those limitations might prove unwise they at least had the virtue of demonstrating clearly the need for expanded facilities on the Edmonton campus. The GFC therefore agreed to approve the report and sent it forward to the Coordinating Council for information and comment.

The GFC also learned of the plea by the Library Committee for more books. That committee pointed out that the figure for book purchases had been only \$35,000 as recently as 1956-57 and had grown to a budget of \$525,000 for 1965-66, but it insisted that the present holding of approximately half a million volumes would need to be increased to nearly three million by 1975-76 if this important resource were to be adequate for the needs of the university. It also recommended that construction of two wings on the Cameron Library be started as soon as possible.

The approval of a Ph.D. program in Microbiology, with master's programs in Meteorology and Law, a diploma program in Petroleum Law, and of the Centre for the Study of Mental Retardation for the coming year provided evidence of the variety of ways in which the university's offerings were expanding at the level of graduate study and research. The January 1966 meeting of the Administrative Committee brought the usual flood of new courses, especially in Slavonic Languages, Sociology, Anthropology, and in various departments of the faculties of Agriculture, Education, and Engineering.

Since the report of the Committee to Review the University Act was available in draft form, the GFC devoted two days near the end of January to considering the recommendations it contained and reached agreement on several points including the following:

- that the Senate should be abolished;
- that the proposed Commission should have one member elected by the General Faculty Council of each university;
- that two of the proposed fourteen members of the Board of Governors should be elected by the General Faculty Council from its membership;
- that the Chairman of the Board should be elected from the board's own membership *by* the members;
- that the composition of the General Faculty Council should not be changed except for the addition of representation from each faculty and school of persons in the ranks of associate professor and assistant professor on a formula basis, plus two professional librarians in addition to the university librarian, and the power to add "such other members of the academic Staff as Council should from time to time appoint, and for such period as it may determine";
- and that there should be a Council on Student Affairs made up of equal numbers of staff and students under the chairmanship of the chief academic officer for student affairs, to be responsible to the Dean's Council and with broad powers of supervision over student affairs.

These views were duly noted and passed on for consideration by the Committee to Review the University Act, the Board of Governors, and the Legislative Counsel responsible for drafting the bill.

Throughout the first three months of 1966 the Administrative Committee and the General Faculty Council were largely concerned with such matters as the new stanine system of grading, how it should be used by the Scholarship Committee, and how the conditional grade of 3 was to be interpreted and applied. It also approved the establishment of the Department of Anthropology, separate from Sociology, and of a Centre for International Studies. The first of these was later confirmed by the board, but the second failed to secure the necessary funds in the budget.

With the coming of April the new act was proceeding through the legislature and it was clear that the university had to be prepared to make the changes in organization and procedures to comply with its terms.\* At a meeting of the Administrative Committee of General Faculty Council on 12 April, I pointed out those areas in which prompt action would need to be taken: election and appointment of members to General Faculty Council; election and appointment of representatives of GFC to the Senate; nomination of representatives

\*The Universities Act was assented to 15 April 1966 but took effect as of 1 April 1966, two weeks earlier.

of GFC to the Board of Governors; appointment of members to the Council of the Faculty of Graduate Studies; establishment of a Council on Student Affairs and delegation of appropriate jurisdiction to this council; appointment of two deans and two other members of the academic staff to the Universities Coordinating Council. The Registrar was instructed by the Administrative Committee to calculate the number of representatives that each faculty and school would be entitled to elect to GFC after which the statutory members would review the figures and decide on the details of the election.

In the midst of these preoccupations another serious problem came to a head—that of the concern of the professional faculties such as Engineering with the quality of instruction being offered to their students in such subjects as mathematics and the sciences. The dissatisfaction had reached the point where the professional faculties were considering requesting approval for offering these courses themselves, as had occurred in the area of Agricultural Economics. To meet these concerns, the Academic Planning Committee recommended and the Administrative Committee approved the following principles:

Departments can assume that they will provide all instruction in their subjects;

Faculties can rightly expect that properly qualified instructors from relevant departments will teach service courses on request;

Faculties can, if they wish, define the objective of courses supplied to them as a service, but the means of achieving these objectives will be the responsibility of the given department;

Where problems occur they should be referred to the Deans' Council and, if necessary, from this body to the General Faculty Council;

If all else fails, the faculty may request GFC for approval for offering the courses themselves.

The approval of these principles had a salutary effect and, although the problem was never completely solved, there was a much better liaison between the respective faculties and departments.

On 29 April the statutory members of General Faculty Council held their first meeting under the new act. Those present were President Johns (chairman), Vice-President Wyman, deans Bowker, Coutts, Hardy, McCalla, MacKenzie, Ross, D.E. Smith, and Van Vliet; professors Empey, McClure, and Berry, directors of the schools of Household Economics, Nursing, and Hygiene respectively; Mr. Peel; and Mr. Cairns. Mr. Cairns was elected secretary,

pro tem. The quorum was set at eleven members (out of a possible twenty-one) pending the election of the new General Faculty Council. The number of members to be elected was set at forty-two, twice the number of statutory members, with ten each coming from the faculties of Arts and of Science, five from Education, four from Medicine, three from Engineering, two from Agriculture, and one each from the other faculties and schools except Dental Hygiene which had none. The Registrar was instructed to call for returns from the faculties and schools by 4:30 p.m. on Friday, 20 May, to be ready for the meeting of General Faculty Council scheduled for Thursday, 26 May. In the meantime the statutory members decided that the present membership of the Council of the Faculty of Graduate Studies should be empowered to act until a new council was established. The schools of Household Economics, Nursing, and Rehabilitation Medicine were authorized to have their own councils, and the committees of General Faculty Council were reconstituted as they existed on 31 March 1966 and empowered to continue to function until the new General Faculty Council should be fully operative.

The first meeting of the new General Faculty Council was held on Thursday, 26 May 1966, under the chairmanship of Vice-President Wyman\* with the following present: deans Bowker, Hardy, Huston, McCalla, MacKenzie, MacLean, Ross, Smith, and Van Vliet; professors G.L. Berry, Blackmore, Collier, Corns, Eaton, Empey, E.J.H. Greene, L.C. Green, Harris, Kreisel, Leeson, MacHardy, Mowat, Nursall, Patching, Peacock, Quon, Reeves, Riedel, L.G. Thomas, L.H. Thomas, Worth, E.E. Daniel (by invitation), Ryan (by invitation), and W.A.S. Smith (by invitation); associate professors Allbon, Betts, Buck, J.H. McGregor, L.E. McLeod, Saunders, C.B. Williams, K.V. Wilson, T. Yamamoto; assistant professors M. Berry, D.G. Cameron, Pocklington, Tretiak, D.G. Williams; Bruce Peel; and A.D. Cairns. It was a truly representative cross-section of the faculty and augured well for the success of the new council, although the lack of department heads was regretted by many.

In his introductory remarks Dr. Wyman said,

This is a historic occasion for our University, and it is with his deep regret that President Johns cannot be here to welcome the members of our

\*Unfortunately for me the pressures of the preceding months took their toll and I suffered a coronary attack following the meeting of Deans' Council on 11 May. I was in hospital and convalescing until 20 June.

new General Faculty Council and to explain the intent of the new Universities Act. . . With the passage of the Act the time has come for all of us to put aside all of these reservations, and make a determined effort to carry out the intent of the Act. . . .

There is no question in my mind that the Act has the intent of giving General Faculty Council the widest possible powers in setting policies for the governing of all aspects of the University. Although the Board is the ultimate authority, it seems to me unlikely that the Board would, or should, act on matters of policy without seeking recommendations of our General Faculty Council. . . . These wide powers mean a complete reconsideration of our present committee structure, and implies the existence of new committees to carry out functions that were not, at one time considered to be within the purview of General Faculty Council.

After dealing with a few matters of routine business, the chairman referred briefly to the various decisions to be made by the new council with respect to such matters as representation on the Senate, the Board of Governors, and the Coordinating Council, the appointment of further members to GFC, the committee structure, and the delegation of authority. The first step was clearly to establish a committee to study these and other matters.

A new Nominating Committee was constituted comprising Dr. G.L. Mowat (chairman), Dr. T.S. Leeson, Dr. J.R. Nursall, Dean Van Vliet, and Dr. J.G. MacGregor. The council then proceeded to name as additional members the chief executive officer for Student Affairs, Professor A.A. Ryan; the executive secretary of the Academic Planning Committee, Dr. W.A.S. Smith; the chairman of the Campus Planning Committee, Dr. B.E. Riedel, who was already an elected member from the Faculty of Pharmacy; and the president of the AASUA, Dr. E.E. Daniel. Others, including student representatives, were referred to the Committee on Procedures, which was constituted to comprise Dean McCalla, Dr. W.C. Harris, Dr. E.E. Daniel, and Professor L.C. Green.

The new Universities Act provided for an Executive Committee, and the Council agreed that the previous Administrative Committee should function in this capacity, pending a recommendation from the Committee on Procedures. The matter of selecting representatives to various other bodies was referred to the Nominating Committee and responsibility for student affairs was given to the previous Senate committee, while the General Residence Committee was authorized to continue as an ad hoc committee of the Deans' Council. It was an excellent preliminary meeting.

For the next week the four-man Committee on Procedures worked very hard and on 2 June they were ready for their first report to General Faculty Council. The meeting lasted all day, from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., with a break for lunch and dealt with no fewer than twenty-three recommendations, in addition to other matters. They included the following:

- that as a matter of general policy, no changes to the Universities Act be put forward until there has been an opportunity to see how the Act operates;

- that the number of appointed members on Council shall not exceed one-half the number of *ex officio* members;\*

- that there be no provision for alternates to elected members;

- that members appointed to GFC by reason of an office held may send alternates but these may not speak, vote, or initiate motions;

- that no person shall be appointed to GFC solely by virtue of his position as Head of a Department;

- that no further appointments be made until the Council resumes its regular meetings in the Fall;

- that full-time staff members may be granted permission to attend any meetings except those *in camera* but may not speak; however, others with special interest in agenda items may attend and make representations;

- that a quorum be one third of the membership;

- that copies of the agenda be circulated to all members of the full-time academic staff and to the Presidents of the Students' Union and the Graduate Students' Association.

- that the minutes be circulated to all GFC members and to those other members of the full-time academic staff who request them;

- that on the decision of GFC or its Executive Committee the Secretary shall circulate pertinent portions of the minutes to persons or bodies for whom they may be relevant;

- that regulations established by GFC and other university bodies be made available in the Registrar's office and the Library;

- that nominations to the GFC Nominating Committee be made by the Executive Committee;

- that the Nominating Committee nominate (1) representatives of GFC to other bodies and (2) members of permanent and ad hoc GFC committees;

- that they bring forward at least twice as many names as there are positions to be filled;

- that committees dealing with the internal organization of GFC should

\*There was a long debate on this issue.

consist only of GFC members while other permanent and ad hoc Committees should have GFC representation;

that a committee be formed to recommend to GFC procedures for appointments, promotions, merit increments, tenure, and dismissal, and that until GFC acts on this, present procedures continue;

that a committee be appointed to assess the role of GFC in budget making;

that a committee be appointed on the role of GFC in academic planning, campus planning, and building, and their interrelation;

that in addition to the statutory members the membership on the Council of the Faculty of Graduate Studies consist of the Associate Dean of the Faculty, together with one representative from each Department conducting a substantial Graduate program, each representative being appointed by GFC on the recommendation of the Dean of Graduate Studies in consultation with the Head of the Department;

that a small Committee be established as soon as possible by the Executive Committee on the nomination of the Nominating Committee to recommend provision of proper facilities for Council and committee meetings;

All these recommendations, which Dr. Harris put forward with great clarity and conviction, were approved.\*

The council then proceeded to elect its two representatives to the Board of Governors, Dr. Henry Kreisel for three years and Dean D.M. Ross for two years. Elected to the Coordinating Council were Dean A.G. McCalla and Dr. E.J.H. Greene for three years and Dean D.E. Smith and Dr. J.W. Gilles for two years. Those elected to the Senate were Dr. H.B. Collier, Dr. Elizabeth Empey, and Dr. L.G. Thomas. The Staff Appointments Committee was created, with Dr. D.F. Cameron, Professor S.R. Sinclair, Dr. A.W. Reeves, Dr. Mary Spencer, and Dr. G.A. Rothrock as members. The meeting concluded with the approval of a resolution from the Academic Planning Committee: "that in order to meet the need for additional university facilities in the Edmonton area as the present campus of the University of Alberta is approaching its maximum of 18,000 students, this University expand immediately on proximate sites."

During the summer the Executive Committee set up a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Ryan to plan new and better fa-

\*Dr. Harris informed me recently that after the week of intensive work he and his committee had put in on framing these recommendations and after the nervous strain of presenting them to GFC over a period of hours, he sat down in his seat and promptly went to sleep from sheer exhaustion! (WHJ)



cilities for General Faculty Council and another, comprising Vice-President Wyman, Dean McCalla, Professor G.B. Walker, and Professor H.J. Brodie to consider how to select candidates for the newly established Killam Chairs, two in Edmonton and one in Calgary. The council itself approved the affiliation of Grande Prairie Junior College and delegated responsibility for admission standards and procedures to the Deans' Council.

The university suffered serious losses in the deaths of Dr. J.E. Drevedahl, associate professor of Psychology; Dr. G.M. Dunlop, head of the Department of Educational Psychology; and Dr. A.W. Downs, professor emeritus of Physiology and Pharmacology, who had given outstanding service to the university in many ways from the time of his appointment in 1920 until his retirement in 1949. Dr. Dunlop had served from 1947 to 1950 as director of the summer session and subsequently had been one of the leaders in developing programs of graduate study and research in the Faculty of Education which had been the best available in Canada.

While the General Faculty Council was preoccupied with academic matters as well as its own reorganization under the new act, the Board of Governors had many problems of its own over a broad range of interest. In the fall of 1965 it agreed that the projected move into the Garneau area should be limited in the first instance to the area north of 88 Avenue and west of 111 Street and that this additional portion of the campus should become available for the construction of new buildings by 1 May 1967.

Another decision at this time assigned the name of Corbett Hall to the building at the south end of the campus which had been constructed originally as the Edmonton Normal School, had served as the home of the Faculty of Education for many years, and was currently occupied by the departments of Drama and Extension and the School of Rehabilitation Medicine. It now perpetuates the name of Dr. E.A. Corbett who served with the Department of Extension at the University of Alberta from 1920 to 1936 and then as Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education until his retirement in 1951.

At a meeting in Calgary on 5 November 1965, the board gave approval for the establishment of a Centre for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology on the Edmonton campus and of affiliation with the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton. Since the report on the feasibility of a medical school on the Calgary campus had been favourable, the board approved the project in principle and authorized

President Armstrong to approach the government for support. At the same time they approved plans for a Faculty of Education building in Calgary large enough to provide for 2,600 full-time students.

In the matter of the operating budget the brightest spot was the fact that income from the bequest of Mrs. Killam was becoming available. There was the capital sum of \$2 million to endow Professorships or Chairs in Science and/or Engineering, plus \$4 million to support the payment of salaries in those two areas, and a further amount, still not settled, to provide funds for scholarships of substantial amounts for advanced studies.

Impressive though these sums were, they still left immense budget problems to be resolved. The operating budget for the Edmonton campus for 1966-67 had risen to over \$27 million, while that for Calgary, for which the current board was still responsible, had risen by half to \$9.77 million. Mr. F.G. Stewart, the Deputy Provincial Treasurer and member of the Board of Governors, was appalled, as were other board members including the two presidents. It provided everyone concerned with a major problem of seeking further sources of income while at the same time cutting back on expenditures however essential they appeared to be. However, the situation was common across Canada and the federal government was aware of the need for further support in the face of greatly increased enrolments. It therefore promised, for 1967 only, a grant to the provinces on behalf of their universities of five dollars per head of population. This figure was reduced for Alberta to between \$4.70 and \$4.80 because of the relatively smaller than average number of out-of-province students. I met with the provincial cabinet on 24 January and received assurances that its grant would be raised to sixteen hundred dollars per student. These two generous measures of support reduced the prospective operating deficit to \$347,000 which the board agreed should be met by reductions of \$247,000 in Edmonton and \$100,000 in Calgary. Even these entailed long conferences with deans, heads of departments, and business officers. When the fiscal year was over, on 31 March 1967, the auditor's report showed a deficit of over one hundred eighty thousand dollars, with the previous operating reserve of over eight hundred thousand dollars wiped out. This report revealed *net* operating costs on the Edmonton campus of about \$22 million, with Calgary spending about \$6.3 million. These costs were met by \$18,640,000, or 68.4 percent, from the province; \$5,613,000, or 20.1 percent, from student fees; \$2,748,000, or 10 percent, from the federal government; and about 1 percent from sundry sources.

Most of the capital costs of over \$20 million, made up of \$12,222,000 for Edmonton and \$8,254,000 for Calgary, came from the province.

January and February 1966 were two of the busiest months in the history of the board, for, in addition to coping with an unusually difficult budget, they had to reach a number of other decisions, including the approval of a faculty of medicine and a school of social work for the Calgary campus, a school of library science for Edmonton, the production of an atlas of Alberta as a joint centennial project between the university Department of Geography and the provincial Department of Lands and Forests, and other significant matters. In the general area of planning they approved the General Faculty Council recommendation of a limit of eighteen thousand students plus a tolerance of about three thousand for the Edmonton campus and asked GFC to prepare a system of quotas to meet this figure. They agreed to pass on these decisions to the provincial government with the recommendation that a board of inquiry be established to study the needs of Alberta for institutions of higher learning.

There had been much criticism of the design of university buildings, especially in recent years, and the board was very conscious of this. The change in basic material from brick to concrete was the main cause of the change in appearance of campus buildings, but changes in construction technology were contributing factors, and it was no longer feasible to erect new buildings in the style of the Arts Building or Corbett Hall, however attractive in appearance they might be. In order to meet the problem the board agreed, at their March 1966 meeting, to appoint design architects "to produce and approve plans for consideration by Campus Planning, the Board of Governors, and the Capital Development Committee, in that order." It was a wise decision, but one that inevitably fell short of complete success in the face of the powerful forces of architectural change.

From the beginning of my tenure of office as President I had firmly believed that the selection of new faculty was one of the most important elements in the development of the university. This had been impressed on me by President Robert Newton when I was his assistant and, since all appointments were made on my personal recommendation, I felt obliged to study the dossiers of every candidate recommended to me by the deans and directors. By the spring of 1966 it had become clear that this task was too great for one person and I was instructed by the board to bring forward to the board executive all recommendations made to me, providing they were within

the budget. This new policy went into effect at the 31 March meeting of the executive and I accepted it with mingled relief and apprehension. At the same meeting I had to report with great regret the resignations of W.H. Angus (Law), E.R. Berg (Economics), Don Black (Educational Psychology), and C.O. Person (Genetics).

When the board met on 15 April they were aware that the new Universities Act was already in force but that it was unlikely that new separate boards for the University of Alberta and the University of Calgary could be established before 1 July, so the existing body would have to serve for both institutions on an interim basis. The membership at that time comprised Dr. C.M. Macleod (chairman), Dr. F.P. Galbraith (Chancellor), Dr. W.H. Johns (President, Edmonton campus), Dr. W.H. Armstrong (President, Calgary campus), Mrs. R.V. McCullough, Dr. W.H. Swift (Deputy Minister of Education), Mr. F.G. Stewart (Deputy Provincial Treasurer), Mr. A.G. Bailey, Dr. J.E. Bradley, Mr. L.A. Desrochers, Mr. F.C. Manning, Mr. H.T. Hargrave, Mr. J. Howard Kelly, and Mr. George Ross. Dr. Wyman (Vice-President, Edmonton), Dr. B.E. Riedel, (assistant to the President, Edmonton), Mr. J.M. Whidden (Bursar, Edmonton, and secretary of the board), and Mr. M.G. McGinley (Bursar, Calgary) also attended most meetings.

This was the last meeting at which the board considered matters of joint concern to the two campuses, and the agenda included an amendment to the salary structure to make 1 July instead of 1 April the anniversary date for increments and adjustments, the need for more advanced types of computers, a master lease for the Banff School of Fine Arts campus, an agreement with Canadian Patents and Development Limited, the division of the proceeds from the Killam bequest, the approval of a site plan for the Health Sciences Centre and the Clinical Sciences Building in Edmonton, and the approval of new procedures for dismissal of staff. On the following day the executive committee met and approved O'Connor, O'Connor, and Maltby as project architects for the proposed married student housing centre to be known as Michener Park.

The board meeting of 13 May 1966 in Edmonton was a double meeting in that it began in the morning as a meeting of the governors of the University of Alberta, continued in the afternoon as a meeting of the governors of the University of Calgary, and concluded with a meeting of the executive which concerned itself chiefly with the transfer of securities and of McMahon Stadium to the University of

Calgary. Similar meetings were held in June at which the decision was made to turn over to the new Universities Commission the income for scholarships emanating from the terms of the Ultimate Heir Act. The Alberta board approved the rental of two floors of the Campus Towers building on 112 Street and 87 Avenue for a maximum of five years at four dollars per square foot, which covered all partitioning and similar services, excluding telephone, electricity, and caretaking costs. Acting as the Calgary board, they tried to cope with the cost estimate of the proposed new Students' Union Building which was over three million dollars and required a government loan of nearly \$1.886 million. I was absent from all meetings in May and June due to my heart attack, much to my regret, since I had been actively associated with the development of the University of Calgary from its inception in 1945 when the University of Alberta took over from the Calgary Normal School the responsibility for teacher education, and I should like to have been associated with the final decisions of the joint Board of Governors nearly a quarter of a century later.

The new Board of Governors of the University of Alberta held its first meeting on 22 July 1966, under the chairmanship of Dr. J.E. Bradley, with Chancellor F.P. Galbraith, President Johns, Mrs. R.V. McCullough, R.K. Banister, L.A. Desrochers, Dr. Henry Kreisel, E.P. Lewis, Lucien Maynard, George Ross, Judge B.C. Whittaker, D.K. Yorath, Dr. Wyman, Dr. Riedel, and J.M. Whidden in attendance. Dr. Bradley very wisely opened proceedings with a significant discussion of the new Universities Act and of the roles of the Board of Governors and the Universities Commission. This was extremely informative and gave the board members an appreciation of the importance of their own responsibilities. This was enhanced by the appointment of the Executive Committee, and later by the creation of a Finance Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Yorath, and a Building Committee chaired by Mr. Banister. A great deal of routine business was also transacted, including the approval of plans for the University's centennial celebrations and the allocation of twenty-five thousand dollars to meet the costs.

During the summer approval was given to adding a second floor to the Education Library at a cost of three hundred thousand dollars and remodelling the original Students' Union Building as a second administrative building (later called University Hall) at a cost of four hundred and ten thousand dollars, but it also saw the appearance of the most formidable capital building problem ever to face the univer-

sity. This was the proposed Biological Sciences Building, designed to accommodate the departments of Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Genetics, Microbiology, and Psychology and to incorporate the most up-to-date facilities available. The drawings had been prepared by the architects of the provincial Department of Public Works and the department's own estimate of the total cost was \$18.5 million. However, when tenders were called the lowest figure was approximately \$24 million which, with the furnishings, would come close to \$30 million, a figure which was completely unacceptable to the government. The Honourable F.C. Colborne, Minister of Public Works, told the members of the Capital Development Committee that Premier Manning had just returned from a meeting of provincial premiers and had reported that other provinces were "blaming Alberta for setting such high standards in the amounts spent on higher education" that they found it difficult to approach them. Mr. Colborne stated that the plans for the Biological Sciences Building would simply have to be reduced to the point where the costs would come within the target figure of \$18.5 million. This was more easily said than done, for the plans had been five or six years in the making and Dr. Donald M. Ross, the Dean of the Faculty of Science, complained that "at present he could not entice academic people here who would like very much to come, because there were no facilities." The board decided to authorize the chairman, the vice-chairman (Mr. Desrochers), and the President to present the case for the biology building to the Universities Commission through its chairman, Dr. W.H. Swift, and later agreed that the members should meet with the provincial government, with Dr. Swift, Dr. C.M. Macleod, and Mr. L.A. Thorssen representing the commission, to settle the matter of the guiding principles and procedures to be followed in seeking approval for buildings in the future. This was occasioned not only by the problem of the biology building but also by the fact that representatives of the Students' Union had gone to the government directly in the matter of the third student residence tower. A meeting was finally set for the morning of 7 October and the chairman called a meeting of the board for 6 October to consider their plan of action. He had prepared a twenty-five page paper on the subject, entitled "A Tale of Two Buildings; a problem in Communication and of Principle." It discussed the present powers and responsibilities of the board, of the Executive Council, of the Universities Commission, and of the Capital Development Committee. He had secured the approval of the commission for the board to approach the government directly because the two buildings, the Bio-

logical Sciences Building and the third residence tower, were in advanced planning stages before April 1966.

Dr. Bradley's paper stressed the fact that the university was growing at the rate of one thousand students a year (thirteen hundred in 1966-67) so it would need additional space at the rate of four hundred thousand square feet a year, although in the three years 1964, 1965, and 1966 only the Household Economics Building and the Henry Marshall Tory Building had been completed, a total of three hundred thousand square feet, or less than one year's needs. With regard to the third residence tower, he outlined the discussions which had taken place and demonstrated errors in procedure which had resulted in the Department of Public Works deciding, with cabinet approval, to proceed with construction, but along lines contrary to the recommendation of the university's own Campus Planning Committee and Development Office. With regard to the cost of the Biological Sciences Building, he pointed out that the costs of highway construction had risen by thirty-five percent from the summer of 1965 to the summer of 1966 and that the increase in costs for the Biological Sciences Building might therefore be defended. He went on to compare the projected costs with those for buildings on the Calgary campus and stressed the effects of delay in completing the biology building—effects which would not only reduce the standard of instruction but necessitate the imposition of quotas.

The board approved the brief with minor revisions and it was presented to the cabinet the following morning, along with the following covering letter:

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 6, 1966

The Honourable E.C. Manning,  
Premier,  
Government of Alberta,  
Legislative Building,  
Edmonton, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

Re: Biological Sciences Building

The Board of Governors of The University of Alberta asks the Government of Alberta to reconsider its decision concerning the Biological Sciences Building. Since this building was allowed to go to tender, it is

assumed that there is no serious criticism of the academic program involved, or of the design of the building produced by the Department of Public Works to house this program. The Board assumes that the lowest tender was refused because of excessive costs per sq. ft. and/or excessive total cost of the building. Although the Board agrees that this is a proper basis upon which the Government can and should refuse the lowest tender, the Board feels that it must make the Government aware of the serious implications that a delay of a year or two in the construction of this building will have for scientific education in Alberta.

Although the registration statistics of The University of Alberta for 1966-67 are not yet complete, it is certain there will be an increase of about 1,300 in the full-time student population (1,400 in the total population), including about 500 in the first-year enrolment. The large increase in this year's freshman enrolment, after about three years during which it remained relatively constant, is due in part to the new matriculation standards set by the High School and University Matriculation Examination Board, but it is certain that our present projections for future enrolments at The University of Alberta are seriously low. There can be little doubt that the University will be asked to accept an increase in full-time enrolment of at least 1,000 students per year for each of the next five years, a figure that might reach as high as 1,500 students per year.

In some facilities, particularly in laboratories and offices, the University is essentially at the limit of its capacity today. We have adopted a "mirror-image" form of time-table, a device which has made possible the use of rooms and laboratories from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., have rented 20,000 sq. ft. of office space off-campus, have built 20,000 sq. ft. of temporary laboratory space on campus, and are using a great deal of sub-standard space in the form of Garneau houses, basements, old buildings, and so on. With all this, some laboratory courses must be given by demonstration only, and a number of laboratories are held at night.

Our present building schedule calls for the demolition of many of the Garneau houses during 1967 and, during the same year, the distinct possibility exists that Assiniboia Hall, providing 160 temporary offices, will be demolished to make room for the site of a second Chemistry Building.

In spite of all of these facts, The University of Alberta will do everything in its power to avoid quotas for the 1967-68 session, and will make the attempt to accommodate an increase of 1,000-1,500 in the full-time student enrolment. There is, however, no way that stringent quotas can be avoided for the 1968-69 session, except by making an immediate start on a major building project that will be ready for the fall of 1968. Further, such a building must relieve the severe shortage of laboratory and office space.

There is no building being planned for The University of Alberta,



other than the Biological Sciences Building, that has reached the stage where such relief can be obtained for certain by the fall of 1968.

It took about two years from the time the lay-out plans of the Biological Sciences Building were first approved until completion of the drawings. If this building were to be re-designed, it would return the plans to the pre-lay-out stage, and it seems most unlikely that the building could be ready for use before the fall of 1970, a time when the full-time enrolment at The University of Alberta would, without quotas, be over 16,000, and might reach as high as 17,000.

In order to avoid stringent quotas, the Board of Governors of The University of Alberta asks the Cabinet to consider the following proposal:

The contract for the Biological Sciences Building to be given immediately to the firms that have submitted the lowest tender, with the proviso that the Board of Governors has the right, during the construction of the building, to reduce the cost of the building, through negotiation, by an amount that must exceed \$2,000,000, and might reach as high as \$4,000,000. This reduction to be accomplished by reducing the quality of the finish in the building, by the possible elimination of some space, and so on.

If the Government were to construct the Biological Sciences Building according to the existing plans, about 600,000 sq. ft. would be added to our present academic space. By the time this building was completed, even this addition would not be sufficient to increase our area per full-time student to 250 gross sq. ft. per full-time student, a standard that has been accepted for many years. Indeed, the present decision of the Government implies that the University of Alberta will have to operate well below the accepted standard for many years to come.

The Board of Governors asks the Cabinet before coming to a decision, to consider, and verify, certain information that has been given to us, information that may or may not be completely accurate.

It is our understanding that the new Education Building in Calgary has gone to tender at 251,504 gross sq. ft., with an estimated cost by the Department of Public Works of \$7,450,000, or \$29.60 per sq. ft. For what we assume to be a building serving the same purpose, this would compare with the Education Building in Edmonton, built in 1962-63, with a total of 289,882 gross sq. ft. and at a cost of \$4,380,780, or \$15.12 per sq. ft. Further, it is our understanding that the cost of the third phase of the Engineering Center at Calgary, a more heavily serviced building, is \$35.50 per sq. ft.

If these data are accurate, they indicate an extremely rapid rise in the costs per sq. ft. for buildings to be used for equivalent purposes. They also give an indication of the differential in costs for buildings to be used for different purposes.

Undoubtedly the present lowest tender for the Biological Sciences

Building has allowed, in the present bid of \$39.70 per sq. ft., for cost escalation during 1967 and 1968. The Government and the University must face the possibility of further escalation in costs between 1968 and 1970 if the building is to be re-designed and its construction deferred. The Board of Governors hopes to bring the cost of the building down into the \$35-\$37 per sq. ft. range, but it does not seem possible to envisage the savings of very large sums of money without a drastic reduction in the size of the building, probably to about 350,000-400,000 gross sq. ft.

If the Government decides that it must re-affirm its decision, we feel it imperative that discussions be carried on between senior officers of the University and a committee of the Executive Council on such matters as the size of the building in sq. ft., the level of services permitted, and such matters. We are also concerned at what would happen if the re-design were carried out and new tenders called resulting in a new low bid in excess of \$18,500,000.

This is a matter of vital concern to the University and we hope that some solution can be found which will avoid the delay in the construction of this building which is so essential to our biological science education and which is presently delaying the plans for other urgently needed buildings on the campus.

Yours sincerely,  
J. E. Bradley  
Chairman  
Board of Governors

At the conclusion of the discussion Premier Manning summarized the results, by saying that the cabinet should probably consider having the Board of Governors go ahead on its own to redesign the third residence tower, that with respect to the Biological Sciences Building the cabinet would study Dr. Bradley's letter written on behalf of the Board of Governors and reply as soon as possible, and finally with respect to the guidelines he would wish to discuss the board's proposal with Dr. Swift and the Universities Commission.

It was a very valuable meeting and did much to pave the way for future planning not only of capital projects but also of operating budgets. The government realised, perhaps for the first time, how acute the university's needs for space were, while the university representatives learned something of the fiscal restraints by which the government was bound.

The senior members of the commission inevitably learned a great deal about their own role and how to carry it out.

By November, Mr. Banister, the Chairman of the Building Committee, was able to report to the board that the Minister of Public Works had approved construction of the Biological Sciences Building in three stages:

Phase I to be tendered by 1 February 1967, for Microbiology, Botany, and the central core;

Phase II to be tendered by 1 September 1967, for Genetics, Zoology, and Psychology;

Phase III to include three theatres, but with no date set for tendering.

In addition the government had raised the cost limit to \$20.5 million. Mr. Colborne's reason for insisting on the phase approach was that the total project was too large for any single contractor to undertake, and events proved him to be right. The board members were in unanimous agreement with the new concept, and work began in 1967, reaching completion in the 1971-72 fiscal year, with four contractors involved and a total cost for the building of slightly more than \$22 million. The brochure issued at the official opening stated that the splitting of the project into four components (as was eventually done) resulted in a saving of \$7 million. On completion it was one of the finest buildings of its kind from the point of view of biological teaching and research facilities, although it can scarcely be given a top rating for its aesthetic qualities as an example of the best collegiate architecture.

The problems raised by the proposed Biological Sciences Building made the board more conscious than ever of the necessity of a new approach to meeting space needs without recourse to a growing number of H-type temporary buildings. One solution was to plan a general services building which would accommodate offices, classrooms, and laboratories, with a projected area of 187,000 gross square feet. This proved to be an excellent decision and helped alleviate a desperate situation with the minimum of delay.

The lowest tender for the married student housing centre on 122 Street south of 51 Avenue was approximately \$5.415 million, or about \$1.7 million above the estimate, so the board was obliged to assign to the architects the difficult task of reducing the costs by \$1 million, to secure the approval of CMHC for the changes, and, finally, to increase the amount of its loan to cover ninety percent of the revised costs. These instructions were carried out and Michener

Park became a model of its kind and, at the same time, met the immediate needs of most married students at a rental cost to them averaging \$110 a month.

The Universities Commission had begun to function in the fall of 1966 under the chairmanship of Dr. W.H. Swift and with the competent help of Mr. J.R.B. Jones, our Campus Development Officer, and Brian H. McDonald, my own assistant. The budgets for 1967-68, both operating and capital, were the first which had to be referred to the commission for approval rather than directly to the government. More important still, the commission had the difficult task of mediating the demands of three universities, including the new University of Lethbridge, rather than of a single institution. The amount of money likely to be available for the two larger universities was reasonably assured. It was originally set at \$41.5 million for operating purposes based on a per-student grant of \$2,293, later raised to \$2,300, but this formula had to be refined by discriminating among various types of students. To achieve this the commission's officers used a modification of the Ontario formula, assigning a schedule of weights ranging from 1 for a first year student in Arts and Sciences, to 3 for a student in Medicine or Dentistry, 3 for a candidate for the M.A., 4 for a candidate for the MSc., 6 for a Ph.D. candidate, with the highest factor of 8 going to a Ph.D. candidate in Agriculture. The rating scale was eminently fair, but the University of Calgary protested that as an emerging university they should have special consideration. In the end this consideration was granted to both Calgary and Lethbridge to a certain extent. Each of the three universities felt that its special claims had received inadequate consideration, but each was prepared to admit that the commission had come to the best decisions possible under the circumstances. At the same time the sum of \$50 million was made available for capital purposes for 1967-68, with \$21,493,000 assigned to building construction and \$4.4 million for furniture and equipment on the Edmonton campus. In the end the University of Alberta actually spent over \$29 million for a variety of projects, including over \$6 million for the Biological Sciences Building, over \$4 million for the Clinical Sciences Building, nearly \$3 million for the Services Tunnel, and lesser amounts for the Engineering Centre, the General Services Building, the Students' Union Building, and other projects. The amount spent on equipment was \$4,845,950.

All this made the need for a fund-raising campaign more urgent than ever and the new board was prepared to act. The chairman, Dr.

J.E. Bradley, and I went to interview Premier Manning in early December 1966, accompanied by Dr. F.G. Winspear, a great friend of the university and a man who was closely in touch with the business world throughout the whole of Canada, to secure the views of the government. The Premier agreed that the university should go ahead, but on the basis that the campaign should be in support of all three provincial universities. Consequently at the January meeting of the board I made the motion, seconded by Mr. Yorath, that a major fund-raising campaign be approved. The board endorsed the motion, though with a mixture of satisfaction that the die was cast and apprehension at the very great effort likely to be involved. I shared these feelings fully for I was deeply involved in the affairs of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada as President as well as in the multifarious duties of my own office at the university. However the matter was necessary and urgent. Since the campaign called for the active participation of the University of Calgary, Mr. F.C. Manning, Chairman of the Calgary Board of Governors, joined Dr. Bradley and me for a discussion with the Premier about fund-raising consultants, a tentative time table for activities, and the respective responsibilities of the government, the Boards of Governors, and others. It was decided that the first essential was a feasibility study and that this should be carried out by G.A. Brakeley & Co. Ltd. A joint advisory committee was set up comprising the Chairman of the Board, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and the President of each of the two universities, together with the Chairman of the Universities Commission. Events moved rather slowly during the first half of 1967 but by July the consultants had prepared an elaborate questionnaire of fifteen pages. I promptly prepared the replies and supplied the material required on behalf of the University of Alberta but the University of Calgary was somewhat less diligent in providing the necessary information about their affairs. This was partly due to the fact that they were seriously considering the advantage to themselves of a separate campaign. I pointed out to President Armstrong and to Mr. L.A. Thorsen, who had succeeded Mr. F.C. Manning as Chairman of the Calgary board, that this would not meet with the approval of the government or of the major contributors. They agreed, and the question of a separate campaign was dropped.

The Universities Commission continued to give their support, and the government provided great encouragement to us all by announcing that it would match all contributions dollar for dollar in addition

to guaranteeing the sum of \$175 million (later to be increased to \$185 million) which they had promised to provide for the capital purposes of the three provincial universities, including the newly created University of Lethbridge, over the five-year period 1967-1972. The chief damper on our enthusiasm was the fact that similar campaigns were already in progress in Saskatchewan and British Columbia as well as on behalf of a great many other colleges and universities across Canada.

A joint steering committee was set up under the chairmanship of Mr. D.K. Yorath and comprising Dr. Bradley, Dr. Tyndall, and me from Edmonton; Mr. Thorssen, President Armstrong, Dr. G.E. Swann, Mr. G.M. Carlyle, and Mr. Harvey W. Bliss from Calgary; and, later, President W.A.S. Smith and Dr. N.D. Holmes, Chairman of the board, from the University of Lethbridge. This committee met in Edmonton on 30 April 1968, to hear and consider the report of Mr. Cheeseman of Vancouver on behalf of the consultants. Since I had become extremely impatient over the slow progress we appeared to be making, I prepared and circulated the minutes of this meeting on the following day.

Although the steering committee was satisfied with the Brakely report, the members felt that they should not automatically offer the contract for the campaign itself to the same firm, especially since Mr. Donald J. Duff, president of Duff, Abbott, and Associates Ltd. of Montreal, a graduate of the University of Alberta, had made strong representations on behalf of his company. A meeting of the steering committee was held in the Calgary airport terminal on Saturday afternoon, 25 May 1968, at which submissions were presented by both Brakely and Duff, Abbott, with the result that Duff, Abbott and Associates Ltd. were awarded the contract.

By mid-June the campaign was organized as the Three Alberta Universities Capital Fund, or 3AU for short, and it was agreed that all contributions received after 1 July 1968 would be considered as coming under the campaign and therefore as eligible for matching grants from the government. An agreement was reached regarding the division of the proceeds among the three universities, and statements of building needs were drawn up with estimates of costs, to be used in campaign publicity. Mr. E.V. Hamula was appointed as Public Relations Officer at the University of Alberta, and Lorne W. MacPherson took up his position as the Edmonton representative of the consultants. These two men worked closely with the steering com-

mittee and the consultants in helping prepare publicity and brochures for the campaign.

At the end of the summer Dr. W.H. Swift retired as Chairman of the Universities Commission, succeeded by Dr. Andrew Stewart; Dr. H.S. Armstrong resigned as President of the University of Calgary, succeeded first by Dr. Walter R. Trost as Acting President and later by Dr. A.W.R. Carruthers as President; and Dr. Bradley and I, along with Professor A.A. Ryan and Dr. W.A.G. Graham, went to Australia to attend the congress of the Association of Universities of the Commonwealth. As a member of the AUC Executive I was invited to visit the four universities in northern New Zealand, an invitation I was most happy to accept. This was followed by visits in Australia to the three universities in Melbourne, the National University in Canberra, and the three universities in Sydney where the plenary sessions of the congress were held. It was a strenuous three weeks of travel and meetings but a pleasant change from the hectic pace I had endured at home for the previous two years. Since there was a postal strike in Canada at the time I received no mail from the time I left Canada until my return three weeks later and was completely cut-off from all contacts.

By early October I was able to report to the Board of Governors on the progress of planning for the 3AU Campaign. Our honorary chairmen were H.R. Milner of Edmonton and J.B. Cross of Calgary; Dr. F.G. Winspear was chairman of the National Gifts Committee; Dr. G.R.A. Rice, G. Lyall Roper, Tevie Miller, and B.W. Brooker were leaders in the city and district campaign in Edmonton; F.A. McKinnon led a group in Calgary and Arthur Balfour a group in Lethbridge; Dr. Arnold F. Platt served as chairman of the Provincial Regions Division; Dr. D.C. Ritchie, president of the Alumni Association, co-ordinated a mail campaign among alumni; Rodney Pike undertook to organise one thousand volunteers to canvass over five thousand alumni living in Edmonton and vicinity; and Dr. Harry Gunning served as chairman of a committee to canvass the university community itself. Although this list may appear long, it represents only a very small fraction of the people who devoted their time and effort to the campaign.

On 30 October an afternoon press conference was held in the Faculty Club which was well attended by representatives of the press, radio, and television media, with a view to the formal launching of the campaign on Friday, 1 November 1968. Premier Manning issued

a brief statement in support of the campaign and stated that his government had committed a total of \$185 million to provide for the capital expansion of the three provincial universities during the period from 1967 to 1971 and in addition would provide matching grants for all contributions from the campaign up to the announced objective of \$25 million. This was the largest public campaign for funds ever carried out in the history of the province of Alberta and certainly the most important of its kind.

During the next ten days I met with the Universities Commission on 31 October and the Board of Governors on 1 November; attended the inaugural banquet and ball of the newly formed Montreal branch of the Alumni Association, attended by the Governor-General and Mrs. Michener on Saturday, 2 November; spoke to the Toronto alumni on 3 November; spent the day on Monday, 4 November, attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the AUCC, and addressed the Ottawa branch of the alumni at a dinner in the evening; continued with AUCC meetings until 7 November when I flew to Toronto for a reception for Toronto businessmen and alumni; and back the following day for a luncheon meeting in Montreal, before flying home. This schedule was fairly typical of my last year as President of the university.

The dinner in Toronto and the luncheon in Montreal were of particular importance for the 3AU campaign. Dr. Winspear, as chairman of the National Gifts Committee, had arranged that Mr. W.O. Twaits, president of Imperial Oil, should act as host for the dinner in Toronto and that Mr. Arnold Hart, chairman and chief executive officer of the Bank of Montreal, should act as host in that city. The lists of guests included not only most of the senior business executives of those cities but also Premier Manning, Dr. Winspear, Mr. Milner, and Mr. Yorath from Edmonton, Mr. Jim Cross and Mr. Max Bell from Calgary, and the presidents of the three Alberta universities. Mr. Manning's contribution was particularly impressive and did a great deal to launch the national portion of the campaign successfully. Dr. Winspear arranged a similar meeting a week later in Vancouver which I attended, along with President Carruthers and Mr. Judge of the University of Calgary, before returning to attend the fall meeting of our Senate and the fall Convocation.

During 1969 it was clear that I should call on a large number of the senior officers of major Canadian corporations across Canada. Mr. Duff arranged my itineraries and made the appointments for these



visits and Dr. Winspear accompanied me in many cases. We had been made acutely aware of the importance of these visits by a letter from one prospective donor to the effect that he was being expected to contribute a quarter of a million dollars but that his card had apparently been assigned to a junior university officer and a retired business executive. He would seriously consider the amount of his contribution when he was approached by someone in his own circumstances who could say that he himself had given the same amount! I had been very apprehensive about meeting senior executives for this reason and also because I knew they had already committed substantial sums on behalf of their companies to previous campaigns from other universities. However, Mr. Duff made a practice of ensuring that information about the campaign was provided in advance, and when I arrived I was nearly always welcomed cordially, listened to carefully, and assured of generous support for the 3AU campaign, so that these visits turned out to be a pleasure and my respect for company executives rose remarkably.

By 11 August 1969, the campaign appeared to have made excellent progress, and the committee estimated that over \$15 million would be realized over the five years the contributions might extend. Of the \$10 million already assured, the Calgary division had supplied about \$2 million, the Edmonton division about \$2.5 million, and the national division nearly \$5 million, with the balance coming from the Lethbridge and provincial regions. All this represented only about sixty percent of our original objective, but it had made the University of Alberta and its sister universities in the province better known across Canada and especially throughout Alberta itself. Even the members of what we called the university community gained a better insight into the nature of their own institution and its needs, and all this helped to improve the university's image at a time when student activists were doing their best to damage it. Another result was the establishment of a regular Fund Development Office under the direction of Lorne MacPherson and continuing publicity both on and off the campus about the university and its activities. All those who worked so hard to make the campaign a success could feel satisfied that their efforts had been worthwhile.

The beginning of plans for the fund-raising campaign in 1966-67 coincided with the establishment of an Office for Institutional Research and the preparation of a detailed analysis by Vice-President Wyman of registration growth over the years 1960-61 to 1966-67, to-

gether with such information as staff-student ratios, space per student in the various faculties and schools, and a projection of enrolment annually to 1972-73, with the consequent need for staff and space. The figures showed beyond any doubt that in order to provide for the eighteen thousand students envisioned in the academic plan it would be necessary to construct six hundred thousand gross square feet of space annually for several years. This report and the recommendations were forwarded to the Universities Commission. The commission had already secured approval from the government of the figure of \$175 million over a five-year period. But since this meant only \$35 million a year for the two major institutions it was clear that more would be required and the fund-raising campaign was imperative. In the face of needs for space in nearly every department, the board gave immediate priority for planning and constructing the third residence tower with accommodation for 629 students and an estimated cost of \$3 million, the Clinical Sciences Building estimated at \$9 million, an addition to the Physical Education Centre, and the remodelling of the old Students' Union Building for administrative offices, estimated at six hundred thirty thousand dollars. In the meantime tenders had been let on the first phase of the Biological Sciences Centre, the addition to the Education Library, and the General Services Building.

New appointments in 1967 included those of Dr. J. Gordon Tyndall as Vice-President for Administration and Finance, Mr. J. Jameson Bond as Director of the Boreal Institute of Northern Studies, and Miss Sarah Rebecca Reed as the Director of the new School of Library Science. Approval was also given for the establishment of the Institute of Law Research and Reform in co-operation with the Law Society of Alberta, to which Dean W.F. Bowker was later appointed as the first director, succeeded by Professor A.R. Thompson as Acting Dean of Law. General Faculty Council had recommended that a vice-president should be appointed with particular responsibility for campus development. This was approved by the board, and Dr. W.H. Worth, Associate Dean of the Faculty of Education, was appointed with the title of Vice-President for Planning and Development. The position of University Archivist was approved and Mr. James Parker was appointed to that post. Two resignations were received, those of Dr. B.E. Riedel as executive assistant to the Vice President and professor of Pharmacy to become Dean of Pharmacy at UBC, and Dr. Hu Harries as Dean of Business Administration and

Commerce while retaining his rank as professor. Two tragic deaths had to be reported during the year—those of Professor R.S. Eaton, head of the Department of Music, and Professor A.W. Reeves, head of the Department of Education Administration. Both men were on leave at the time of their deaths. In the following spring Professor J. Wardlaw Porteous died after a career of service to the university lasting thirty-eight years.

A number of significant academic developments were approved in April 1968 to take effect in the new academic year. The School of Household Economics established three departments, the Family, Nutrition and Foods, and Textiles and Clothing, and extended its program to four years. The Faculty of Physical Education also divided its work into three departmental areas, Recreation Administration, Physical Education, and Education Services.

A degree program was established in the field of Speech Pathology and Audiology and a new department, that of Immunology, was established in the Faculty of Medicine. For a number of years the Department of Soil Science had collaborated with the Soil Survey of the federal Department of Agriculture and the Research Council of Alberta in the classification and assessment of soils in the province. This project was established on a firmer basis by the creation of an Institute of Pedology. Significant in another area was the approval for the establishment of the University of Alberta Press. A gift of \$153,000 was received from the Kellogg Foundation to provide support for a graduate program in Hospital Administration for three years beginning 1 July 1968.

Throughout the 1967-68 academic year the board was constantly involved in discussions on finances and building plans. One major project which seemed to command a high priority was a health science centre. A meeting was held in July 1967 comprising representatives from the board of the University Hospital, the faculties of Medicine, Dentistry, and Pharmacy, three cabinet ministers—the Honourable F.C. Colbourne, the Honourable A.O. Aalborg, and the Honourable A.R. Patrick—and representatives from the Department of Public Works and, of course, the university Board of Governors. An outline of the project was presented by Mr. Ron Clarke, chief architect of DPW and comments were made by Mr. G.K. Wynn, chairman of the hospital board, Dr. Bradley, chairman of the University board, Dean W.C. MacKenzie of the Faculty of Medicine and others. The project and the design appeared satisfac-

tory but the estimated cost of \$80 million for the construction and \$35 to \$40 million for equipment seemed too great to meet.

These figures, combined with the high costs of the new Faculty of Medicine at the University of Calgary, were carefully considered by the government and resulted in their reporting in September through Dr. W.H. Swift, Chairman of the Universities Commission, that plans for a fourth university to serve northern Alberta were deferred, and the enrolment ceiling for the University of Alberta would be raised from eighteen to twenty-one thousand. The figure of \$175 million made available by the province for capital purposes was the subject of much debate by the Universities Commission and representatives of the three universities, but in the end it was agreed that \$104 million should be allocated to the University of Alberta, \$58.9 million to the University of Calgary, \$9 million to the University of Lethbridge, and \$2.7 million to a contingency reserve. The participants seemed reasonably satisfied with the decision except for the University of Calgary which reported formally to the commission and the Minister of Education that the amount allocated to them would "adversely affect the planned orderly development of this University." Later, in April 1968, the government raised the total grant to \$185 million and revised the distribution, reducing the Alberta share by \$2.5 million, increasing Calgary's by about \$9 million, and adding \$8.5 million to Lethbridge and the contingency reserve.

In the area of the operating budget the chief element was, of course, that of faculty salaries, and discussions with the AASUA were always of critical importance. For the year 1968-69 agreement was reached on a scale of \$17,500 and up for professors, \$13,000 to \$17,450 for associate professors, \$9,500 to \$12,950 for assistant professors, and \$7,000 to \$9,450 for lecturers. This new scale was to be achieved by adjustments ranging from \$500 for lecturers to a top of \$1,250 for professors. These figures were reported by Mr. Yorath, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, approved by the board, and forwarded to the commission. When the operating budget for 1968-69 was finally established it was set at over \$44.77 million, up 23.4 percent over that of the previous year. After being considered by the commission and the government, it was finally set at \$44.71 million, with a government grant of \$35,445,000. It was still necessary to raise tuition fees to a level of \$400 for most undergraduate courses, \$500 for Engineering and Graduate Studies, and \$600 for Medicine and Dentistry, with minor increases in residence rates.

These increases in costs to the students aroused a great deal of opposition from such groups as the Students for a Democratic University (SDU). At the April 1968 meeting of the Board of Governors a large group gathered in front of Lister Hall where the board meeting had convened and demanded a hearing. The board agreed to receive a deputation of three from the group. Teri Turner, Carl Jensen, and Gordon Drever were selected to present SDU demands in a brief of fifteen pages. They argued that most students at the university came from families of average or above-average incomes and from urban centres, and stated that Grade XII examinations were merely "a final test of the student's ability to conform." Finally they claimed that "the universities and the schools, instead of producing well-trained cretins, must help create perceptive individuals who not only do not fit nicely into the groove, but also have the desire and the capability to change society."

The members of the board listened to the arguments of the SDU representatives patiently for some time, then invited Students' Union officials to join them and give them their comments. Marilyn Pilkington, Sandra Young, and Mike Edwards appeared, and Miss Pilkington, as president of the Students' Union, set out the position of the Students' Council as opposed to that of the SDU. As the result of these discussions the board decided that instead of holding an open meeting they would agree that their representatives would attend a public meeting called by the Students' Council for 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday 10 April to discuss fees. The meeting was duly held as planned but its chief effect was to give the Chairman of the Board an opportunity to explain to the students publicly the financial problems the board faced. It did not result in a change in the board's plan to increase fees.

Since 1968 represented the sixtieth year of the university's active existence, the Chancellor, Dr. F.P. Galbraith, advocated special Diamond Jubilee celebrations. The project gained the support of GFC and the board, and it was agreed that a special Jubilee Convocation should be held on 13 May. We were very anxious to have U Thant, the Secretary General of the United Nations, as an honoured guest, and through the good offices of his long-time friend, Professor James Barrington of our faculty, this was arranged. We also invited Dr. William G. Schneider, president of the National Research Council, and as a third we invited the Minister of Justice in the Pearson cabinet, the Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau. Following his ac-

ceptance of our invitation, he was chosen to succeed Pearson as head of the Liberal party and on 28 April he became Prime Minister, and it was in this capacity that he attended our Convocation and received the first of many honorary degrees. The presence of these three very distinguished men made our celebrations most memorable.

There were other matters in May which demanded my attention, including delivering the Convocation address at the Regina campus of the University of Saskatchewan on 17 May and travelling to Waterloo Lutheran University on 20 May where I received honorary degrees, with Saturday 18 May marked by my attendance at the official opening of the University of Lethbridge and the installation of my old friend and colleague, Dr. W.A.S. Smith, as President.

Throughout the year 1968 there were many further examples of how the work of the university was broadening into new areas and advancing to higher levels. Programs were approved for master's degrees in Fine Arts, Drama, and Music; a degree to be known as Master of Engineering; and Ph.D. programs in Anthropology, Computing Science, Surgery, and Classics. In the spring of 1969 approval was given for a master's degree in Hospital Pharmacy, and the new Department of Comparative Literature was created.

It was a year of significant retirements including those of Mrs. J. Grant Sparling as Dean of Women, Mr. J.M. Whidden as Bursar, and Dr. C.F. Bentley as Dean of Agriculture.\* New appointments included those of Dr. Edward J. Chambers as Dean of Business Administration and Commerce, Dr. G.V. LaForest as Dean of Law, Dr. F.V. MacHardy as Dean of Agriculture, and Miss Isabel Munro as Dean of Women.

By the beginning of the 1968-69 session my energies had become seriously depleted by many years of very strenuous activity, and I had already served for nearly ten years as President, plus several sessions as Acting President while I was officially Dean of Arts and Science and later Vice-President. My wife had been urging me to retire and, since by 1969 I would have served as President longer than any of my predecessors except Dr. Tory, I informed the chairman, Dr. Bradley, of my wish to retire in August 1969. He and I had worked well together and he was reluctant to agree, but the events of the autumn only strengthened my resolve and I wrote a formal letter to him on 2 December as follows:

\*Dr. Bentley had an established reputation as a world authority in his field and had served for a year in Ceylon (1952-53) under the Colombo Plan with subsequent service in India under FAO and CIDA.

1 University Campus,  
Edmonton, Alberta,  
December 2, 1968.

Dr. J.E. Bradley  
Chairman of the Board of Governors  
The University of Alberta

Dear Dr. Bradley:

After long and careful consideration, I am writing to ask you to convey to the Board of Governors my request that I be permitted to retire as President of the University of Alberta as of August 31, 1969. I am now sixty years of age and by September 1, 1969 I shall have served the University for thirty-one consecutive years.

Although I make this request with mixed feelings, I feel that my replacement next year would be in the best interests of the University, and this is my main concern. I am finding it increasingly difficult to sustain the pressures of the office without evidence of physical stress and I am sure this situation will continue in the future. It seems important, therefore, to give the Board the opportunity of seeking my successor before an emergency arises.

If it is the wish of the Board, I should be pleased to continue to serve the University in any way they might feel appropriate other than as President. In that event, I should like to apply for a period of sabbatical leave for rest and study instead of going on full retirement and pension. I believe that a new pattern of appointment for administrative officers is now emerging which provides for a limited term, currently varying from five to ten years, after which the officer returns to teaching and research or to service in some other capacity.

I should like to say in conclusion how very much I have appreciated the unfailing support and help I have received from the Board, and particularly from the Executive and yourself. Few presidents can have been more fortunate in this regard. The reorganization of the President's office and the selection and appointment of three Vice Presidents has placed the University in a strong position with respect to its senior administration and my own retirement should occasion a minimum of dislocation once the Capital Fund Raising Campaign has been completed. Our University is in a healthy and vigorous state except in two or three departments and I hope their problems will have been resolved shortly.

If my request is approved, I should be happy to leave to the judgment of the Board the appropriate date for the announcement, and shall continue to serve to the utmost of my ability until the date of my retirement. Warmest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,  
Walter H. Johns.

Dr. Bradley reported my decision at a special meeting of the board on 23 December and on the same day issued a press release announcing my retirement as President, effective 31 August 1969, for reasons of health and adding that I would be granted a period of sabbatical leave\* after which I would return to the university in an academic capacity. Plans were made for an advisory selection committee consisting of representatives of the Board of Governors, the faculty, the staff association, and the students, to seek a successor. This would be the first time a President would be appointed by the board instead of by the provincial government.

It was a very difficult decision for me to make, but I was greatly relieved in my mind once it was made, and I could devote my thoughts and actions to more immediate matters such as the 3AU campaign across the country and other developments on the campus.

What was to be my last year as President was marked by more activity in General Faculty Council than I had ever seen. The first meeting in the fall saw long discussions on such matters as the procedures of the General Promotions and Salaries Committee, the report of the University Planning Committee, and other matters. The first October meeting was even more extended, as members discussed a great many topics. On the matter of admitting the public, including reporters, to its meetings it was decided to limit visitors to forty-four, the limit of the accommodation of the visitors' gallery, by tickets obtained from the Registrar. Consideration was given to the matter of total enrolment as recommended by the Academic Development Committee, the terms of appointment of department heads and deans, and the provision for a periodic review of their performance. The Assistant Registrar, Mr. Darling, was authorized to issue a catalogue of GFC regulations, and there was detailed consideration of a report on budget procedures.

The faculty were becoming increasingly sensitive about criticism of their work and about tenure. In November the General Faculty Council approved a recommendation from its executive committee, that when complaints concerning the academic behaviour of an individual are received, the executive committee be empowered to determine whether a *prima facie* case has been made, and if this is so, to instruct the nominating committee to set up an investigation com-

\*This would be my first and only sabbatical in thirty-five years of university work.



mittee; but that if such a case is not made, to dismiss the complaint. Long discussions on tenure procedures took place in December, made of greater urgency when it was revealed that every staff member on a probationary appointment who failed to receive tenure had appealed. In previous years it had been thought necessary for a staff member to convince the majority of his colleagues, at least in his own department, that his right to tenure had been fully made. Under the new approach it seemed that it was incumbent on the university to make a case against tenure being granted.

The inevitable recommendations for course changes came up each January. In 1969 these covered over eighty pages in the council's minutes. Most of these were no doubt eminently desirable, but they were so extensive that few members of GFC were really competent to assess them and simply endorsed them as submitted. Exceptions were likely to occur when one department might feel that its rights had been infringed by another department's proposals.

The GFC was extremely jealous of its rights and powers, and when the Universities Commission asked to receive copies of its agenda and minutes, it declined, though I personally thought it a reasonable request which might be helpful to the university in its dealings with the commission. On the other hand it did agree to exchange its minutes with the GFCs at the University of Calgary and the University of Lethbridge, although members were constantly on guard against what they considered to be unwarranted developments on these campuses. One example of this occurred when the Universities Commission announced the establishment of a Faculty of Environmental Design at the University of Calgary. The reaction of our GFC was to ask the Board of Governors to use every legal means possible to reverse the commission's decision. Nevertheless the decision stood.

By 1969 the dominance of the committee system was fully established, insofar as GFC was concerned. The list of committee changes approved at the April meeting occupied thirteen pages in the minutes and nearly all of these had gone through the process of being initiated by the nominating committee and confirmed by elections. The duties, powers, and terms of reference of these committees were the subject of extensive debate, particularly when they dealt with members of the faculty. There was a committee to examine teaching at the university and it was approved only on condition and it be made up entirely of members of the university community. There was long discussion of the procedures to be followed by re-

view committees on the performance of department chairmen, deans, and directors, as recommended by the Committee on University Government of the Association of Academic Staff.

Student behaviour on the campus was a matter of serious concern at this time as a succession of student organizations clamored for various rights. One topic dealt with the rights of students to have full access to their files, a right which was granted. Another concern of a group calling itself the Student Defence Committee was the role of the campus police and other police forces on the campus. These concerns, expressed loudly and repeatedly, led to the establishment of a staff-student committee to review the whole question of law and order on the campus and to draft a revised set of regulations governing student conduct and discipline. It was noted in this connection that much of the disorder on the campus was caused not by students alone, but rather by a combination of students, staff, and non-students. Concern was not confined to students on the campus but extended to the activities of some of them elsewhere which caused the members of the Students' Council and most of the student body great concern. One example was the distribution to students of an Edmonton high school of copies of *The Gateway* containing an insert calling on students "to arise, break rules, be insolent, and absent themselves from school." The principal complained, and the SU president, David Leadbeater, asserted that the insert had not been authorized either by the Students' Council or *The Gateway* editor and that the students responsible had been called before the Students' Union's Discipline, Interpretation, and Enforcement (DIE) Board.

Since the great majority of students were seriously concerned about their studies and behaved well, they were held in high regard by the faculty, and GFC demonstrated this in various ways. One was to drop regular attendance at lectures as a prerequisite for the writing of final examinations. Another was to view favourably an increase in the number of student representatives on GFC itself and on its various committees.

In spite of its great preoccupation with the committee structure, there were a number of specific decisions made by GFC and passed on to the board for approval. These included the authorization for Camrose Junior College to offer second-year courses, the establishment of the Department of Linguistics in the Faculty of Science, the restoration of Ophthalmology as a separate department in the Faculty of Medicine, and the addition of Rural Sociology to the name and function of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

My association with General Faculty Council had gone back for a

quarter of a century or more and I had seen many changes. The first significant change took place under the revisions to the University Act of 1942 which reduced the powers of the Senate and gave the General Faculty Council full and exclusive jurisdiction over all academic matters including curriculum and the awarding of degrees, except honorary degrees, subject to the final authority of the Board of Governors. Membership comprised all professors, whether or not they were heads of departments, in addition to the President, deans, and directors of schools. When the Calgary branch of the University of Alberta grew to include faculty members of those ranks they attended meetings in Edmonton until, after 1964, they took over responsibility for their own academic affairs prior to full independence in 1966. Subsequent to the new Universities Act of that year, the council comprised *ex officio* members including the President, Vice-President, deans, directors of schools, the Librarian, the Director of Extension, and the Registrar, elected members to twice the number of the *ex officio* members, and a few members appointed by the other two groups. This was, of course, a more democratic method of establishing membership, but I had some doubt as to its adding to the effectiveness of GFC as the chief legislative body in academic matters. The addition of students to the membership was an advantage, and later, non-academic staff representatives added to the variety of the membership. The size of the council and its large number of committees renders the carrying out of its functions a more ponderous task, and solutions to the problem were still under study years later.

The enrolment for 1968-69 had surpassed our expectations, rising from about thirteen thousand to about fifteen thousand instead of the fourteen thousand four hundred we had anticipated. This increase of over fifteen percent inevitably affected both the current or operating budget and the capital budget for 1969-70. The operating budget we prepared reached close to \$54.5 million, up \$10 million or 22.4 percent over that of the previous year, and called for a government grant of over \$45 million, equivalent to \$2,890 per student, up about 17.4 percent. The Universities Commission, responsible for making recommendations to the government on the budgets of all three universities, agreed to suggest a grant per student in the amount of \$2,440, the same as for the current year. This prompted an urgent request from the universities for a meeting with the commission. It was held on 20 January 1969, with Dr. Andrew Stewart, commission chairman, presiding.

Dr. Bradley, as Chairman of the Board of the University of Al-

berta, protested both the figure suggested by the commission and the fact that it had been forwarded to the government without consultation with the universities. Dr. Stewart pointed out that the University of Alberta had arrived at its estimates in September rather than in December when the fiscal position would have been much clearer, and moreover the commission's figures were preliminary rather than final. In conclusion he pointed out that, bearing in mind the large increase in enrolment expected in the fall of 1969, the figure per student suggested by the universities would be beyond the fiscal capacity of the province and would be much greater than that accorded the universities in Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The discussion then turned to the role of the commission. Was it to act as a kind of super Board of Governors scrutinizing budgets in detail and making final decisions for the Minister of Education, or was it simply to forward the budgets of the three universities to him? It was agreed that closer liaison between the commission and the universities was essential. Dr. Bradley then raised a number of questions dealing with enrolment projections, budget estimates, and surplus or deficit situations.

Dr. Stewart took note of the various points raised and agreed to submit a written reply. In his letter he showed how the commission combined enrolment projections with their financial implications, and questioned references to surplus and deficit, preferring the terms over-expenditure and under-expenditure. In the end the University of Alberta arrived at an operating budget which forecast a deficit (or over-expenditure) of \$2.39 million. This was based on a wide range of factors, including that of a new salary scale for teaching staff with floors of \$10,500 for assistant professors, \$14,000 for associate professors, and \$18,700 for professors—up roughly ten percent.

The need for new buildings and other facilities continued to be acute and a capital budget of \$35,330,000 was set for the following year. Nearly \$20 million of this was for buildings for Physical Education, Law, and basic Medical Sciences, over \$2 million for parking structures. \$4 million for utilities, \$2.5 million for residences, and \$4 million for furnishings and equipment. The firm of Diamond and Myers was chosen to plan the development of north Garneau, and one result was the decision to build student housing in a linear strip along and above 112 Street. It became known as the HUB (Housing Union Building) and is one of the most imaginative developments of its kind anywhere in Canada.

Other buildings planned included a basic sciences building for

Medicine at a cost of \$7.5 million and a Law Centre estimated at \$3.3 million. Both were badly needed. The tender for the Central Academic Building to house Mathematics and Business Administration, with a large cafeteria on the ground floor, was approved at a cost of over \$2.5 million and construction began in the late summer. Since sites on the campus west of 112 Street were extremely limited, it seemed clear that future development would have to take place in north Garneau to the east, and plans began to take shape for the Humanities Centre and the Fine Arts Centre as well as the Law Centre in that area, surrounding a major parking area to serve that part of the campus. The seemingly endless task of planning, tendering, and construction would continue for several years as the growth and complexity of the university continued well into the future.

The Universities Act had been amended in the spring of 1969 to permit the membership of the students to the Board of Governors, and Mr. David Leadbeater and Mr. Jan De Jong were appointed for three year terms as of 1 July 1969. At the same time Dean Coutts, Mr. A.D. McTavish, Dr. D.C. Ritchie, and Mr. J.K. McIntosh replaced retiring members. With such additions the board continued to be a strong and able guiding force in the university's destiny, under the competent leadership of Dr. Jack Bradley as its chairman.

Such guidance was essential as the three provincial universities continued to question the role of the Coordinating Council in which they discussed common problems, and of the Universities Commission which had the extremely difficult task of attempting to assess the needs of the province for higher education and the ways in which the universities, separately and together, could meet these needs effectively and economically. In the end, of course, the government had ultimate control in respect of the development of the universities and other institutions of post-secondary education through its control of their operating and capital budgets.

As my term of office drew to a close in August 1969, the board and Senate, the faculty association, the Students' Council, the Summer Session Students' Council, the non-academic staff, and the chamber of commerce on which I had served for many years, along with many friends on and off the campus expressed their appreciation to my wife and me for our efforts on behalf of the university through a period of over thirty years.

I left with the feeling that the affairs of the university were in the hands of an excellent Board of Governors, able and devoted senior administrators, and a faculty which contained many outstanding

scholars and scientists and few areas of weakness. The 3AU fund-raising campaign, on which I had worked long and hard, had gone well and there was reason to believe that there would be close to fifteen million dollars, matched by an equal amount from the provincial government, available to help maintain the momentum of the capital building program. It was with mingled regret and relief that I left the President's office after twelve years as Vice-President and President to begin my sabbatical and prepare myself to take up once again the role of professor of Classics and Comparative Literature which I had enjoyed so much in earlier years, leaving the duties of my office in the competent hands of my successor, Dr. Max Wyman.

## Appendix I

The minutes of the meeting of the Senate held on 14 April 1914 contains these two reports on the work of the university:

Dr. Kerr then reported for the Faculties as follows: To the Chancellor and Senate of the University of Alberta. Gentlemen: As a Faculty representative on this body I have the honor to submit for your information a report dealing with the attendance, scholarship and discipline of the students registered in this University.

### *Attendance*

The University has only been in operation six years and it will not therefore take too long to recapitulate the registration during this period.

		Increase	
1908	45		
1909	82	82%	37
1910	129	57	47
1911	185	43	56
1912	320	73	135
1913	433	41	113

It will be noticed in the six years under review that the enrolment has increased almost one thousand per cent—to be quite correct 962 per cent.

Some scrutiny of the distribution under various categories of this total of 433 students may not be without interest.

Sex	Men—368	Women— 65
Years	Graduate Students	3
	Fourth Year	30
	Third Year	111
	Second Year	106
	First Year	178*

\*The figures listed in the minutes do not always add up to the presumed 433.

Faculties	Arts and Sciences	228
	Applied Science	83
	Law	96
	Medicine	26

Two years ago the number of students in proportion to the number of instructors gave a ratio of 13 to 1; in 1912-13 the relation was 13.5 to 1; if the Law students, who are taught by a special group of instructors, be deducted from the total registration it will be found that the 337 students of the three Faculties of Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, and Medicine are taught by 28 instructors, yielding a ratio of practically 12 to 1. There is no doubt that one of the fundamental conditions of efficient teaching lies in the keeping of classes so small that the human relationship between teacher and taught remains intimate, easy and personal. In this critical educational regard the University of Alberta would appear to be maintaining the excellent standard which she set herself at the outset. This seems to me to be distinctly a matter for congratulation.

A religious census reveals in an interesting light the way the various denominations are represented in our student body:

Methodist	151
Presbyterian	129
Anglican	46
Baptist	30
Roman Catholic	29
Lutheran	7
Mormon	5
Christian Church	4
Congregational	1
Evangelical Ass.	1
Scandinavian Mission	1
Unitarian	1
No church assigned	<u>34</u>
Total	439

These figures indicate that relative to their numbers in the community the various churches are proportionately represented in our student body—which is only another way of saying that the Provincial University has equally the confidence of all shades of religious opinion and, while not preponderatingly representing any one, with marked proportional equality represents them all.

There are few subjects of more vital interest or fundamental importance to our national life than the much discussed one of the composition of the population of Western Canada. We are constantly being told that our na-



tive British stock is being overwhelmed by the foreign inrush. We are none of us unconcerned about this question, but a scrutiny of the ethnic genesis of our student body yields no alarmist results:

*National Origin*

Canadian	271
English	66
Irish	10
Scottish	15
Australian	5
French	5
American	50
Austrian	4
Norwegian	3
Swedish	2
Russian	1
Chinese	1

In other words 86% of our students are British, 11% are American, 3% other scattered nationalities. The outlook for the native Canadian—at least for that class being trained for leadership,—hardly looks ominous yet.

*Addresses of Students*

Since her foundation the University of Alberta has made every conscious effort to be an institution of provincial appeal. Her duty is to the Province and she wishes to draw students from every section of the Province. How far this ambition is being realized and how far the province is responding as a whole by sending her sons to the Provincial University may be judged from the following partial list of students' addresses culled from those on file in the Registrar's office:

Grande Prairie, Edson, Morinville, Edmonton, Vegreville, Mannville, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, New Norway, Jarrow, Viking, Irma, Delburne, Ponoka, Lacombe, Sedgewick, Castor, Red Deer, Olds, Bowden, Didsbury, Innisfail, Crossfield, Calgary, Spring Bank, Bankhead, Medicine Hat, Stavely, Okotoks, High River, Claresholm, Macleod, Lethbridge, Taber, Raymond.

It would be tedious to extend the list. As a matter of fact the 310 students giving home addresses in Alberta come from 61 distinct communities in the Province.

This institution can fairly then call itself the Provincial University, when, within the confines of Alberta, it claims students from a region bounded by Grande Prairie, Edson, Bankhead, Raymond, Taber, Medicine Hat, Castor, Mannville, and Morinville.

One hundred and twenty-three students give home addresses outside Alberta. Every Province of Canada is represented:

Prince Edward Island	4
Nova Scotia	3
New Brunswick	5
Quebec	2
Ontario	30
Manitoba	4
Saskatchewan	7
British Columbia	7
Other parts of the Empire	
Newfoundland	3
England	38
Scotland	8
Ireland	5
Foreign Countries	
United States	4
Sweden	2
China	1

Of our 433 students therefore, only 7 or 1½% register a foreign address.

With respect to scholarship I think it is safe to assert that the teaching force is on the whole well satisfied with the industry and accomplishment of the student body. The High Schools of the Province are now becoming thoroughly organized and efficient engines of instruction, and the University is beginning to receive students whose preparatory training is much better than that of a few years ago.

Owing to the system of frequent test examinations which has been in vogue since the institution first opened its doors our students are compelled to keep their reading steadily going throughout the year. Whilst these examinations entail a considerable burden on the staff there can be no doubt of their excellent results educationally, and that of course is the decisive point.

A somewhat important change in our examination system put into effect for the first time this session, deserves a word of reference. Having in mind the shortness of our Canadian University year, it was felt that the conducting of two final examinations, one in January and one in May, made too great inroads on the available teaching time, and in the sum of the year's work involved more loss than gain. The two-term system was therefore abandoned, and the one-term system adopted. While the final examinations for 1913-14 have not been held it is the opinion of the staff, I believe, that the elimination of the serious mid-year break has enabled more ground to be covered, and also to be covered more thoroughly.

With respect to discipline: Both in the Lecture-Room and generally an excellent tradition of discipline has been maintained through the past year. No serious case has risen to cause trouble. The two or three difficulties which have presented themselves have been disposed of by the students' own self government machinery. It is to be hoped that this system will long continue to work satisfactorily.

In concluding may I express, as a representative here of the University Faculties, our deep sense of the interest, which we feel to be always warm and sympathetic, shown by the Senate in the work of the teaching force? It is simply impossible to estimate how much this invariably kindly and cordial attitude on the part of the Senate contributes to stimulate and hearten the members of the Staff in the conscientious fulfilment of their daily duty.

The President reported for the Extension Department. The outstanding features were:

Over fifty travelling libraries have been sent out to 44 communities. These libraries have had, so far as reports have been received, a circulation of about 100, indicating that several thousands of people have been reached and served by them.

In the work of debating the public discussion a provincial High School debating league has been successfully organized, fifteen schools competing for the provincial championship, represented by a trophy presented by Hon. Dr. Rutherford. The championship was won by the Camrose High School. Material for debates has been sent into more than sixty communities, from points as far north as Grande Prairie, and as far south as Warner, as far east as Medicine Hat, and as far west as Lundebreck. A particularly noticeable feature has been the number of remote rural communities reached. In all, some 210 debating libraries have been sent out to 60 communities in which 75 organizations are at work.

An estimate of the number of people reached by the Extension work during the year is in the neighborhood of 25,000.

## Appendix II

### *Agreement with the Law Society*

This AGREEMENT made in duplicate this . . . . . day  
of . . . . ., A.D. 1912,

BETWEEN:

The Governors of the University of Alberta, a body corporate,  
incorporated by Chapter 7 of the Statutes of the Province of  
Alberta passed in the Second Session of the year 1910,  
(hereinafter referred to as "the University")

—Of the First Part;

and

The Law Society of Alberta, a body corporate, incorporated by  
Chapter 20 of the Statutes of the Province of Alberta, passed  
in the year 1907, (hereinafter referred to as "the Society")

—Of the Second Part.

WITNESSETH: That the parties hereto hereby covenant and agree each  
with the other as follows:

1. The University shall, twice in each year, hold for the students of the  
Society examinations corresponding to the examinations now conducted by  
the Society, namely,—First Intermediate, Second Intermediate and Final  
Examinations.

2. Such examinations shall be held upon such dates as may be agreed  
upon between the parties.

3. Such examinations shall be held at Edmonton and Calgary and at  
such other places as the University may select.

4. The examinations shall be upon the books and subjects upon which

the Society's examinations are now conducted and changes in such books and subjects may be made with the consent of both parties.

5. The University may make regulations with regard to the notice to be given by candidates proposing to present themselves for examination and with regard to the fees payable for such examination and with regard to the conduct thereof, such regulations, before the same come into force, to be communicated to and approved by the Society.

6. The selection by the University of the persons to be charged with the preparation of and marking of the examination papers shall be subject to the approval of the Society.

7. The University shall, within two months after each examination, make a full report to the Society of the percentage of marks on each subject secured by each candidate.

8. This agreement shall be deemed to be an agreement pursuant to Section 34, sub-section 3 of "The University Act", Chapter 7 of the Statutes of Alberta, 1910, Second Session.

9. This agreement shall come into force on the first day of January, 1913, and shall continue in force from year to year unless either party before the first day of July in each year gives a notice in writing of its desire to terminate the same on the thirty-first day of December in such year.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the parties hereto have hereunto affixed their corporate seals, as attested by the signatures of their respective officers in that behalf duly authorized.

## Appendix III

The minutes of the meeting of the Senate held on 11 May 1922 contains this report by Dr. Tory on the work of the university:

Since its inception the University of Alberta has taken a very special place in the intellectual and economic life of the Province. Beginning in September, 1908, from a small group of four professors, thirty-seven students, and one faculty, in four small rooms on the top floor of one of the public schools of the city, it has grown to be the fifth in size among the Universities of Canada. It has now five fully organized faculties, over twelve hundred students and a regular staff of nearly one hundred professors and instructors, with buildings and equipment in proportion. In developing the organization it has been the aim to relate its work as closely as possible to the needs of the Province. Nearly fifty percent of the students are pursuing courses of general education leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Of these a large percentage will enter the teaching profession of the Province. Our graduates, though small yet in numbers, are slowly but surely making their way to places of trust and responsibility.

Our Public Health Laboratories now rank with the best in Canada and are extensively used by the medical profession of the whole Province and especially by the Department of Public Health. During the year just closed, the work done estimated by the Director as worth \$45,000, if calculated on the basis of ordinary fees.

Our Agricultural Faculty, especially on its investigational side, ranks among the first in Canada. Last year, the Department of Field Husbandry alone had over one hundred problems in process of solution, all of which are destined to have an economic value to the farming community. The success of the Animal Husbandry Department in its feeding experiments in all branches of live-stock has attracted general attention.

The rapid development of the special work of research under the Research Council and the general work of research initiated by the members of the Scientific Association promises well for the future.

The development of special societies in the University for the promotion of particular lines of intellectual effort has met with signal success. The work of the Philosophical Society and the Scientific Association are especially worthy of commendation.

The control by the University for the Province of the examinations for all the professions is unique in Canada, although other provinces are now beginning to rapidly follow in the same direction.

The Extension Department, both in method and material, is doing work, so far as I know, unsurpassed on the continent. A very modest statement concerning this work made last summer at the Congress of the Universities of the Empire attracted such attention that the editor of *The Literary Supplement* of "London Times", in reviewing the publications of that Congress, pays a special tribute to one University only in this connection, the University of Alberta.

Finally, within the student body the complete organization of a scheme of student self-government on democratic lines and without secret societies is developing a wholesome sense of discipline which must ultimately have a great influence on the students in their later lives as citizens of the Province.

Perhaps I might be permitted to say a word with regard to the general outlook on educational movements. There are two outstanding features at the moment which even the least trained of observers cannot but be cognizant of.

1st. That there is what almost might be termed an educational revival going on especially over the English-speaking world. We see it through the organization and development of associations of trustees and other bodies which control the schools. It can be seen in the crowded attendance of schools and colleges everywhere. Since the war, the attendance at the great universities of the English-speaking world has almost doubled. Everywhere education authorities are driven almost to desperation to find teachers for their schools and space in which to conduct classes. It is obvious that if the modern world believes in education, as it professes to do, educational facilities far greater than at present available will have to be faced. It is equally certain that the effort must be made to direct the thought of educated men into channels other than those in which they have gone in the past. There is no question but we are in danger of an overcrowding of the old professions, but there is also no question but that the great mercantile and manufacturing organizations and in general a great new group of technical opportunities are opening up before men of this class. I would humbly suggest that in the possibility of these great new fields of interest being invaded by men of higher education, broader outlook upon life and wider sympathies, there lies the hope of the solution of many of our industrial difficulties of the future.

2nd. The second outstanding thing is the ever increasing momentum,

both through our universities and private bodies, of the development of scientific research. Comparing today with thirty or forty years ago, we are living in almost a fairyland of science. I recall the fact that in 1887 the announcement was made by a Dutch professor of his discovery of ether waves induced by electric discharge. By 1895, Marconi had sent signals through wireless distances of twelve miles. By 1901 the first signals had been sent across the Atlantic Ocean. In the few years that have since passed, the significance of this discovery has been reaching almost every avenue of life. I mention this merely to indicate the momentum which in modern times, with the increased number of men interested in research, scientific knowledge has brought about. That we are on the verge of great discoveries in connection with the atomic structure of matter, and in many other lines of investigation, there can be no doubt; and no one can put a limit on the significance of these in the social and industrial organization of the world. Further, the rapidity in which modern knowledge, through mechanical appliances, is finding its expression in the industrial and social world lends itself to the same conception, and this points to the absolute necessity of increasing the numbers of trained men to deal with the problems of our modern life. Some years ago, it was considered by many that the University of Alberta had been started too soon. The truth is that we have never been able to overtake the demand upon us for the better education of those who necessarily would become leaders in our community life, and the real problem which we and other universities will have to face in the near future is not how we can contract but how under the financial conditions of the world it is possible further to expand.



## Appendix IV

### Presidents of the University

1908-1928, Henry Marshall Tory; 1928-1936, Robert C. Wallace; 1936-1941, William A.R. Kerr; 1941-1950, Robert Newton; 1950-1959, Andrew Stewart; 1959-1969, Walter H. Johns.

### Chancellors

1908-1926, Honourable Justice Charles Allan Stuart; 1926-1927, Nicholas Dubois Dominic Beck; 1927-1942, Honourable Alexander Cameron Rutherford; 1942-1946, Honourable Justice Frank Ford; 1946-1952, George Fred McNally; 1952-1958, Earle Parkhill Scarlett; 1958-1964, Lawrance Yeomans Cairns; 1964-1970, Francis Philip Galbraith.

### Chairmen of the Board of Governors

1910-1917, Edwin Charles Pardee; 1917-1940, Justice Horace Harvey; 1940-1950, Justice Howard Hayward Parlee; 1950-1966, Charles Malcolm Macleod, QC; 1966-1972, John Edward Bradley, MD.

### Presidents of the Students' Union

1909-1911, F. Stacey McCall; 1911-1912, Albert E. Ottewell; 1912-1913, W. Davidson; 1913-1914, H.G. (Paddy) Nolan; 1914-1915, R.C. Jackson; 1915-1916, Arthur E. White; 1916, Robert K. Colter; 1916-1917, Katherine I. McCrimmon; 1917-1918, J.H. Ogilvie; 1918-1919, P.F. Morecombe; 1919-1920, C. Reilly; 1920-1921, A.D. MacGillivray; 1921-1922, H.R. Thornton; 1922-1923, Robert L. Lamb; 1923-1924, John A. McAllis-

ter; 1924-1925, Mark R. Levey (Marshall); 1925-1926, Percy G. Davies; 1926-1927, Ernest B. Wilson; 1927-1928, D.J. Wesley Oke; 1928-1929, Anna Wilson; 1929-1930, Donald Cameron; 1930-1931, A.D. Harding; 1931-1932, M.E. Manning; 1932-1933, Arthur Wilson; 1933-1934, Hugh Arnold; 1934-1935, Arthur Bierwagen; 1935-1936, Edward E. Bishop; 1936-1937, Bill Scott; 1937-1938, Arch. McEwan; 1938-1939, John A. Maxwell; 1939-1940, J.P. Dewis; 1940-1941, Jack Neilson; 1941-1942, Bob MacBeth; 1942-1943, Lloyd Grisdale; 1943-1944, Gerry Amerongen; 1944-1945, Alf Harper; 1945-1946, Ron Helmer; 1946-1947, Willard (Bill) Pybus; 1947-1948, George Hartling; 1948-1949, Bernard J. Bowlen; 1949-1950, Tevie Miller; 1950-1951, Michael O'Byrne; 1951-1952, E. Peter Loughheed; 1952-1953, Edward Stack; 1953-1954, W.A. Doug Burns; 1954-1955, Robert J. Edgar; 1955-1956, John D. Bracco; 1956-1957, John N. Chappel; 1957-1958, Robert F. Smith; 1958-1959, Louis D. Hyndman; 1959-1960, John V. Decore; 1960-1961, Alex F. McCalla; 1961-1962, Peter S. Hyndman; 1962-1963, David E. Jenkins; 1963-1964, A. Wesley Cragg; 1964-1965, Francis M. Saville; 1965-1966, Richard T. Price; 1966-1967, Branny Schepanovich; 1967-1968, Al W. Anderson; 1968-1969, Marilyn Pilkington; 1969-1970, David T. Leadbeater.

#### *Gateway* Editors-in-Chief

1910-1911, Albert E. Ottewell; 1911-1912, W. Davidson; 1912-1913, R.J. Gaunt; 1913-1914, G.W. Reeve; 1914-1915, S.R. Hosford; 1915-1916, H.A. Dyde; 1916, A. Belcher; 1917, A.W. McIntyre; 1917-1918, A.L. Caldwell; 1918-1919, W.M. Fleming; 1919-1920, Sid Bainbridge; 1920-1921, G.V. Ferguson; 1921-1922, Wilf Wees; 1922-1923, Mark Levey (Marshall); 1923-1924, Bruce MacDonald; 1924-1925, Wesley Watts; 1925-1926, D.J. Wesley Oke; 1926-1927, J.C. Marshall; 1927-1928, M.H. Wer-shof; 1928-1929, M.H. Halton; 1929-1930, H.W. Conibear; 1930-1931, L.L. Alexander; 1931-1932, L.L. Alexander, W.F. Bowker; 1932-1933, Margaret Moore; 1933-1934, Charles Perkins; 1934-1935, N. Douglas McDermid; 1935-1936, Oliver B. Tomkins; 1936-1937, Frank G. Swanson; 1937-1938, Duncan Campbell; 1938-1939, John R. Washburn; 1939-1940, Donald Carlson; 1940-1941, Leslie Wedman; 1941-1942, Jack Park; 1942-1943, Frank Meston; 1943-1944, Gerry LaRue; 1944-1945, Don Cormie; 1945-1946, Bill Clark; 1946-1947, Tom Ford; 1947-1948, Jim Woods; 1948-1949, Dick Sherbaniuk; 1949, Don Smith (September—December); 1950, Irene Bowerman (January-April); 1950, Jim Woods (September-December); 1951, Dale Newcombe; 1952, Douglas Fitch; 1953, Hugh Lawford; 1954, Ronald Huston (January-April); 1954-1955, Ted Moser; 1955, Nick Wickenden (September-December); 1956, Ralph Brimsmead (January-April); 1956-1957, Bob Kubicek; 1957-1958, Wendy McDonald;

1958-1959, Bob Scammell; 1959-1960, Joe Clark; 1960-1961, John Taylor; 1961-1962, Dave Jenkins; 1962-1963, Bentley LeBaron; 1963-1964, Branny Schepanovich; 1964-1965, Bill Winship; 1965-1966, Don Seller; 1966-1967, Bill Miller; 1967-1968, Lorraine Munch; 1968-1969, Rich Vivone; 1969-1970, Al Scarth.

#### Directors and Editors of *Evergreen and Gold* (Yearbook)

1921—J.R. Davidson, Editor-in-chief; 1922—Alice Joyce, Editor; Daniel A. Webster, Editor; J. Cairns, Editor; 1923—Wilf Wees, Editor-in-chief; 1924—D.A. McConnel, Editor-in-chief; 1925—Percy G. Davies, Director; “Morty” Watts, Editor; 1926—Ernest B. Wilson, Director; Geoff Hewelcke, Editor; E.W. Brunsden, Editor; 1927—D.J. Wesley Oke, Director; Ted Tavender, Editor; 1928—Thomas Askin, Director; A.S. Galbraith, Managing Editor; 1929—Donald Cameron, Director; M.E. Manning, Managing Editor; 1930—Ken McShane, Director; 1931—Arthur Wilson, Director; C. Hewson, Editor; 1932—Ken McShane, Director; Arthur Wilson, Director; 1933—A.D. Bierwagen, Director; 1934—Harold W. Riley, Director; Robert G. Scott, Editor; 1935—Edward E. Bishop, Director; Donald P. McLaws, Editor; 1936—W. Lloyd Hutton, Director; Ronald Holmes, Editor; 1937—Frederic E. Glover, Director; Thomas Clarke, Editor; 1938—Bert Swann, Director; Carlyle England, Editor; 1939—Jim Corbet, Director; Aylmer Ryan, Editor; 1940—Delmor Foote, Director; Peter Leacock, Editor; 1941—MacDonald Burka, Director; Bruce Rankin, Editor; 1942—Ross Alger, Director; Corwin Pine, Editor; 1943—Ron Goodison, Director; Nick Chamberlain, Editor; 1944—Ralph Jamison, Director; Harry Hole, Editor; 1945—Collin Corkum, Director; Ernie Nix, Editor; 1946—Jack Cuyler, Director; Marylee Hollick-Kenyon, Editor; 1947—Bill Folk, Director; Muriel Buchanan, Editor; 1948—Alex Harper, Director; Van Christou, Editor; 1949—Phil Campbell, Director; Gordon Peacock, Editor; 1950—Con Ioanidis, Director; Frank Harper, Co-Editor; June Fraser, Co-Editor; 1951—Frank Harper, Director; Al Wells, Editor; 1952—Mervin Leitch, Director; Lois Badgley, Editor; 1953—John Francis, Director; Clara Angeltvedt, Editor; 1954—James Johnson, Director; Graham Laughren, Editor; 1955—Don Taylor, Director; Vi Klatt, Editor; 1956—Bill Geddes, Director; Vi Klatt, Editor; 1957—Park Davidson, Director; Dennis Lawson, Editor; 1958—Ken Broadfoot, Director; Bruce Jackson, Editor; 1959—Darrell Hockett, Director; Mary Wynne Moar, Editor; 1960—Bob Schnell, Director; Joyce Fairbairn, Editor; 1961—Don Buchanan, Director; Beverly Simmons, Editor; 1962—Robert Hicks, Director; Tom McGuire, Editor; 1963—Barry Schloss, Director; Murray Greenberg, Editor; 1964—Murray Greenberg, Director; Dave Singer, Editor; 1965—Robert Game, Director; 1966—Tom Radford, Co-Editor; Wil-

liam Thorsell, Co-Editor; 1967—R.W.M. Reece, Director; 1968—Murray Sigler, Director; Wendy Brown, Co-Editor; Dewayne Good, Co-Editor; 1969—Wendy S. Brown, Director; Brian O'Neill, Editor.

#### Officers of the Students' Union 1909-1910

President, F. Stacey McCall.

#### Officers of the Students' Union 1910-1911

President, F. Stacey McCall.

#### Officers of the Students' Union 1911-1912

President, Albert E. Ottewell; Vice-President, J. Montgomery; Secretary, H.G. "Paddy" Nolan; Treasurer, A.L. Carr; President—Literary Society, L. Cairns; President—Athletic Association, P. Hotchkiss; Secretary—Athletic Association, A.L. Caldwell.

#### Officers of the Students' Union 1912-1913

President, W. Davidson; Vice-President, K. Lovell; Secretary, R.C. Horgrave; Treasurer, G.W. Reeve; President—Literary Society, H.G. "Paddy" Nolan; Secretary—Literary Society, W.F. Gillespie; President—Athletic Association, W.M. Fife; Secretary—Athletic Association, M.W. Harlow.

#### Officers of the Students' Union 1913-1914

President, H.G. "Paddy" Nolan; Vice-President, H.B. Montgomery; Secretary, W.R. Howson; Treasurer, H.J. Gaunt; President—Athletic Association, R.C. Jackson; Athletic Association, E.C. Anres; Athletic Association, A.T. Glanville; President—Literary Society, S.R. Hosford; Secretary—Literary Society, S.C. Ferguson; Literary Society, M.W. Harlow; Literary Society, E. Fulmer; *Gateway* Editor, G.W. Reeve; *Gateway* Business Manager, J.K. Mulloy.

Students' Council 1914-1915

President, R.C. Jackson; Vice-President, Gwynethe M. Tuttle, Secretary, Arthur E. White; Treasurer, Charles F. Carswell; President—Literary Society, S.C. Ferguson; *Gateway* Editor, S.R. Hosford; *Gateway* Business Manager, G.S. Montgomery.

Students' Council 1915-1916

President, Arthur E. White; Vice-President, Caroline M. Pheasey; Secretary, W.A. McHay; Treasurer, J.W. McDonald.

Students' Council 1916-1917

President, Robert K. Colter (1916), Katherine I. McCrimmon (1916-1917); Vice-President, Katherine I. McCrimmon (1916); Secretary, David H. McNaught; Treasurer, W.T. Middleton.

Students' Council 1917-1918

President, J.H. Ogilvie; Vice-President, Miss Gold; Secretary, B. Smith; Treasurer, W.E. Beamish; President—Athletic Association, H.E. Stanton; Secretary—Athletic Association, C.R. Patterson; Athletic Association, H. Emery; Athletic Association, G.H. Clark; President—Literary Society, C.M. Bell; Secretary—Literary Society, E. Hamilton; Literary Society, L. Cobb; Literary Society, A.D. McGillivray; *Gateway* Editor, A.L. Coldwell; *Gateway* Business Manager, F.B. Penmock.

Students' Council 1918-1919

President, P.F. Morecombe; Vice-President, T.A. Hagerman; Secretary, J.W. Lang; Treasurer, F.B. Pennock; President—Athletic Association, A.L. Coldwell; Secretary—Athletic Association, C.W. Banks; Athletic Association, S.P. Service; Athletic Association, Sid Bainbridge; President—Literary Society, G.H. Clark; Secretary—Literary Society, E. Schade; Literary Society, H.M. Vango; Literary Society, E. Tharp; President—Wauneita, H. Edwards; Secretary—Wauneita, E. Cook; *Gateway* Editor, W.M. Fleming; *Gateway* Business Manager, H.R. Goetz.

### Students' Council 1919-1920

President, C. Reilly; Vice-President, B.K. Frazer; Secretary, Daniel Roland Michener; Treasurer, J.W. Lang; President—Athletic Association, A.D. MacGillivray; Secretary—Athletic Association, R.H. Cleland; Athletic Association, Robert H. Colter; Athletic Association, J.R. Love; President—Literary Society, J. Nicoll; Secretary—Literary Society, M. Simpson; Literary Society, T. McQueen; Literary Society, J.T. Jones; President—Wauneita, M. Hull; Secretary—Wauneita, M. Robertson; *Gateway* Editor, Sid Bainbridge; *Gateway* Business Manager, F.W. Gray.

### Students' Council 1920-1921

President, A.D. MacGillivray; Vice-President, M. Simpson; Secretary, G.S. Charlesworth; Treasurer, G.B. Langford; Women's Athletic Association, E. Bakewell, L. Barker; President—Wauneita, G. Jackson; Secretary—Wauneita, B. Timmins; *Gateway* Business Manager, D. Webster; *Gateway* Editor, G.V. Ferguson; Athletics President, John A. McAllister; Athletics Secretary, J.H. Fife; Athletics, J. Nicoll; President—Literary Association, D.J. Teviotdale; Secretary—Literary Association, I. McQueen; Literary Association, G. Simpson; Literary Association, H. Smith.

### Students' Council 1921-1922

President, H.R. Thornton; Vice-President, C.C. McQueen; Secretary, J.K. Fife; Treasurer, J.W. McClung; President—Women's Athletics, A. Swanson; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Olive Caldwell; President—Men's Athletics, John A. McAllister; Secretary—Men's Athletics, C.K. Muir; Athletics, Elwood Butchart; Athletics, M.B. McCall; President—Wauneita, M.C. Archibald; Secretary—Wauneita, O. Haw; *Gateway* Business Manager, F. Clarence Manning; *Gateway* Editor, Wilfred Wees; President—Literary Association, M.S. Simpson; Secretary—Literary Association, J.D. Adam; Literary Association, J.T. Jones; Literary Association, M.H. Villy.

### Students' Council 1922-1923

President, Robert L. Lamb; Vice-President, Lucille Barker; Secretary, Elwood A. Butchart; Treasurer, F. Clarence Manning; President—Women's Athletics, Bernice Carmichael; Secretary-Treasurer—Women's Athletics,

Olive Caldwell; President—Men's Athletics, C.K. Muir; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Hugh G. Teskey; Men's Athletics, John A. McAllister; Men's Athletics, F.W. Barclay; President—Wauneita, Marjorie Bradford; Secretary—Wauneita, Mary Webster; *Gateway* Editor, Mark Levey (Marshall); *Gateway* Manager, Duncan I. McNeill; President—Literary Association, W.B. Herbert; Secretary—Literary Association, Helen Armstrong; Literary Association, George Bryan.

#### Students' Council 1923-1924

President, John A. McAllister; Vice-President, Marjorie Bradford; Secretary, George Bryan; Treasurer, "Pip" Owen; President—Women's Athletics, Olive Caldwell; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Frances Alexander; President—Men's Athletics, Hugh G. Teskey; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Angus McDonald; Men's Athletics, Fred Barclay; Men's Athletics, George Parney; President—Wauneita, Agnes MacLeod; Secretary—Wauneita, Mary Main; *Gateway* Editor, Bruce MacDonald; *Gateway* Manager, Duncan McNeill; President—Literary Association, Wilfred Wees; Secretary—Literary Association, Frank Newson; Literary Association, Helen Armstrong; Literary Association, H.D. McKay.

#### Students' Council 1924-1925

President, Mark R. Levey (Marshall); Vice-President, Dorothy Smith; Secretary, James Mahaffy; Treasurer, Percy G. Davies; President—Women's Athletics, Beth Caswell; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Jean Folkins; President—Men's Athletics, Fred W. Barclay; Secretary—Men's Athletics, H.L. Gale; Men's Athletics, J.W. O'Brien; Men's Athletics, C. Keith Muir; President—Wauneita, Grace Studholme; Secretary—Wauneita, Anne Bain; *Gateway* Editor, Wesley Watts; *Gateway* Business Manager, Ernest B. Wilson; President—Literary Association, Walter Herbert; Secretary—Literary Association, Clarence S. Campbell; Literary Association, C.K. Johns; Literary Association, Helen McQueen.

#### Students' Council 1925-1926

President, Percy G. Davies; Vice-President, M. Sherlock; Secretary, R.R. Mitchell; Treasurer, Ernest B. Wilson; President—Women's Athletics, D. McNichol; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Jean Folkins; President—Men's Athletics, Cliff Osterland; Secretary—Men's Athletics, W.A. MacMillan; Men's Athletics, C. Keith Muir, Men's Athletics, H. Ferguson;

President—Wauneita, Bertha McCallum; Secretary—Wauneita, Betty Lynch-Staunton; *Gateway* Editor, D.J. Wesley Oke; *Gateway* Business Manager, Stan Ross; President—Literary Association, Clarence S. Campbell; Secretary—Literary Association, Helen McQueen; Literary Association, H. Manning; Literary Association, R. Langston.

#### Students' Council 1926-1927

President, Ernest B. Wilson; Vice-President, F. Shillington; Secretary, D. Currie; Treasurer, W.S. Ross; President—Women's Athletics, I. Calhoun; Secretary—Women's Athletics, F. McMillan; President—Men's Athletics, M.L. Gale; Secretary—Men's Athletics, D.P. McDonald; Men's Athletics, W. Jewitt; Men's Athletics, G.R. Gibson; President—Wauneita, Anna Wilson; Secretary—Wauneita, E. Williams; *Gateway* Editor, J.C. Marshall; *Gateway* Business Manager, M. Johnstone; President—Literary Association, J. Adam; Secretary—Literary Association, K. MacKenzie; Literary Association, H. Aylesworth; Literary Association, G. McDonald.

#### Students' Council 1927-1928

President, D.J. Wesley Oke; Vice-President, Viola Rae; Secretary, D.C. Hamilton; Treasurer, T.H. Askin; President—Women's Athletics, Frances MacMillan; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Vera Palmer; President—Men's Athletics, G.R. Gibson; Secretary—Men's Athletics, E.M. Galbraith; Men's Athletics, D.P. MacDonald; Men's Athletics, M.E. Manning; President—Wauneita, Mona Tredway; Secretary—Wauneita, Jean Campbell; *Gateway* Editor, M.H. Wershof; *Gateway* Business Manager, A.L. Cameron; President—Literary Association, S.G. Macdonald; Secretary—Literary Association, R. Martland; Literary Association, C.E. Stuart; Literary Association, Anna Wilson.

#### Students' Council 1928-1929

President, Anna Wilson; Secretary, M.E. Manning; Treasurer, H. Hutton; President—Women's Athletics, Vera Palmer; Secretary—Women's Athletics, H. Higgs; President—Men's Athletics, G.R. Gibson; Secretary—Men's Athletics, E. Lewis; Men's Athletics, R. Thorpe; Men's Athletics, R. Hamilton; President—Wauneita, M. Lehmann; Secretary—Wauneita, M. Massie; *Gateway* Editor, M. Halton; *Gateway* Business Manager, I. McLaren; President—Literary Association, E. Young; Secretary—Literary Association, F. Priestley; Literary Association, R. Harding; Literary Association, D. Cameron.



Students' Council 1929-1930

President, Donald Cameron; Vice-President, M. Lehmann; Secretary, A.D. Harding; Treasurer, F. Barclay; President—Men's Athletics, F. Werthenbach; President—Women's Athletics, D. Sproule; Secretary—Men's Athletics, J.A. McClurg; Secretary—Women's Athletics, H. Campbell; President—Wauneita, J. Black; President—Literary Society, H. Morrison; Secretary—Literary Society, W. Hobbs; Medicine, A. Borrowman; Arts and Science, H. Surplis; Engineering, J.S. Neil; Agriculture, W.E. Bowser; Law, Max Wershof.

Students' Council 1930-1931

President, A.D. Harding; Vice-President, Kathleen Campbell; Secretary, W.G. Roxburgh; Treasurer, S.V. Allen; President—Men's Athletics, N. Gourlay; President—Women's Athletics, Ethel Barnett; Secretary—Men's Athletics, C.E. Cook; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Helen Mahaffy; President—Wauneita, Ruth Cushing; President—Dramatics Society, A. Jackson; President—Debating Society, R.W. Hamilton; Arts and Science, A. Carscallen; Agriculture, Hugh Wilson; Medicine, Ken Thompson; Applied Science, S. Sillitoe; Law, D. Sigler.

Students' Council 1931-1932

President, M.E. Manning; Vice-President, K. Craig; Secretary, G. Neely; Treasurer, G. Will; President—Men's Athletics, W. Meadows; President—Women's Athletics, J. Kopta; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Mary Cogswell; Secretary—Men's Athletics, F.J. Edwards; President—Wauneita, Mary Kinney; President—Dramatics Society, T. Byrne; President—Debating Society, C. Tingle; Medicine, M. Dumouchel; Nursing, A. Guthrie; Agriculture, W. Watson; Law, W. Parlee; Arts and Science, W. Wheatley; Applied Science, N. McLean.

Students' Council 1932-1933

President, Arthur Wilson; Vice-President, Frances Fisher; Secretary, Hugh Arnold; Treasurer, James McIntosh; President—Men's Athletics, Neil Stewart; President—Women's Athletics, Mary Cogswell; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Fred Gale; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Margaret Moore (1932), Helen Ford (1933); President—Wauneita, Beth Carscallen; President—Dramatic Society, Ken Ives; President—Debating Society,

Edward McCormick; President—Philharmonic Society, Harry Prevey; Nursing, Dorothy Smith; Law, Alf McLean; Arts and Science, Ralph Wilson; Agriculture, Alex Sinclair; Medicine, Wesley Watts; Applied Science, Walter Smith.

#### Students' Council 1933-1934

President, Hugh Arnold; Vice-President, Bessie Clark; Secretary, Harry Prevey; Treasurer, Lyle Jestley; President—Men's Athletics, Fred Gale; President—Women's Athletics, Helen Ford; President—Literary Society, Ken Ives; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Ernie Ayre, Secretary—Women's Athletics, Norma Christie; Secretary—Literary Society, Magdalena Polley; President—Wauneita, Muriel Massie; Arts and Science, Jack McIntosh; Law, "Pat" Kilkenny; Agriculture, Ed Swindlehurst; Medicine, Ted Hitchin; Nursing, Mary Stracken; Applied Science, Harry McGowan.

#### Students' Council 1934-1935

President, Arthur Bierwagen; Vice-President, Marg Smith; Secretary, Jack McIntosh; Treasurer, Jack Tuck; President—Men's Athletics, Don Wilson; President—Women's Athletics, Kay Swallow; President—Literary Society, Ralph Collins; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Ev Borgal; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Amy Cogswell; Secretary—Literary Society, Bill Epstein; President—Wauneita, Margery MacKenzie; Applied Science, Larry Bergman; Agriculture, Ralph Carlyle; Law, Dick Burns; Arts and Science, George Casper; Medicine, Ted Donald; Nursing, Kay Chapman.

#### Students' Council 1935-1936

President, Edward E. Bishop; Vice-President, Margery MacKenzie; Secretary, George Casper; Treasurer, Bob Brown; President—Men's Athletics, Herb Gale; President—Women's Athletics, Amy Cogswell; President—Literary Society, Brian Ringwood; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Bill Scott; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Irene Barnett; Secretary—Literary Society, Jack Garrett; President—Wauneita, Flora McLeod; Law, Bruce Whittaker; Nursing, Doris Hutchinson; Medicine, Bob Anderson; Agriculture, George Chattaway; Arts and Science, Harper Prowse.

Students' Council 1936-1937

President, Bill Scott; Vice-President, Margaret Irving; Secretary, Oliver Tompkins; Treasurer, Frank Layton; President—Men's Athletics, Wally Beaumont; President—Women's Athletics, Mary Hewitt; President—Literary Society, Clif Elson; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Arch McEwan; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Helen Aikenhead; Secretary—Literary Society, Kay Beach; President—Wauneita, Anathalie Heath; Arts and Science, Mac Jones; Law, Henry Patterson; Nursing, Doris Hutchinson; Medicine, Frank Jordan; Applied Science, Charlie Hurst; Agriculture, Ted Hawker.

Students' Council 1937-1938

President, Arch McEwan; Vice-President, Freda McKinnon; Secretary, Jack Thompson; Treasurer, Maclean Jones; President—Men's Athletics, Don Masson; President—Women's Athletics, Jean Cogswell; President—Literary Society, Ken McKenzie; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Jim Francis; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Carmon McRae; Secretary—Literary Society, Margaret Rea; President—Wauneita, Janet MacLennan; Arts and Science, Carlyle England; Law, H.J. MacDonald; Nursing, Helen Cook; Medicine, Hugh Arnold; Applied Science, Reg Britton; Agriculture, J.B. Campbell.

Students' Council 1938-1939

President, John A. Maxwell; Vice-President, Janet MacLennan; Secretary, Ken McKenzie; Treasurer, Jack Dewis; President—Men's Athletics, Jim Francis; President—Women's Athletics, Catherine Rose; President—Literary Society, Howard Bishop; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Paddy Morris; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Mary Frost; Secretary—Literary Society, Muriel Pettigrew; President—Wauneita, Jean Palethorpe; Arts and Science, Fred McKinnon; Law, Bill McLaws; Nursing, Donalda Russell; Medicine, Doug Wallace; Applied Science, Bev Monkman; Agriculture, Fred Bentley.

Students' Council 1939-1940

President, J.P. Dewis; Vice-President, Beth Rankin; Secretary, H.J. Bishop; Treasurer, Percy Dowers; Agriculture, David French; Agriculture,

Elwood Stringham; Arts, Andrew Garrett; Law, M. Shumiatcher; Medicine, Nelson Nix; Science, Marty Dewis; Nursing, Jean Clark; President—Men's Athletics, Lloyd Wilson; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Bruce Macdonald; President—Women's Athletics, Helen Stone; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Fern McKeage; President—Literary Association, Craig Langille; Secretary—Literary Association, Margaret Hutton; President—Wauneita, Grace Egleston.

#### Students' Council 1940-1941

President, Jack Neilson; Vice-President, Isabel Howson; Secretary, Cecil Robson; Treasurer, Edwin Lewis; Agriculture, Mac Burka; Arts and Science, Bill Sinclair; Law, Alex Williamson; Medicine, Ken Gibbons; Applied Science, Jack Roper; Nursing, Ruth Poole; President—Men's Athletics, Bill Haddad; President—Women's Athletics, Jean Robertson; President—Literary Society, Blair Fulton; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Jack Butterfield; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Margaret Wilcox; Secretary—Literary Society, Alex Smith; President—Wauneita, Nellie Coyle.

#### Students' Council 1941-1942

President, Ron MacBeth; Vice-President, Nora McPhail; Secretary, Max Stewart; Treasurer, Don McCormick; Agriculture, Clark Blackwood; Arts and Science, Bob Torrance; Applied Science, Edge King; Law, Del Foote; Medicine, Ben King; Nursing, Vera Funk; President—Men's Athletics, Demetrie Elefthery; President—Women's Athletics, Margaret Wilcox; President—Literary Society, Roger Flumerfelt; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Jack Jorgens; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Doris Danner; Secretary—Literary Society, Louis Lebel; President—Wauneita, Helen Warnock.

#### Students' Council 1942-1943

President, Lloyd Grisdale; Vice-President, Doris Thompson; Secretary, Bob Black; Treasurer, Louis Lebel; Agriculture, Jack Stranatka; Law, John O'Conner; Applied Science, Jim Murphy; Medicine, Len Loveseth (1942), Don Bell (1943); Arts and Science, George Hardy; Education, Mary Barbara Mason; Nursing, Pat Routledge; President—Men's Athletics, Gerry Larue; President—Women's Athletics, Kay Lind; President—Literary Society, Gerry Amerongen; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Bob Schrader; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Roma Ballhorn; Secretary—Literary Society, Jack Deltart; President—Wauneita, Beth Kerr.

Students' Council 1943-1944

President, Gerry Amerongen; Vice-President, Pat Routledge; Secretary, Jack Foster; Treasurer, Frank Murphy; Education, Elsie Tanner; Medicine, Ian Younger; Dentistry, Wilf Cotter; Nursing, Nan Mitchell; Agriculture, Jim Taylor; Law, Jesse Gouge; Engineering, Red Anderson; Arts and Science, Norm Willson; President—Men's Athletics, Bob Schrader; President—Women's Athletics, Roma Ballhorn; President—Literary Society, Bill Stewart; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Bill Simpson; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Sheila McRae; Secretary—Literary Society, George Hutton; President—Wauneita, Laverna Quinn.

Students' Council 1944-1945

President, Alf Harper; Vice-President, Doris Tanner; Secretary, Garth Egenberger; Treasurer, Bill Clark; Agriculture, Hu Harries; Dentistry, Don Gilmour (1944), Harry Jones (1945); Education, Lawrence Fisher; Law, Chester Burns; Medicine, Jim Metcalfe (1944), Don Husel (1945); Arts and Science, Ernie Gander; Engineering, John Lauriente; Nursing, June Causgrove; President—Men's Athletics, Bob Buckley; President—Women's Athletics, Lillian Gibson; President—Literary Society, Joe Shoctor; President—Musical Society, Bus Osborne; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Archie Campbell; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Betty King; Secretary—Literary Society, Marj Hulbert; President—Wauneita, Muriel Macdonald.

Students' Council 1945-1946

President, Ron Helmer; Vice-President, Kay Pierce; Treasurer, Dave Bentley; Agriculture, Ty Hoffman; Arts and Science, Jack Pritchard; Education, Jack Coldwell; Engineering, Lou Castelli; Law, Ken Crockett; Medicine, Bus Osborne; Nursing, Mary Boorman; President—Men's Athletics, Del Steed; President—Women's Athletics, Sylvia Calloway; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Gordon Proctor; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Vera Hole; President—Literary Society, Lawrie Levine; President—Musical Society, Kay Sheasby; President—Wauneita, Marion Finn.

Students' Council 1946-1947

President, Bill Pybus; Vice-President, Boyne Johnston; Secretary, Eldon Foote; Treasurer, Jack Brennagh; Education, Kay Pierce; Arts and Science, Horace Herlihy; Engineering, Murray Stewart; Medicine, Bus

Osborne; Nursing, Dorothy Rostrup; Law, Frank Murphy; Dentistry, Ray Hager; Agriculture, John Melnyk; NFCUS Representative, Bill Clark; President—Men's Athletics, Mickey Hajash; President—Women's Athletics, Vera Hole; Secretary—Men's Athletics, Ron Manery; Secretary—Women's Athletics, Jeanne Gould; President—Literary Society, Alta Mitchell; President—Musical Society, Gordon Clark; President—Wauneita, Lillian Gehrke.

#### Students' Council 1947-1948

President, George Hartling; Vice-President, Vivian Suey; Secretary, Bill Brennan; Treasurer, Dave Sinclair; Agriculture, Al Harboway; Medicine, Ernie Shortliffe; Dentistry, Gordon F. Anderson; Law, John Ballachy; Arts and Science, Francis Finn; Engineering, Al Bray; Education, Marcel Asquin; Nursing, Mary Greer; President—Wauneita, Jean Anderson; President—Literary Society, Alwyn Scott; President—Musical Society, Don Brundage; Vice Chairman—University Athletic Board, Greg Fulton; Secretary—University Athletic Board, Jean McLaws; Treasurer—University Athletic Board, Tim Tyler; NFCUS Representative, Horace Herlihy.

#### Students' Council 1948-1949

President, Bernard J. Bowlen; Vice-President, Elaine Brown; Secretary, Jack Starritt; Treasurer, Maurice Roe; Agriculture, Varge Gilchrist; Medicine, John Skene; Dentistry, Murray Boyce; Law, Jack Parry; Arts and Science, A. MacDonald; Engineering, Bob Rosser; Education, Edith Cardiff; Nursing, Barbara Hansford; President—Wauneita, Mary Morrison; President—Literary Society, Gordon Peacock; President—Musical Society, Don Phillips; Vice-Chairman—University Athletic Board, Andy Anderson; Secretary—University Athletic Board, Olga Barilko; Treasurer—University Athletic Board, Gordon McLaws; NFCUS Representative, Tevie Miller.

#### Students' Council 1949-1950

President, Tevie Miller; Vice-President, Mary Miller; Secretary, Kenneth Boyd; Treasurer, Gerald Watkins; Law, Mike O'Byrne; Arts and Science, Fred Scott; Medicine, Brian Sproule; Dentistry, John Harms; Education, Ed Kemp; Engineering, Bing Gillmore; Agriculture, Malcolm MacDonald; Nursing, Lois Badgley; Vice-Chairman—University Athletic Board, George S. Hughes; Treasurer—University Athletic Board, Tom Mayson; Secretary—University Athletic Board, Alixe Bures; Literary Association,

Pat Scott; Musical Association, Ron Stephens; President—Wauneita, Eira Jones; NFCUS Representative, Varge Gilchrist; *Gateway* Editor, Irene Bowerman.

#### Students' Council 1950-1951

President, Michael O'Byrne; Vice-President, Joyce Morris; Secretary, E. Peter Loughheed; Treasurer, Stuart Knop; Medicine, Bill Jackson; Education, Keith Robin; Engineering, John A. McDonald; Law, Jack Joyce; Arts and Science, Bill Stilwell; Dentistry, George Street; Agriculture, Rip Klufus; Nursing, Barbara Lipsey; Vice-Chairman—University Athletic Board, Jim Dockery; Secretary—University Athletic Board, Mary Miller; Treasurer—University Athletic Board, Ted Allen; Literary Association, Josephine Pilcher; Musical Association, Bill Egbert; President—Wauneita, Pauline Sutermeister; *Gateway* Editor, Jim Woods; Chairman—Students' Union Housing Committee, Jack Fair; NFCUS Representative, Fred Scott.

#### Students' Council 1951-1952

President, E. Peter Loughheed; Vice-President, Violet King; Secretary, Garth Fryett; Treasurer, Kenneth Manning; Education, Ruth MacDonald; Engineering, Jim Streeter; Nursing, Shirley Stinson; Medicine, Arnold Murray; Law, Edward Stack; Arts and Science, Dave Gell; Dentistry, Bob Mitchell; Agriculture, Bob Elliot; Vice-Chairman—University Athletic Board, Ralph Miller; Secretary—University Athletic Board, Ellinor Cook; Treasurer—University Athletic Board, Earl Lomas; Theatrical Arts Director, Eric Harvie; Musical Director, Alan Armstrong; Politico-Speaking Director, J.P. Brumlik; President—Wauneita, Joyce Love; NFCUS Representative, David McDonald.

#### Students' Council 1952-1953

President, Edward Stack; Vice-President, Joan McFarlane; Secretary, Al Armstrong; Treasurer, Graham LeBourveau; Medicine, Fred Marshall; Engineering, Dale Simmons; Nursing, Elspeth Loggie; Arts and Science, Mike Farrell; Law, Bob Dinkel; Dentistry, Bob Turner; Education, Clara Angeltvedt; Agriculture, Gabriel Boulet; Vice-Chairman—University Athletic Board, Geoff Mortimer; Secretary—University Athletic Board, Billie Niblock; Treasurer—University Athletic Board, Edward Trott; Politico-Speaking Director, Tom Jackson; Theatrical Arts Director, Jim Redmond; Musical Director, Doug Williamson; President—Wauneita, Doris Bainbridge; NFCUS Representative, Violet King.

#### Students' Council 1953-1954

President, Doug Burns; Vice-President, Flora Morrison; Secretary, Tom Jackson; Treasurer, Graham Ross; Agriculture, Malcolm Murray; Arts and Science, John Davies; Law, Bill Jones; Education, Tom Peacock; Medicine, Dennis Angels; Dentistry, Warner Walters; Pharmacy, Bob Edgar; Commerce, Dave Hilton; Engineering, Karel Duffer; Household Economics, Rita Marie McGillivray; President—Men's Athletics, Bill Fitzpatrick; President—Women's Athletics, Evelyn Hoge; Musical Directorate, Kay Green; Literary Directorate, Doug Fitch; President—Wauneita, Catherine Robertson; NFCUS Representative, Bob Dinkel.

#### Students' Council 1954-1955

President, Bob Edgar; Vice-President, Clara Angeltvedt; Secretary, John Beckingham; Treasurer, Denis Horne; Law, John Bracco; Arts and Science, Claus Wirsig; Agriculture, Don Robertson; Commerce, Grant Farley; Dentistry, Ralph Perry; Education, Walter Goos; Engineering, Frank Patton; Household Economics, Betty Millard; Medicine, Don Lang; Nursing, Rhondda Evans; Pharmacy, Lynn Horoyd; President—Women's Athletics, Christie Brown; Literary Directorate, Gordon Arnell; Musical Directorate, Bob Smith; President—Wauneita, Margo Falk; NFCUS Chairman, Doug Fitch.

#### Students' Council 1955-1956

President, John D. Bracco; Vice-President, Rhondda Evans; Secretary, Archie Ryan; Treasurer, John Tweddle; Medicine, Peter Allen; Arts and Science, Jeanette Farrell; Agriculture, Ross Gould; Commerce, Blaine Hudson; Law, Gordon Arnell; Education, Dorothy Jonason; Dentistry, Jim Wright; Engineering, Lou Schneider; Household Economics, Joan Bilan; Nursing, Joan Leach; Pharmacy, Norman Barth; President—Women's Athletics, Mary Hendrickson; President—Men's Athletics, Blair Mason; Literary Directorate, Raymond Hegion; Musical Directorate, George Lange; President—Wauneita, Ruth Geddes; NFCUS Chairman, John Sherman; *Gateway* Editor, Ralph Brimsmead.

#### Students' Council 1956-1957

President, John N. Chappel; Vice-President, Terry Kehoe; Secretary, Joe Kryczka; Treasurer, Dennis Lawson; Physical Education, Dick Holmes; Pharmacy, Herb Dixon; Arts and Science, Norm Gish; Agriculture, Don



Potter; Commerce, Miles Palmer; Dentistry, Jim Duncan; Education, Florence Cerezke; Engineering, Ray Lucas; Law, Pat Shewchuck; Household Economics, Jean Saruwatari; Nursing, Joyce Aylen; Medicine, Dave Kinloch; President—Men's Athletics, Sandy Fitch; President—Women's Athletics, Frances Losie; Literary Directorate, John Nasedkin; Musical Directorate, Hugh Nuttycombe; President—Wauneita, Shirley Tanner; NFCUS Chairman, Mike Leenders; Public Relations Officer, Doug Burns; *Gateway* Editor, Bob Kubicek.

#### Students' Council 1957-1958

President, Robert F. Smith; Vice-President, Sonja Gotaas; Secretary-Treasurer, Gary Campbell; Co-ordinator—Student Activities, Albert Lang; Agriculture, Paul Jensen; Arts and Science, Ian Spence; Commerce, Dan Sprague; Dentistry, John Nasedkin; Education, Doug Ledgerwood; Engineering, Roger Hutchinson; Household Economics, Donna Shantz; Law, Louis Hyndman; Medicine, Hugh Nuttycombe; Nursing, Pat Sherplin; Pharmacy, Mary Williams; Physical Education, Ron Brownlee; President—Men's Athletics, Ed Zahar; President—Women's Athletics, Joyce Yamamoto; President—Wauneita, Jeanette Hawrelak; *Gateway* Editor, Wendy McDonald.

#### Students' Council 1958-1959

President, Louis Hyndman; Vice-President, Joyce Aylen; Secretary-Treasurer, Don Hetherington; Co-ordinator—Student Activities, John Nasedkin; Agriculture, Ken Ditzler; Arts and Science, Mary Galbraith; Commerce, Pat Burns; Dentistry, Jim Hardy; Education, Bob Hall; Engineering, Al Munz; Household Economics, Carol Evenson; Law, Lynn Patrick; Medicine, Len Klassen; Nursing, Sheila Brown; Physical Education, P.J. Clooney; Pharmacy, Alan Samuelson; President—Men's Athletics, Bob Ramsay; President—Women's Athletics, Sylvia Shaw; President—Wauneita, Ruth Buchanan; *Gateway* Editor, Bob Scammell.

#### Students' Council 1959-1960

President, John V. Decore; Vice-President, Mary Galbraith; Secretary-Treasurer, Ken Glover; Co-ordinator—Student Activities, Bob Thompson; Physical Education, George Kingston; Law, James Coutts; Commerce, Don Glover; Nursing, Laurene Jickling; Agriculture, Alex McCalla; Dentistry, Bob Haselton; Household Economics, Maryetta Thornton; Education, Ella Stewart; Physiotherapy, Betty Donaldson;

Medicine, Gerald McDougall; Arts and Science, Lionel Jones; Pharmacy, Terry Pearson; Engineering, Dennis Lindburg; President—Men's Athletics, Jack Agrios; President—Women's Athletics, Louise Calder; President—Wauneita, Betty Robertson; NFCUS Chairman, P.J. Clooney; *Gateway* Editor, Joe Clark.

#### Students' Council 1960-1961

President, Alex F. McCalla; Vice-President, Betty Robertson; Secretary-Treasurer, Lionel Jones; Co-ordinator—Student Activities, Peter Hyndman; Agriculture, Bob Church; Arts and Science, Ken Young; Commerce, Ken Campbell; Dentistry, Ken Glover; Engineering, Robert Hemmings; Education, Bob Rose; Household Economics, Martha Munz; Law, Hal Veale; Medicine, Andy Stewart; Nursing, Sylvia Webb; Pharmacy, Bob Porozni; Physical Education, William Dunne; Physiotherapy, Janet McPherson; President—Men's Athletics, George Kingston; President—Women's Athletics, Pat Jackson; President—Wauneita, Gail Lewis; *Gateway* Editor, John Taylor; NFCUS Chairman, Dave McLean.

#### Students' Council 1961-1962

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#### Students' Council 1964-1965

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#### Students' Council 1965-1966

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Crosby; Science, Doug McLean; Pharmacy, Jim Miller; President—Women's Athletics, Helene Chomiak, President—Wauneita, Yvonne Walmsley; *Gateway* Editor, Don Sellar.

#### Students' Council 1966-1967

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#### Students' Council 1967-1968

President, Al Anderson; Vice-President, Dave King (March-October), Judy Lees (November-March); Treasurer, Philip Ponting; Secretary, Valerie Blakely; Co-ordinator—Student Activities, Glenn Sinclair; Agriculture, Roger Hughes; Arts, David Leadbeater; Commerce, Hal Eppel; Dentistry, Jack Eisner; Education, Thomas Verenka; Engineering, Peter Amerongen; Household Economics, Sheila Hunter; Law, Darryl Carter; Medicine, Blayne Hirsche; Nursing, Donna Clemis; Physical Education, Sandra Young; Rehabilitation Medicine, Urte Andersen; Science, Sam Hanson; President—Men's Athletics, Garnet Cummings; President—Women's Athletics, Sheila Scrutton; President—Wauneita, Marianne Macklam; *Gateway* Editor, Lorraine Munch.

#### Students' Council 1968-1969

President, Marilyn Pilkington; Vice-President, David Leadbeater; Secretary, Sandra Young; Treasurer, Mike Edwards; Co-ordinator—Student Activities, Don McKenzie; Agriculture, A.T. Kumlin; Arts, Ken Porter (March-September), B. Hall (October-March); Commerce, Paul Tremlett; Dentistry, Stewart Vinnels; Education, Greg Berry; Engineering, J. Bennett; Household Economics, L. Nielson; Law, Rollie Laing; Medicine, David Block; Nursing, Susan Duhamel; Pharmacy, L. Stroeder; Physical Education, Jack Barrigan; Rehabilitation Medicine, B.L. Ross; Science,

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#### Students' Council 1969-1970

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